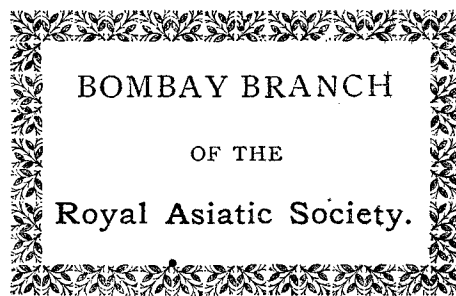




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Sparrow Gulf

The Cathedral Church of DURHAM.

Magpie 12th 1773

THE
Antiquities
OF
ENGLAND
AND
Wales.

By Francis Grose Esq^r. F. A. S.

VOL: III.

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ac



*Just thus in Woods and solitary Caves
The Ancient Hermits liv'd, but they liv'd happy,
And in their Quiet contemplations found*

*More real comforts, than Societys
Of Men could yeild, than Citys could Afford,
Or all the Lustres that a Court could give.*
2695 Old couple.

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

On the conclusion of my former Volume, gratitude enjoined me the pleasing task of acknowledging the favourable reception with which the Public had honoured this Work. Having advanced another stage in this my Literary Journey, I have the satisfaction of experiencing the continuation of the same disposition towards it—an honour I shall use my utmost endeavours not to forfeit, and in some measure to deserve, by my attention to the execution of the ensuing Volume, which will finish this unavoidably expensive Work.

IN the address to the Public prefixed to the Second Volume, I mentioned the names of several Friends who had assisted me either with Drawings or Descriptions. I have since been enabled to enlarge the list by the favours of the following gentlemen :

To Mr. Serjeant Aspinall I am indebted for two letters elucidating the history of Clithero Castle, the last of which I did not receive till after the account was printed ; but That, together with some additional matter, shall be given in the Addenda.

FROM J. Petit Andrews, Esq. I have received several accurate Drawings, which will appear in the next Volume. The Rev. Dr. Fayle, of Bichbury, Salop, was so obliging as to answer my questions concerning Wenlock Monastery, and also to furnish me with diverse particulars respecting that place.

My thanks are due to Richard Gough, Esq. for several friendly communications from his library, as well as for his observations on Bramber Chapel, Suffex. The Rev. Sir John Peshal, of Oxford, Bart. assisted me in the account of Banbury Church in that county. I have likewise received much information from several anonymous correspondents, to whom I here return my most grateful thanks.

MOST of the Views in this, as in the former Volumes, are engraved after my own Drawings. The following are those which I have been favoured with from other hands :

RABY CASTLE in the Bishoprick of Durham, Plates I. and II. with Bowes Castle, Yorkshire, were drawn purposely for the Work by Mr. Bayley, a very able Surveyor, and promising draughtsman.

T H E P R E F A C E.

THE Priory of St. Dennis near Southampton, with the two Views of Farley Castle, Somersetshire, were given me by Mr. Edward Eyre, jun.

NETHERHALL, Essex, Plates I. and II. were sent me by — Forster, Esq. F. A. S. who likewise furnished me with the Descriptions.

THE view of Bysham Abbey was taken from a Drawing made by my worthy friend Mr. Theo. Forrest, whose abilities as a Draughtsman need no encomiums of mine to make them known and allowed.

SHAP MONASTERY, Westmoreland, Skipton, Coningsborough, and Wressell Castles, with Holden Church in Yorkshire, Clithero Castle, Lancashire, and Plate II. of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, communicated by Thomas Pennant, Esq. were drawn by Mr. Moses Griffiths, a very ingenious Draughtsman, engaged by that gentleman, to whom also I am indebted for parts of several Descriptions.

To Mr. Benjamin Green, Drawing-master to Christ's Hospital, I am beholden for the Drawing of Hales Owen Abbey, Shropshire; and by Mr. Valentine Green, F. A. S. and Mezzotinto Engraver to his Majesty, I was favoured with those of the Abbot's Tower and Arch of Evesham Abbey, Worcestershire. These Views were drawn for a History of that County; by the Rev. Doctor Nash; a work from which much valuable information is expected, where they will appear on a larger scale, thereby more distinctly shewing the elegance of the workmanship. With the Drawings, Mr. Green was so kind as to furnish an account of the present state of both these venerable remains.

POWIS CASTLE was taken from an original Drawing made by Mr. Marlow, from which he painted a picture for the Earl of Powis, proprietor of that building.

WENLOCK MONASTERY, Ludlow, Beeston and Carnarvon Castles, those of Caerphilly, Coity, St. Donat's, and Mannorbeer, with Llanphey Court, were all drawn by Paul Sandby, Esq. whose assistance, in the course of this Work, I am at a loss how sufficiently to acknowledge.



CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.

THE Frontispiece to this Volume shews the Cathedral Church of Durham, which excels all the other Cathedrals of this kingdom in the beauty of its situation, as well as in the riches of its revenues, from whence it is emphatically stiled, The Bishoprick.

It was first founded about the year 995, on a desolate spot called Dunholme, which, according to the Legend, was thus miraculously pointed out. Aldwinus having removed the body of St. Cuthbert from Chester le Street to Ripon, on account of a Danish incursion, every thing being again quiet, was returning with his holy charge to Chester; when coming in on the east side of Durham, at a place called Wardelaw, the oxen that drew the carriage on which the Saint was laid, suddenly stood still; nor could all their efforts joined to those of the bye-standers move it an inch, it seeming as if fastened to the ground. The Monks, desiring to know the Saint's intention in thus impeding their journey, had recourse to fasting and prayer, in order to obtain a revelation of his will. At the end of three days, Eadmer, a holy man, was informed by a vision, that St. Cuthbert did not approve of returning to his old quarters, but chose to be carried to Dunholme, where he should at length find a resting-place. Here a new difficulty occurred; none of them knew where Dunholme lay: but whilst they were in great distress and perplexity on this account, a Woman who had lost her Cow enquiring after her, was answered by another, she had been seen in Dunholme. This was a happy sound to the bewildered Monks, who getting proper information, made the best of their way to the chosen spot; and in gratitude to their accidental guide, Ranulph Flambard caused both the Woman and her Cow to be carved on the north turret of the Nine Altars, where they are still shewn, though much defaced by weather. The Woman is not milking her Cow, as is said by Davies; and that animal from its size might easily in its present mutilated state be mistaken for a dog, as it is scarce higher than the knees of the Woman.

At first only a little Oratory, or rather arbour of green boughs, was erected over the body; but the ground being cleared, a Church of stone called the White Church, and afterwards Bow or Bowe Church, was built, in which the holy corpse was deposited.

A MORE noble and magnificent Church was shortly afterwards begun, and finished (except the west tower, completed by Edmund the next bishop) by Bishop Aldwinus, and anno 999 dedicated with great solemnity; whither the Saint's body was again removed, and from whence it made its last journey to Holy Island, as has been mentioned in the description of that place. The Bishop's See was now first removed to Durham, where it has continued ever since.

WILLIAM de CARILEPHO, Bishop of this See, not content with the Church built by Aldwinus, which he deemed by far too mean for so great a Saint, having made his peace with William Rufus, with whom he had been at variance, August 11th 1093; or, as some say, on the 12th of August in the next year; began the building now standing; Malcolm king of Scotland, Turgot the Prior of the Church, and himself, laying the first three foundation-stones: but he did not live to complete his work, dying two years afterwards. It was carried on with great spirit by his successor, Ranulph Flambard, a secular Priest and a great builder, by whom Framwelgate Bridge and divers other great works were erected. He during the 29 years of his episcopacy raised it from its foundation almost to its covering. It was, however, not finished till the year 1242, 26th of Henry III. when Nicholas Farnam or Fernham was Bishop, and Thomas Melfcome was Prior. The shrine of St.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.

Cuthbert, and the miracles pretended to be wrought there, attracted devotees of all ranks from all parts, whose offerings enriched this Church almost beyond belief.

UPON the removal of the Bishop's See hither by Bishop Aldwin (says Tanner), there seems to have been in this Cathedral a Provost and secular Canons; who being by Bishop William de Carilepho, with the consent of the Pope and King, expelled, a Priory of Benedictine Monks was placed herein, who continued till the general dissolution in the time of Henry VIII. when the Bishoprick was valued at 3138*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per ann. in the whole, and 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* clear; and the revenues of the Church at 1366*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per ann. Dugdale; 1615*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* ob. Speed. 2215 Compend. Compert. The tutelar Saint of this Cathedral and County was St. Cuthbert, whose body was magnificently enshrined behind the high altar: but King Henry VIII. named it the Cathedral of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, upon his refounding and amply endowing it, anno regni 33, for a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, twelve Minor Canons, sixteen Lay Singing-men, and other Officers and Ministers. The endowment of the new Dean and Chapter established by King Henry VIII. according to Browne Willis, was 1233*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in temporalities, and 494*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* in spiritualities, together with 1728*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

To the establishment above specified, other accounts add a Deacon and Subdeacon, a Schoolmaster, Usher, Master of the Choiristers, a Divinity Reader, eighteen Scholars, ten Choiristers, eight Alms-men, two Vergers, two Porters, two Cooks, two Butlers, and two Sacristans.

THIS Cathedral is a most venerable pile, situated on the summit of a cliff whose banks are well wooded, and washed on the west side by the river Were, which almost surrounds it. Its length measures 411, its breadth 80 feet. It has two spacious aisles, one in the middle 170 feet long, and one at each end; the eastern aisle being 132 feet in length, and the western 100. The eastern aisle was formerly called the Nine Altars, because so many were there erected; there being four in the north part of the aisle, four in the south, and one in the middle; which last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, patron of the Church. This was the most beautiful, and near it was the shrine of the Saint. In the western aisle was a Chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee. The whole building is supported by massy columns, the least being three yards diameter, some ornamented with a kind of net-work, some with zig-zags, others plain, and clustered similar to those in Holy Island Monastery, but on a much larger scale.

THE screen to the Choir is of wood coarsely carved, 17 feet long, and 33 high. The organ, which is esteemed a fine one, is large, and the font marble.

THE pulpit in the Choir is finely ornamented with inlaid figures in the Italian stile, representing the Apostles; the ground of Swedish oak; the sounding-board supported by one column.

MANY of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window to the east, which is called the Catherine-wheel, or St. Catherine's window, and comprehends all the breadth of the Choir: it is composed of twenty-four lights. In the south end of the Church was a window called St. Cuthbert's; in which was painted the history of the life and miracles of that Saint: and on another on the north side was represented the history of Joseph, after whose name it was called. In the Chapel called Galilee was a line of blue marble by the side of the font, beyond which the women were not suffered to advance, on pain of the greater excommunication. but might there hear divine service: this is now used for the Consistory Court. The reason why a near access to the Saint was thus unpolitely refused to the Ladies, to whom he had been in many instances far from averse, arose

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.

from the treachery of a Princess, who accused him of incontinency, and endeavoured to make him father a child gotten by another. The story is related in the legend as follows :

“ BLESSED St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the
 “ Picts ; at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him ; and from
 “ whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great
 “ comfort. This caused both young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure
 “ both to see him and hear him speak. In the mean time, it chanced that the King’s
 “ daughter of that Province was got with child by some young man in her father’s
 “ house. Her belly swelling, and the King perceiving it, diligently examined her who
 “ was the author of that fact. Upon examination, she made this answer : “ That
 “ solitary young man, who dwelleth hereby, is he who hath overcome me, and with
 “ whose beauty I am thus deceived.” Whereupon the King, furiously enraged, presently
 “ repaired, with his deflowered daughter, accompanied by divers Knights, unto the
 “ solitary place, where he presently spake to the servant of God in this manner : “ What !
 “ art thou he, who, under the colour of religion, prophaneſt the Temple and Sanc-
 “ tuary of God ? Art thou he, who, under the title and profession of a solitary life,
 “ exerciſeſt all filthineſs of the world in inceſt ? Behold, here is my daughter,
 “ whom thou by thy deceits haſt corrupted, not fearing to make her diſhoneſt. There-
 “ fore now at laſt openly confeſs this thy fault, and plainly declare here before this
 “ company, in what ſort thou haſt ſeduced her.” The King’s daughter, marking the
 “ fierce ſpeeches of her father, moſt impudently ſtepped forth, and boldly affirmed,
 “ that it was he who had done that wicked fact. At which thing the young man greatly
 “ amazed, perceiving that this forgery proceeded from the inſtigation of the Devil ;
 “ thereupon, though brought into great perplexity, applied his whole heart unto Almighty
 “ God, and ſaid as followeth : “ My Lord, my God, who only knoweſt all things, and
 “ art the ſearcher of all ſecrets, make manifeſt alſo this work of iniquity and indignity,
 “ and by ſome example approve the ſame ; which, though it cannot be done by human
 “ policy, make it manifeſt by ſome divine oracle.” When the young man, with great lamen-
 “ tations and tears, incredible to be reported, had ſpoke theſe words, even ſuddenly, in the
 “ ſelf-ſame place where the King’s daughter ſtood, the earth (making a hisſing noiſe) preſent-
 “ ly opened and ſwallowed her up, in the preſence of all beholders. This place is called
 “ *Corwen*, where ſhe for her corruption was conveyed and carried into Hell. As ſoon as
 “ the King perceived this marvellous chance to happen, in the preſence of all his com-
 “ pany, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing leſt he himſelf ſhould
 “ incur the like puniſhment ; whereupon he, with all his company, humbly craved par-
 “ don of Almighty God, with further deſire and petition to that good man St.
 “ Cuthbert, that, by his prayers, he would crave at God’s hands to have his daughter
 “ again : which petition the ſaid holy father granted upon condition that no woman after
 “ that time ſhould have reſort unto him : whence it came that the King did not ſuffer
 “ any woman to enter into any Church dedicated to that Saint ; which to this day is duly
 “ obſerved in all the Churches of the Picts which were dedicated in the honour of
 “ that holy man.”

NOTWITHSTANDING this prohibition, and the dreadful puniſhment attending a breach of it, ſuch is the curioſity of the daughters of Eve, that in the year 1417 Matilda Burgh and Margaret Uſher, ſervants to one Peter Baxter of Newcastle, were determined to approach a little nearer than was legally permitted them ; and for that purpoſe diſguiſed themſelves in men’s clothes ; but being diſcovered in the attempt (by what means is not

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.

said), they were taken into custody; and adjudged, by way of punishment, to walk on three festivals before the Procession in St. Nicholas's Church, in Newcastle, and on three other holy-days at the Church of All-Saints, habited in the dresses in which they had committed the offence; proclamation being first made of the cause of this penance: and further, their master and mistress were ordered to attend the Spiritual Court at Durham, to answer for their being counsellors and abettors to this misdemeanor. The Mandate directing the Chaplains of these Churches to see the penance performed, is preserved in Bourne's History of Newcastle, p. 208; together with a Certificate from the Chaplain of All-Saints, of their having humbly and devoutly performed it once, and recommending the remission of the remainder of the sentence. It is there likewise said, that Peter Baxter had been summoned; but his wife being oppressed with the care of twins, could not attend.

THE Chapter-House, in which are interred sixteen Bishops, is a stately room seventy-five feet long and thirty broad, with an arched roof of stone supported by blue marble columns. At the upper end is a beautiful seat for the installment of the Bishops. This Room having escaped the daubing of whiting and yellow oker, with which the inner part of the Cathedral has been most barbarously smeared, exhibits a striking contrast of the superiority of the stone in its naked state, over this supposed decoration. Most of the sepulchral monuments in this Church are defaced, except that of B. Hatfield.

THE west end of the Church was adorned with two handsome spires covered with lead: these are taken down; but the towers still remain; and there is also, in the middle, a lofty tower handsomely ornamented, supported by four clusters of columns. The whole building seems to have been highly adorned with sculpture; but the stone being a coarse brownish grit, easily yielding to the injuries of the weather, it is much defaced. The large pointing of mortar laid over the joints of the stones, in a late repair, greatly destroys the solemnity of the building by giving it a pye-bald, or harlequin-like appearance. But, perhaps, it might be absolutely necessary; and it is the more likely to be so, as the Chapter of this Church seem to have been very attentive to the beautifying its environs; and the taste, care, and expence employed in making their fine walks commodious and agreeable, merit the thanks of the Public.

ON the south-side of the Cathedral is a fine Cloyster, formerly glazed with painted glass. On the east-side the Chapter-House, are the Deanry and Old Library. On the west-side is the Dormitory; and under that are the Treasury and Song-House. On the north-side is a large light building, called the New Library, which was begun by Dean Sudbury, on the site of the old Refectory of the Monastery.

To the south of the Cathedral is a quadrangular pile of building, consisting of houses for the Prebendaries, inclosing a spacious court, the greatest part of which has been either new-built, or very much improved since the Restoration. Upon the east-side opposite the college-gate is the Exchequer, in which are the offices belonging to the County Palatine Court: at the west-end was the Guest Hall for the entertainment of strangers; and near it the Granary, and other offices of the Convent. On the north-side of the Cathedral is the College-school, with a house for the Master; and between the Church-yard and what is called the Castle or Bishop's Palace, is an Area called the Palace Green. On the east-side of the Cathedral is an Hospital built and endowed by Bishop Cosins. To the west of the Palace-Green is the County-Hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county; and near it is a fine Library built by Dr. Cosins.

This View, which represents a North-west Aspect, was drawn Anno 1773.



Jan. 11. 1774.

Spurrans sculp

ALNEWICK ABBEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS was, according to Tanner, an Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded anno 1147, by Eustace Fitz John, who, by his marriage with Beatrice, the daughter of Ivo de Vesey, became Lord of the Baronies of Alnwyke and Malton——. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Dugdale styles it only a Priory.

EUSTACE, its founder, for the good of his soul and remission of his sins; also for the benefit of the souls of his father and mother, for the soul of Ivo de Vesey, and those of all his predecessors; and for the soul of William de Vesey his son, and all his other children, endowed it with a great parcel of his baronial lands, and gave to it the village of Huicliif, and all the demesnes about it, on the left hand of the road from Alnwick to Rock, and the wastes belonging to it, extending from Hindon to the river Alne, with the service of half the tenants. He moreover bestowed on it two parts of the tithes of the lordship of Tughall, of Alnham, of Newham, of Heyfend, of Chatton; and one moiety of the tithes of Wooler, of Long Houghton, and of Lesbury: he also annexed to it the Priory and Church of Gufnes, now called Gyson or Guyzance, near Felton, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and founded by Richard Tyson, to hold in pure alms, with all its privileges and endowments, a moiety of the tithes, and two bovats of land at Gyson, the church of Halge or Hauegh, the lands of Ridley and Morewickhough, with the liberty of erecting a corn-mill on the river Coquet, and of raising as much corn on his wastes there as they could plough, with liberty to grind it at his own mill moultier free. He also gave the Canons, for their table, the tenth part of all the venison and pork killed in his parks and forests, and of all the fish taken in his fisheries by his order, and a salt-work at Warkworth.

THE Lord William de Vesey, his son, gave them the advowsons of Chatton, Chillingham, and Alnham; they had also the advowsons and appropriations of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-Street, London, and of Sikenfield, in Yorkshire.

THEY had 24 acres of Turbary, or earth for fuel, and liberty of pasturage on Edlingham Common: They had lands at Chatton, and at Falloden; also four tenements and a garden in Newcastle upon Tyne.

THESE grants were all confirmed by Henry de Percy, fifth Lord of Alnwick; and again, by one of his descendants Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord of the Honour of Cockermouth and Petworth; Lord Percy, Lucy, Poinings, Fitz Poyne, and Brayanem; Warden-General of the East and Midland Marches of England next Scotland, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

ALNEWICK ABBEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the Chronicle of this House, preserved in the Library of King's College, Cambridge, there is an account of a Banquet given by Walter de Hepescotes, the Abbot, anno 1376, on the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to Henry the fourth Lord of Alnwycke, with the thirteen following Knights: William de Acon, Richard Tempest, Walter Blount, Alan de Heton, John Coniers, John Heron, John Lilleburum, Thomas de Ilderton, Thomas de Boynton, Ingram de Umfravil, John de Dichaunt, John de Swynton, Radulphus de Viners, and many others of the chief Gentry of the country, amounting to one hundred and twenty, all entertained in the Refectory; besides eighty-six at a second repast. The Cloisters, too, were filled with the inferior sort of people of all ages, to the number of one thousand and twenty, who were likewise there feasted.

It appears from the same Authority that diverse of the Percys were here interred; particularly Henry the second Lord of Alnwyck, who died anno 1351; Henry the third Lord, who bestowed on the Monks here one hundred pounds at his death, anno 1368; besides many other Benefactions. Also Mary his Wife, daughter of the Earl of Lancaster.

HENRY the fourth Lord of Alnwyck, anno 1372, 2d Kalend of Feb. was admitted to the Brotherhood of this Chapter, together with diverse other Knights and Esquires; as was also in the succeeding year, Henry his eldest son, with his two Brothers, Thomas and Radulphus.

DURING the Abbacy of Walter de Hepescotes, this House was afflicted with a great Scarcity of the Fruits of the Earth; together with a Pestilence, whereby all the Cattle belonging to the Monastery were destroyed. In this Chronicle, the following Abbots are mentioned: John, who died anno 1350; Walter, who resigned his office anno 1362, and was succeeded by Robert; and Walter de Hepescotes, Abbot, anno 1376.

THE Abbot of this house was summoned to Parliament, 23d, 24th, 28th, 32d, and 34th of King Edward the First; also to that held at Carlisle, 35th of the same reign, and to the Parliament of King Edward the Second.

At the Dissolution 26th Henry the Eighth, the annual revenues of this Abbey were estimated at 189l. 15s. Dugdale; 194l. 7s. Speed. It had then thirteen Canons. The site of it was granted 4th of King Edward the Sixth, to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. It was afterwards sold, with the demesnes about it, to Sir Francis Brandling, Knight, of whose family it was purchased, with the same lands, by Mr. Doubleday, father of Thomas Doubleday, Esq. the present proprietor, whose seat is built out of the ruins which stood in his orchard, south of his pleasure-garden. "The only remains (says Mr. Wallis, in his History of Northumberland) of this Religious pile is the Court-wall to the east, through which is the entrance, of very curious architecture, with a modern turret at the south end, beyond which is a building seemingly of a later erection, not corresponding with the grandeur of Monastic structures, answering better the use it is now put to, viz. a Stable, than any other. Adjoining to it is an ancient and strong tower, with four turrets, two at each end.

"THE situation of the Abbey is extremely pleasant, at a small distance from the castle, in a view from the Church, and under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, by the eastern margin of the river Alne, crossed by a bridge of two arches, whose winding trout-stream, in pleasant murmurs, glides past it, shaded on the opposite side with a bank of wood, and here and there a broken rock visible through it, variegated with ivy and woodbine."

THE Tower here spoken of by Mr. Wallis, was the antient Gatehouse of the Monastery, the strong latticed gate of which is still remaining. The grand entrance fronted the north; over it was a canopy and niche for the Virgin Mary. The whole Tower seems to have been much decorated with elegant carving, and has several escutcheons of the quarterings borne by the noble family of the Percys; some of whom, besides confirming the grants of the founder and his son, added benefactions of their own. Indeed, from the conspicuous manner in which their arms are placed on this gate, it seems as if it was of their construction.

In the Tower a gate opened to the east, on each side of which are figures of angels supporting armorial shields. On this front was also a canopy, and niche for a statue; and over the entrance here, as also on the north side, were machicolations.

THE following list of Abbots is given by Brown Willis: "Thomas Alnewyke occurs Abbot, an. 1432 and 1437; as does Patrick Gall, an. 1491, in Henry the Seventh's time, when here were accounted twenty-two Religious in this Convent. William Harrison was last Abbot; he surrendered this Convent, 22d Dec. 1540, 31st Henry the Eighth, and had a pension of 50l. per annum, which he enjoyed anno 1553. In which year there remained in charge 12l. 6s. 8d. in annuities, and these following pensions: to Robert Forster, 5l. 6s. 8d.—Roger Spence, 5l.—Richard Miler, 6l.—James Samfonne, 5l.—John Hochinfonne, 5l.—Robert Baker, 5l.—William Hudfonne, 5l.—William Saunderfonne, 1l.—Richard Alkeley, 1l.—and to Richard Wheteley, 1l."

THIS View, which represents the eastern aspect of the Gate-house of the Monastery, and the gates of Mr. Doubleday's House, was drawn anno 1773.



28th March 1776.

S. Hooper Exc^t

Cannist. sculp.

ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

A Description of ALNWICK CASTLE, taken from an antient Survey of divers of the Possessions of the Right Honourable the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND, made about the Year 1567 by GEORGE CLARKESON Surveyor of all his Lordship's Lands and other the said Earl's Officers, remaining among the Evidences of their Graces the DUKE and DUCHESS of NORTHUMBERLAND, at the said Castle in 1775: marked in the Catalogue of the said Evidences (A. Division I. No. 1.)

" THE CASTELL of ALNEWIKE ys a verye ancyeut large beutifull & portlie Castle scytewate on y^e southe side of y^e Ryver of ALNE upon a lytle Mote. The circuite therof by estimacon about the walles cclxxvj yeards; conteynge in yt self xxx-xiiij (5 Score & 14) Roodes. In y^e wch ys Thre principall Wards. And in the Utter Warde, where ys the entry from the Towne, ys a faire Gate House coverid wth lead, wth ij paire of Wood Gates, & on ether syde ys a Porter's Lodge wth ijo house height aboute: wch ys now rewynoose* & in decaye by reasone the flores of the upper house ys decayed, as well in dormounts and joasts as in boordes; and very necessarie to be repayred. Without wch Gaits ther ys a very faire Turnepike dooble battelled aboute, wth a pare of Woode Gats in the uttermoste pte therof. Betwene wch Turnepike and the Greate Gats, yt feamythe theer hathe bene a Drawe Bridge, but yt ys nowe filled uppe & paved. From y^e said Gathouse towards y^e northe ys a Curtane Wall of lenth vij roods dim. (seven & a half) & betwene yt & a Towre standinge on y^e northe west corner, called the ABBOTS TOWRE. And in the said Courten Wall on the inner parte ys a Turret covered wth free stone, wch ys upon y^e wall twoo houfes hight. The said Towre, called y^e Abbots Towre, ys of thre house hight: y^e west house is the ARMORIE. From the Aboots Towre towards the easte ys an other curtaine wall joynge unto the wall of y^e Dungeon, conteynge in lenth xxxij roods: And in y^e same as in y^e middle, betwixt yt & y^e Dungeon, ys twoo lytle Garrets. From the easte moste Garrett havinge a Chamber, to the Dungeone, y^e said wall hathe no battelment to walke upon. On y^e other parte of the Gate-house towarde y^e southe ys a Curtaine Wall

* i. e. ruinous.

ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

of lengthe fortie twoo yeards to a towre called ye CORNER TOWRE. In ye midle between ye gatehouse and the said Corner towre ys one Garrett in the wall; in the upper parte wherof ys a lytle Chamber; the neather parte levinge for a Buttrefse to ye wall.

“ BETWENE the said Corner Towre & the Midle Gatehouse, turninge easte, ys a curtaine wall of length lxx yeardes, in the which ys one Towre raised of viijth yeards square, of three houses height, called th’ AUDITORS TOWRE. The under house ys a Stable, & th’ other houses two faire Chambers covered with leade & in good reparacions.

“ WITHIN the said Utter Curten ys one house, of two house height, standinge on the lefte hande at the partinge of ye gate, called ye CHECKER HOUSE, the under houses servinge for Lodgings, the upper house for a Courte house; covered wth slate and in good reparacions. And in ye same courte on th’ other hande of the Gate, standinge northe & southe, ys a nother house for a Stable of two house heighte; th’ under parte * onelie servith for Stables; ye over parte therof ys to be lofede and serve for keapinge of graine nowe newlie builded. Another like house, a Stable, standeth on the right hande betwen ye Gaits easte and weste, coverid of late wth slais, and in good reparacions.

“ THE GATE HOUSE TOWRE for the MYDLE GATE, ys a Towre of thre house height & in some parte iiij house height, on the lefte hande one stronge Prison & on the right a Porter lodge. All the houses above are Lodgings; wherin ys conteyned Hall, Ketchinge, Buttrie, Pantery and Lodginge for a Constable or other gentlemen to keipe house in. From the same Towre est goithe a Corteyne Wall to the Corner Towre on the southe east parte, of leinght xxx xvij (five score & seventeen) yeardes: In the which ys rayfed one Towre at th’ ende of ye Gardnors of thre house height, and of length - - - yeardes square. Wherein ys on the ground a Stable, the Mydle House for haye, the Overmoste, a Chamber; & betwixt ye same, wch ys covered wth leade, and the said Corner Towre ys rayfed twoo lytle Garretts in ye wall: the nether parts servethe for Butteryys to the walle, th’ other parts servithe onelie for Privies, and are coveryd with stone. The said CORNER TOWRE ys on thre parts rounde, th’ inner parte square without wall, conteyninge in the rounde therof xvijth (17) yeardes. The same Towre ys rayfed no heigher then the battlement of the wall, and ys of twoo house height all to gyther in haine, and servithe for a parte of ye Curtinge Wall.

“ BETWENE the same ROUNDE TOWRE, turninge towards ye northe west to a towre called the RAVINE TOWRE, ys a Curtinge Wall of xiiijth (14) yeardes of lengthe: ye same towre ys coviryd wth leade, in good reparacions: the towre yt selfe ys so rente yt ys mooche like to fall: yt ys also of thre house height; the Nether servith for a stable, the Midle for a chamber, and in decay without lofte, the Overmoste a chamber well repayred. This Towre ys in thre parts rounde, the iiijth parte square, conteyninge, in the holle xxvjth (26) yeardes:

“ BETWENE the said Towre and a Towre called the COUNSTABLES TOWRE, ys a Corting Wall of xxxth (30) yerdes of length. The said Counstables Towre, ys thre partes rounde, the fourth square, conteyninge xxvjth (36) yeardes; & ys of thre house heighte; the Nether parte servithe for a Buttrie; the other ijo parts servithe for two faire Lodgings; and yt ys covered with lead, wch wold partly be helped; in all other things yt ys in good reparacions.

“ BETWENE the said Towre and the POSTRENE TOWRE, ys a Curteine Wall conts. xxiiith (23) yeards in length; and the same Postrene Towre ys rayfed. of xxxvjth (36) yeardes square, and ys of thre house height; the Nether parte servethe for a through Passage of ye Posterne; th’ Other for twoo faire Chambers. The same ys nowe coverid wth leade sence my L. entred, and ys in good reparacions. And in ye northe west coarner of the said towre ys rayfed a Garrett above ye battlement therof, and right over the Gate of the said Posterne. And from the said Towre to the Dungeon ther is a single Curtinge Wall without battlement of lengthe. . . .

“ WITHIN the said Inner Courtine, betwixt the said Towre of the Mydle Gate and the said lytle four squared Towre towards th’ easte, ys raised one House upon the Courteine Wall, of thre house height, well coveryd wth leade; and ys of length xxvjth (25) yeardes; parte therof now servethe for ijo (two) Stables, for my Lords horses: th’ Over parte for ijo Gardners. The same house in all things ys in good reparacions.

* th’ other parte MS.

ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

" AT th' easte ende of the said Gardner ys builded one lytle House of thre coopes and one gavill of ~~scæ~~, and joyned upon the said lytle square Towre & ys covered with slate, which neadithe nothings but pointinge, wth in y^e wch is one Hórse-milne nowe in decaye, and servith for nothings.

" AND a lytell from the said House ys ther a nother house of twoo house height, and ys of iiijth (four) coope of timber, wth twoo stone gavills, covered wth slate, and newly pointed; wch servithe onellie for keapinge of haye. Towards th'easte, joyninge to the said house ys ther a lytle Gardine, on th' one fyde ys inclosed wth the said Cortinge Wall; and th' others of a Wall made of stone; containing in lenght xijth (12) yeardes. And this gardinge ys kept by Raphe Graye, who hathe y^e fee of xx by yeare for the same, besides y^e profett therof. So that the Lord^e ys here charged wth more then neadethe; for the profett therof wolde be sufficyent for his paynes. And from the northe easte corner of the said Gardinge, right over to y^e said ruinous Towre, in auncyent time hath ben faire & tryme Lodgings, where nowe be nothings; the stones therof taken away, and put to other uses in the Castell; the place now voide wolde be a tryme Gardinge: yt joyneth upon the said Rovinte towre. In the southe easte pte of the said cortinge wall, wth small charges, wolde be made a faire Bankettinge House wth a faire gallorie, going from the same towards the northe to the said Rovine Towre.

" THER ys neighe y^e said Curtinge Wall, wth ys betwixt y^e said Countables towre and Rovine Towre, y^e builded one faire Chapell of vijth (seven) yeardes height of the wall, in leinght xixth (19) yeardes, and vijth (seven) yeardes of bredthe, covered wth slate; the windoes well glazed, in all things well repaired, (the fylong * thereof only excepted). Betwixt y^e said Chappell and the said Corteyne-wall, ys builded one lytle House of twoo house height, of lenght viijth (eight) yeards; the neather parte therof called the Reveftry; th' Over parte therof a chamber wth a stone chimley, wherein y^e Lorde and Ladie, wth ther children, commonly used to heare the Service: the same ys coverid wth slate; y^e lofte therof wolde be repayred.

" AND before the said Chappell Dore ys one Conduete sett wth Stone & a Chifte of lead: wch Chifte ys three yeards of lenght, and xviiith (18) inches brod: y^e Cesterne therof covered wth leade: wherunto comethe a goodlye cours of trime and fwite water from one well called HOWLINGE WELL in pipes of leade. The same Well covered wth a house made of stone. And the water of the said Conduete rynnethe in pipes of leade to the Brewe House onely, and cannot be brought to have cours to any other houses of office, but such as are builded, and to be builded wthout the Dungeon.

" AND betwixt the said Constables Towre and Postern Towre, standith one faire Brewhouse well covered wth slate, and ys in lenght xxth (20) yeardes, in bredthe ixth (nine) yeardes: wherin ther ys a Copper sett in a Fornace ekid wth a crybe of clapbord wch will holde lyckor for the brewing of xxivth (24) bolles of malte: and in the same Brewhouse ther ys all manner of vessells to serve for brewing of the said quanyte of malte newly made and repayred. Ther wolde be one appointed to keape y^e said crybe copper in the fornace. All the s^d vessells for brewing, with pippes and hodgeheads perteyninge to the same, sweite; and the theight. . . .

" AND joyninge upon the said Posterne Towre standethe the Bake House southe and northe; being of lenght xvth (15) yeardes; in breadthe viiith (8) yeardes; well covered wth slate. In the Northe ende therof ther be twoo Ovens; and in the southe ende one Boultinge House well colleryd † wth wainscote, the wyndowe therof glayfined, and wolde be repaired. And joyninge to y^e southe ende of the said Bake house ys builded twoo Houses covered wth slate, and of two house height; y^e neather parte servethe for a Slaughter house, and a Store house; th'over parte of th'one for Hayehouse, th'other for Chambers for the Launderors; and are in lenght foote

" AND joyninge upon the west side of the said twoo houses ys the scyte of y^e Chaunterie-house; and the said Store-house and Chambers above yt did serve y^e Prefts for [their] cellers and chambers; and now nothings lefte but one [single] wall goinge from the said store house to th'entrie of the . . . side of the Dungeon Gate: wch. ys in lenght xxxiiith (33) yeardes. And the grounde betwene y^e wall, houses and Dongeone ys used for a Wode Garthe. And from the weste side of the said entrie to the towre called y^e Midle Warde, ys another small parce of grounde inclosed for a Wode Garthe wth a lytle stone wall of xvj (16) yerds of lenght. And from the said towre, called y^e Midle Warde, ys a single Curteyne Wall joyned to the said Dungeon of xxiith (21) yeardes in lenght.

* i. e. Cieling.

† Perhaps "covery."

ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

"THE DUNGEON ys sett of a lyt'e moate, made wth men's handes, and for the moſte parte, as yt were ſquare. The circuite thereof, meaſured by the brattifhing, containeth ccxxv.^h (225) yeardes. It ys of a ſquare and pathe † buildinge wth vij.ⁿ (ſeven) rounde lowres, iiij.ⁿ (four) Garretts. Betwixt the ſame Garretts and Towres, Lodgings: beſides the Gate houſe, wth ys two Towres of four houſe height, ys of ſtacie buildinge; and th'other Towres be all of thre houſe height and well covered wth leade, as ys lykewiſe the ſaid Gatehouſe and other Lodgings. Rounde about the ſame Dungeon upon the ſaid leade, ys a tryme walk and a fire proſpecte, and in ſixe parts therof ys Paſſidges and entries to ye ſame leads. In ye w^{ch} Dungeon ys Hall, Chambers and all other manner of houſes of offices for ye Lorde & his traine. The ſouth ſyde therof ſervethe for the Lordes & Ladies lodgings; and underneighe § them the Priſone, Porter-Lodge & Wyne Celler, wth ye Skollerie. On the weſte ſide for Chambres and Wardrobe. The northe ſide Chambers and Lodgings. Th' eaſt ſide the Halle, Ketchinge, Chambers, Pantrye. Underneighe ye ſame Hall a marveylouſe ſare Vaulte, wth ys the Butterye, in lenght xvij (17) yeards, in Breadthe xij^h () yeardes. And underneighe the ſame Ketchinge a Lardnor, and at th'ende of the ſaid Butterye a Draw-well of long time not occupied. Within the ſame Dungeone ys a proper lytle Coortinge for the moſte parte ſquare, and well paved with ſtone. All the Chambers and Houſes of office within the ſaid Dungeone in good reparacions, and hathe in the ſame th' Impleyments, Bords, and Bedſtedes perteyninge therunto, as appeareth by Indenture. Ther ys rayſed on the Weſte ſide of the ſaid Dungeon one lytle Square Towre; called the Watche Towre, above ye leades xiiijth (14) yeardes: wherein is placed for a Watchmane to ley; and a Beaken to be ſett or hinge. For that the northe parte of the Dungeon ys the owtemoſte parte of the Caſtell on that ſide, yt wolde be good the ſingle Courteyne Wall, w^{ch} ys builded from the Dungeone weſtward to the eaſtemoſte Garrett of the dobbble Cortinge Wall, were taken downe; and a Double Courtinge Wall made by the grounde of the Moate of the ſaid Dungeone from the ſaid Garrett right over to the corner of the ſaid Poſterne Towre. The ſame ſhoulde then be a ſtrenght for that parte of the ſaid Caſtell, and ſerve for divers other good purpoſes: the length wherof ys lxx.^h (70) yeardes.

"AND becauſe throwe extreme winds the Glaſſe of the Windowes of this and other my Lord's Caſtells and Houſes here in this cuntrye doothe decaye and waſte, yt were goode the whole Leights of evrie Windowe at the departure of his Lp. from l'yinge at anye of his ſaid Caſtells and Houſes, and dowering the tyme of his Lps. abſence or others lying in them, were taken doune and lade up^e in ſafetie; and at ſooche tyme, as other his Lp. or anie other ſholde lye at anie of the ſaid places, the ſame might then be ſett uppe of newe, wth ſmale charges to his Lp. wher now the decaye therof ſhall be verie coſtlye and chargeable to be repayed."

FOR the Tranſcript of the foregoing very curious Deſcription of Alnwick Caſtle, in its ancient State (given me by the moſt obliging permiſſion of the DUKE and DUCHESS of NORTHUMBERLAND,) I am indebted to THOMAS BUTLER, Eſq. F. S. A. Principal Agent to their Graces, and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

This View, which ſhews the Firſt Court, or Entrance into the Caſtle, was drawn Anno 1774.

† Perhaps, "prattie buildinge."

§ i. e. Underneath.



April 2. 1776

J. Kayser del.

J. G. J. Sc.

ALNWICK CASTLE, in NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE II.

ALNWICK-CASTLE, one of the principal seats of the great family of PERCY, earls of Northumberland, is situated on the south side of the river Alne, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. It is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, altho' no part of the original structure is now remaining. But when part of the Dungeon or Castle-Keep was taken down to be repaired some years ago, under the present walls were discovered the foundation of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings.

THE Dungeon or Keep of the present castle, is believed to have been founded in the Saxon times. The zig-zag fretwork round the arch that leads into the Inner Court, is evidently of Saxon architecture; and yet this was probably not the most ancient entrance; for under the Flag-Tower (before that part was taken down and rebuilt by the present duke) was the appearance of a Gate-Way that had been walled up, directly fronting the present Outward Gate into the town.

THIS Castle appears to have been a place of great strength immediately after the Norman conquest: for in the reign of King William Rufus, it underwent a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also Prince Edward his eldest son. The most authentic account of this event seems to be that given in the ancient Chronicle of Alnwick Abbey; of which a copy is preserved in the British Museum*. This informs us that the castle, altho' too strong to be taken by assault, being cut off from all hopes of succour, was on the point of surrendering, when one of the garrison undertook its rescue by the following stratagem: He rode forth completely armed, with the keys of the castle tied to the end of his spear, and presented himself in a suppliant manner before the king's pavilion, as being come to surrender up the possession. Malcolm too hastily came forth to receive him, and suddenly received a mortal wound. The assailant escaped by the swiftness of his horse through the river, which was then swollen with rains. The Chronicle adds that his name was Hammond†, and that the place of his passage was long after him named Hammond's Ford, probably where the bridge was afterwards built. Prince Edward, Malcolm's eldest son, too incautiously advancing to revenge his father, received a mortal wound, of which he died 3 days after. The spot where Malcolm was slain, was distinguished by a Cross, which has lately been restored by the present Duchess, who is immediately descended from this unfortunate king, by his daughter Queen Maud, wife of King Henry the first of England; whose lineal descendants were, 1. The lady Mary Plantagenet, (daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III.) married to Henry Percy the third Lord of Alnwick; 2. The lady Elizabeth Mortimer (grand-daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of King Edw. III.) wife of Hotspur; and, 3. The lady Eleanor Neville (grand-daughter of John of Gaunt) wife of the second earl of Northumberland.

* Harl. MSS. No. 692, (12.) fo. 155.

† Nothing can be more futile and erroneous, than the story told by Boetius and copied by other Scottish writers, that this soldier received the name of PERCY from PIERCING the king's eye with his spear, and was ancestor of the PERCIES, earls of Northumberland; whereas WILLIAM DE PERCY, the ancestor of this family, had come over with the Conqueror, and had founded Whitby Abbey, in Yorkshire, before the death of King Malcolm, as appears by the charter of foundation, which bears his name, and is printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. I. p. 72. Indeed he received his name from his domain of PERCY in Lower Normandy, near St. Lo; nor had his descendants any connection with Northumberland, till the reign of King Edward I. as will be seen below.

A L N W I C K C A S T L E.

IN the following century, another king of Scotland was taken prisoner besieging this castle. This was William III. commonly called the Lion; who having formed a blockade for some days, was surprized by a party of English, that had marched in the night to its relief, and coming suddenly on the king as he was reconnoitring the works at some distance from his camp, took him prisoner early in the morning of July 12, 1174. The captive monarch was sent first to Richmond, and afterwards into Normandy to King Henry II. A tradition has been preserved that the king was taken not more than a bow-shot from the castle, at a place formerly called Rotten-row, not far from the entrance on the Ride into Huhn Park.

To give compleat annals of all the events that happened at, or near this Castle, would constitute too large a part of the Border History; and therefore it will be sufficient only to mention, at present, a remarkable Retreat that was made from this castle, at the conclusion of the civil wars of York and Lancaster.

MARGARET of Anjou had introduced into this castle a garrison of 300 Frenchmen. After the decisive battle of Towton, when the victorious Yorkists proceeded to take possession of all the castles in the North; Margaret, who was anxious to preserve this garrison, applied to George Douglas, earl of Angus, who very gallantly undertook to bring them away. He accordingly advanced with 10,000 horsemen; and making show, as if he meant to charge the English army, which had invested the castle, while the latter formed themselves in line of battle, he brought up a party of his stoutest horses to the postern gate, to whom the garrison made a sally, and every soldier mounting behind a trooper, (or as others say, on a number of spare horses brought purposely for them) the whole were securely conveyed into Scotland; the earl of Warwick, who commanded the English, being well satisfied to take possession of the deserted castle without bloodshed. It is believed that the garrison, before they retired, had endeavoured to destroy all the arms and ammunition which they could not carry off. Accordingly a few years ago, on opening the principal Well in the Inner Ward, which had been long filled up, the workmen found in it a great number of cannon balls, of a very large size, such as were chiefly used after the first invention of gunpowder; and which, together with some other things of that kind, had probably been thrown into the well by this garrison. This retreat was made in January, 1464.

To remount back to the history of the Proprietors of ALNWICK CASTLE: Before the Norman conquest, this castle, together with the barony of Alnwick, and all its dependencies had belonged to a great baron, named Gilbert Tyson, who was slain fighting along with Harold. His son William had an only daughter, whom the Conqueror gave in marriage to one of his Norman chieftains, named Ivo de Vescy, together with all the inheritance of her house. From that period the castle and barony of Alnwick continued in the possession of the lords de Vescy down to the time of King Edward I. In the 25th Year of whose reign, anno Domini 1297, died lord William de Vescy, the last baron of this family; who having no legitimate issue, did, by the King's licence, infeoff Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, and titular patriarch of Jerusalem, in the castle and barony of Alnwick. At the same time William gave to a natural son of his, named also William de Vescy, the manor of Hoton Buscel, in Yorkshire; which he settled absolutely on him and his heirs; appointing him, as he was then a minor, two guardians, whose names were Thomas Plaiz, and Geoffrey Gypfiner Clerk. [See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 95, &c.]

THIS appointment, as also the very words of the deed of infeoffment, (still extant) in which the conveyance is to the bishop absolute and unconditional, confute a report too hastily taken up by some historians, that this castle and barony were only given to the bishop in trust for William the bastard above-mentioned, and that he was guilty of a violation of this trust, in disposing of them otherwise.

IN the bishop's possession the Castle and Barony of Alnwick continued twelve years, and were then by him granted and sold to the lord Henry de Percy, one of the greatest barons in the North, who had distinguished himself very much in the wars of Scotland, and whose family had enjoyed large possessions in Yorkshire from the time of the conquest. The bishop's deed bears date 19th Nov. 1309, and was no clandestine or obscure transaction, for the witnesses to it were some of the greatest personages in the kingdom, viz. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln; Robert de Umfreville, earl of Angus; Robert, lord Clifford, &c. The grant was afterwards confirmed by the king at Sheene, 23d Jan. 1310, (anno 3. R. Ed. II.) to Henry de Percy and his heirs; who, to remove every pretence of complaint obtained a release of all right and title to the inheritance from the heir at law, Sir Gilbert de Aton, knight, who was the nearest legitimate relation to the lord William de Vescy above-mentioned.

FROM that period Alnwick Castle became the great baronial seat in the North, of the lords DE PERCY, and of their successors the earls of Northumberland; by whom it was transmitted down in lineal succession to their illustrious representatives, the present Duke and Dukes of Northumberland.

IMMEDIATELY on its first acquisition, the lord Henry de Percy began to repair this Castle; and he and his successors, afterwards earls of Northumberland, perfected and compleated both this citadel and its outworks.

THE two great octagon Towers which were superadded to the old Saxon Gateway afore-mentioned, and constitute the entrance into the Inner-Ward, were erected about the year 1350, by the second lord PERCY of Alnwick, son to the former; who in 1327 had been appointed one of the 12 Barons, to whom the government of England was assigned during the minority of King Edward III.

THE date of the erection of these two Towers is ascertained very exactly by a series of Escutcheons sculptured upon them, which sufficiently supply the place of an inscription: and it is very remarkable, that altho' these towers have now stood upwards of 400 years, they have never received or wanted the least repair.

THE ESCUTCHEONS are arranged in the following order:

I. A PLAIN shield with a bend: supposed to be the original arms of Tyson the proprietor of this castle in the Saxon times.

II. THE shield of Vescy, lord of Alnwick after the conquest, whose arms were *Or, a cross sable*.

III. OF CLIFFORD. Idonea, daughter of Robert, lord Clifford, was wife of Henry, 2d lord Percy, of Alnwick, who built these towers. In colours it would be *Chequered, or and azure, a fess gules*.

IV. OF PERCY, the proprietor and builder of the towers, viz. *Or, a lion rampant azure*.

V. OF BOHUN. William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, was in 1350 made Lord Warden of the Marches, and so continued for two years after. viz. *Azure, a bend argent charged with three mullets sable, between 2 cotices and six lions rampant or*.

VI. OF PLANTAGENET. Mary, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, and grandson of King Henry III. was wife of Henry, 3d lord Percy of Alnwick, son to the founder of these towers: viz. *Gules, 3 lions rampant or, charged with a label of 5 points*. IN the CENTER are the arms of the sovereign King Edward III. viz. France and England quarterly: France being then *Sable de fleurs de lis*.

VII. OF WARREN. Eleanor, daughter of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, was wife of Henry, Lord Percy, the founder's grandfather: viz. *Chequered, or and azure*.

VIII. OF ARUNDL. Eleanor, daughter of John, Earl of Arundel, was the founder's mother; wife of Henry Percy, 1st Lord of Alnwick: viz. *Gules, a lion rampant or*.

IX. OF UMFREVILLE. Margaret Percy, one of the founder's daughters, was then married to Robert, son and heir of Gilbert de Umfreville, Earl of Angus: viz. *Azure, a chevron-foil or, between 6 crosslets argent*.

X. OF PERCY again. Isabel Percy, another of the daughters was then unmarried. She was afterwards wife of William de Aton.

XI. OF NEVILLE. Maud Percy, the founder's eldest daughter, was wife of John lord Neville of Raby: viz. *Gules, a saltire argent*.

XII. OF FITZ-WALTER. Eleanor Percy, his second daughter, was married to John lord Fitz-Walter: viz. *Or, a fess between 2 chevrons gules*.

It deserves remark that the present Duke of Northumberland is by his grandmother, daughter of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, lineally descended from the two ladies last mentioned, and thro' them from the ancient Lords DE PERCY.



ALNWICK CASTLE, in NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE III.

ALNWICK CASTLE contains about five acres of ground within its Outer Walls, which are flanked with sixteen Towers and Turrets, that now afford a compleat set of Offices to the castle, and retain many of them their original names, as well as their ancient use and destination.

THESE are,

I. THE Great or Outward Gate of entrance, anciently called the *Utter Ward*.

II. THE Garner or *Avener's Tower*: behind which are the Stables, Coach-houses, &c. in all respects suitable to the magnitude and dignity of this great castle.

III. THE *Water Tower*; containing the Cistern or Reservoir that supplies the castle and offices with water.—Adjoining to this is the Laundry, &c.

IV. THE *Caterer's Tower*; adjoining to which are the Kitchens, and all conveniencies of that sort.

BEHIND the adjacent walls are concealed a compleat set of *Offices* and *Apartments* for most of the principal Officers and Attendants in the castle.—Together with a large *Hall*, or Dining-Room, to entertain the tenants at the audits; with an Office for the Auditors, House-keeper's Room; and underneath these, a Servants-Hall, with all other suitable conveniencies.

V. THE *Middle Ward*.

VI. THE *Auditor's Tower*.

VII. THE *Guard House*.

VIII. THE *East Garret*.

IX. THE *Record's Tower*; of which the lower story contains the Evidence-Room, or great Repository of the Archives of the Barony: over it is a Circular Apartment designed and executed with great taste and beauty for a Banqueting Room, being 29 feet diameter, and 24 ft. 6 inches high.

X. THE *Ravine Tower*, or *Holspur's Chair*. Between this and the Round Tower was formerly a large breach in the walls, which for time immemorial had been called by the town's people, the Bloody Gap.

XI. THE *Constable's Tower*; which remains chiefly in its ancient state, as a specimen how the castle itself was once fitted up.

XII. THE *Postern Tower*, or *Sally Port*. The Upper Apartment now contains old armour, arms, &c. The lower story has a small furnace and laboratory for chymical or other experiments.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

XIII. THE *Armourer's Tower*.

XIV. THE *Falconer's Tower*.

XV. THE *Abbot's Tower*; so called either from its situation nearest to Alnwick Abbey, or from its containing an apartment for the Abbot of that monastery whenever he retired to the castle.

XVI. THE *West Garret*.

THE Castle properly consists of three Courts or Divisions; the entrance into which was defended with three strong masonry Gates; called the *Utter Ward*, the *Middle Ward*, and the *Inner Ward*. Each of these Gates was in a high embattled Tower, furnished with a Portcullis, and the Outward Gate with a Draw-bridge also: they had each of them a Porter's Lodge, and a strong Prison, besides other necessary apartments for the Constable, Bailiff, and subordinate officers. Under each of the Prisons was a deep and dark Dungeon, into which the more refractory prisoners were let down with cords, and from which there was no exit but thro' the trap door in the floor above. That of the Inner Ward is still remaining in all its original horrors.

THIS castle, like many others in the North, was anciently ornamented with Figures of Warriors, distributed round the battlements, and therefore the present noble proprietors have allowed them to be continued, and have supplied some that had been destroyed, but to show what they once were; and, that this is no innovation, they have retained the ancient ones, tho' defaced, which were placed on the top of the two Octagon Towers.

FROM length of time, and the shocks it had sustained in ancient wars, this castle was become quite a ruin, when by the death of Algernon duke of Somerset, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great barony, &c. to the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland; who immediately set to repair the same, and with the most consummate taste and judgment restored and embellished it, as much as possible, in the true Gothic style; so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great Baronial Castle.

NOTHING can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within the walls from the town, when thro' a dark gloomy Gateway of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly emerges into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined; and is presented at once with the great body of the Inner Castle, surrounded with fair semi-circular Towers, finely swelling to the eye, and gayly adorned with pinnacles, figures, battlements, &c.

THE impression is still further strengthened by the successive entrance into the Second and Third Courts, thro' great masonry Towers, till the stranger is landed in the Inner Court, in the very center of this great citadel.

HERE he enters to a most beautiful *Stair-Case*, of a very singular yet pleasing form, expanding like a fan: the cornice of the Ceiling is enriched with a series of 120 escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings and intermarriages of the Percy family. The space occupied by this Staircase is 46 feet long, 35 feet 4 inches wide, and 43 feet 2 inches high.

THE first room that presents to the left, is the *Saloon*, which is a most beautiful apartment, designed in the gayest and most elegant style of Gothic architecture; being 42 feet 8 inches long, 37 feet 2 inches wide, and 19 feet 10 inches high.

To this succeeds the *Drawing-Room*, consisting of one large oval, with a semicircular projection, or bow-window. It is 46 feet 7 inches long, 35 feet 4 inches wide, and 22 feet high.

HENCE the transition is very properly to the *Great Dining-Room*; which was one of the first executed, and is of the purest Gothic, with niches, and other ornaments, that render it a very noble model of Great-Baron's-Hall. In this room was an irregularity in the form, which has been managed with great skill and judgment, and made productive of beauty and convenience. This was a large Bow-Window, not in the center, but towards the upper end; which now affords a very agreeable recess when the family dine alone, or for a Second Table at the great public dinners. This room is 53 feet 9 inches long, 20 feet 10 inches wide, (exclusive of the circular recess, which is 19 feet in diameter) and 26 feet 9 inches high.

FROM the Dining-Room, the stranger may either descend into the court, by a *Circular Stair-Case*, or he is ushered into a very beautiful Gothic apartment over the Gateway, commonly used for a *Breakfast* or *Supper-Room*: this is furnished with *Closets* in the octagon towers, and is connected with other private apartments. It is 38 feet 4 inches long, . . . feet wide, and 16 feet, 1 inch high.

HENCE the stranger is conducted into the *Library*, which is a very fine room, in the form of a parallelogram, properly fitted up for books, and ornamented with stucco-work in a very rich Gothic style; being 64 feet long, . . . wide, and 16 feet 1 inch high. This apartment leads to

THE *Chapel*; which fills all the upper space of the Middle Ward. Here the highest display of Gothic ornaments in the greatest beauty has been very properly exhibited; and the several parts of the Chapel have been designed after the most perfect models of Gothic excellence. The great East window is taken from one of the finest in York-minster. The Ceiling is borrowed from that of King's college, in Cambridge; and the Walls are painted after the great church in Milan: but the Windows of Painted Glass will be in a style superior to any thing that has yet been attempted, and worthy of the present more improved state of the arts. Exclusive of a beautiful circular recess for the family, the chapel is 50 feet long, 21 feet, 4 inches wide, and 22 feet high.

RETURNING from the Chapel through the Library, and passing by another great *Stair-case*, (that fills an oval space 22 feet, 9 inches long, and 15 feet, 3 inches wide) we enter a Passage or Gallery which leads to two great *State-Bed-chambers*, each 30 feet long, most nobly furnished, with double Dressing Rooms, Closets and other conveniences, all in the highest elegance and magnificence, but as conformable as possible to the general stile of the castle. From these Bed-Chambers the Passage opens to the grand Stair-Case, by which we first entered, and completes a tour not easily to be paralleled.



10 April 1774.

(D L sculpt.)

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

[PLATE I.]

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE is situated upon an almost perpendicular rock, close to the sea, and accessible only on the south-east side, on a spot where, according to the Monkish Historians, there stood the Castle or Palace of the Kings of Northumberland; built, as it is said, by King Ida, who began his reign about the year 559. Part of the present Ruins are by some supposed to be the remains of King Ida's work; and others carry their antiquity still higher, and assert the Keep to have been a Roman structure; for which supposition they give the following reasons: Its great similarity to the Keep of Dover Castle and the White Tower of London, both allowed to be Roman; the shape of its arches, which are either flat or semicircular; a Doric base round its bottom; and the great depth of its well, sunk 75 feet through a whin stone rock. The first of these is evidently founded on a mistake; neither the White Tower, nor the Keep of Dover Castle, being Roman, but built since the Conquest; the last in the time of Henry the II. proofs of which are to be met with in Dugdale's Monasticon, the Textus Roffensis, and diverse other authentic Records. Nor is the proof drawn from the shape of its arches more conclusive; semicircular and flat arches are found in almost every building erected before the time of Henry II. repeated instances of which occur in this Work. And for the argument deduced from its Doric base, it is not at all wonderful or uncommon to find the Members of Grecian Architecture employed in Norman buildings. One instance of this, among many, may be seen at the Cathedral of Canterbury, where a massive column, placed in the undercroft to support some vast weight, has a rude sort of Ionic capital. Besides, it is well known, most of the Architects of those days learned their art at Rome, where they had the Grecian Architecture continually before them; of which, indeed, the Saxon was only a debased kind. After the stupendous works carried on by our Norman ancestors, it seems extraordinary that the digging of the above-mentioned well should appear so arduous an undertaking as to be deemed possible to the Romans only. Besides, in Beeston Castle, Cheshire, there is a well full as deep cut through the solid rock; and that is universally known to be the work of the Normans.

I should not have taken the pains to confute this erroneous opinion, the fallacy of which is sufficiently evident to any one who has considered many of our ancient buildings; but that by prescription it has gained so strong a footing, as to be universally admitted through Northumberland. On the whole, tho' there was undoubtedly a Fortress or Palace here in the Saxon times, and perhaps earlier, every part of the present building seems to have been the work of the Normans.

THE ancient name of this place was, it is said, Bebbanborough; which name Camden, from the authority of Bede, imagines borrowed from a Queen Bebba; but the Author of the additions to that writer is of a contrary opinion, as in the Saxon copy it is called Cynclianberg, or the Royal Mansion.

According to Florilegus, it was built by King Ida, who at first fenced it only with a wooden enclosure; but afterwards surrounded it with a wall. It is thus described by Roger Hoveden, who wrote in the year 1191: "Bebba is a very strong City, but not exceeding large; containing not more than two or three acres of ground. It has but one hollow entrance into it, which is admirably raised by steps. On the top of the hill stands a fair Church; and in the Western point is a Well curiously adorned, and of sweet clean water." The Church here mentioned was dedicated by King Oswald to St. Adrian.

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THIS Castle was besieged anno 642, by Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, who, as the story goes, attempted to burn it; for which purpose he laid vast quantities of wood under the walls, and set fire to it as soon as the wind was favourable; but no sooner was it kindled, than by the prayers of St. Adian, the wind changed and carried the flames into his camp, so that he was obliged to raise the siege. From this it should seem that the enclosure was then of wood, as it is not probable King Penda would attempt to set stone walls on fire: Indeed, if he was so absurd, St. Adian was at the expence of an unnecessary miracle!

In the year 710 King Ofred, on the death of Alfred his Father, took shelter in this Castle with Brithric his Tutor or Guardian; one Edulph having seized the Crown, by whom, with his partizans, they were unsuccessfully besieged.

BRITHRIC made so gallant a defence that the siege was turned into a blockade, which gave the loyal subjects time to arm in defence of their young King. On their marching hither to his relief, Edulph fled, but was followed, taken, and put to death by Brithric, who thereby securely seated Ofred on the Throne, when this Castle became his Palace.

In the reign of Egbert, Kenulph, Bishop of Lindisfarn, was confined here thirty years, from 750 to 780. Anno 933, it was plundered and totally ruined by the Danes; but soon after being of great importance, in defending the Northern parts against the continual incursions of the Scots, it was soon after repaired, and made a place of considerable strength.

It is said to have been in good repair at the time of the Conquest, when it was probably put into the custody of some trusty Norman, and had in all likelihood some additions made to its works; and this is the more probable, as the present Area, contained within its walls, measures upwards of eight acres, instead of three, as when described by Hoveden.

ABOUT the year 1095 it was in the possession of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who engaging in some treasonable practices against William Rufus, that king laid siege to it. Mowbray not thinking himself safe, fled to Tinemouth, leaving the defence of the Castle to his Steward and kinsman Morel, who made so vigorous a resistance, that the king despairing to take it by force, formed a blockade, by building a strong fort near it called Malvoisin, or the Bad Neighbour. At length the king's patience being worn out by the obstinate defence made by Morel, he caused the earl, who had been taken at Tinemouth, to be led close to the walls of the Castle, and proclamation to be made that unless it was immediately surrendered, his eyes should be put out. This threat had the desired effect. To save his master, Morel surrendered upon terms; and to the honour of Rufus, it is to be added, that in consideration of the gallant defence made by him, and his fidelity to his master, that king took him into his royal favour and protection.

In the next reign it was entrusted by Henry the First to Eustace Fitz John, who was dispossessed of it and his other employments by king Stephen, that king being jealous of his attachment to Maud, daughter of Henry the First. Irritated at this, Fitz John delivered the Castle of Alnwick to David, king of Scotland, and brought to his aid all the forces he could raise; he was, however, afterwards reconciled to king Stephen, and held the manors of Burgh and Knaresborough in Yorkshire, but never recovered the government of this Castle.

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chimneys. The only fire-place in it was a grate in the middle of a large room, supposed to have been the guard-room, where some stones in the middle of the floor are burned red. The floor was all of stone, supported by arches. This room had a window in it, near the top, three feet square, possibly intended to let out the smoke: all the other rooms were lighted only by slits or chinks in the wall, six inches broad, except in the gables of the roof; each of which had a window one foot broad. The rock on which this Tower stands, rises about 150 feet above low-water-mark.

THE out-works are built of a very different stone from that of the Keep, being a coarse free-stone of an inferior quality, ill abiding the injuries of weather. This stone was taken out of the rock itself; a large seam of it lying immediately under the whin stone.

IN all the principal rooms of the outworks there are large chimneys; particularly in the Kitchen, which measures forty feet by thirty; where there are three very large ones, and four windows: over each window is a stone funnel, like a chimney, open at the top; intended, as it is supposed, to carry off the steam.

IN a narrow passage, near the top of the Keep, was found upwards of fifty iron heads of arrows rusted together into one mass; the longest of them about seven inches and an half. It is likely they were original'y all of the same length. There was likewise found some painted glass, supposed to have formerly belonged to the windows of the Chapel. It was not stained; but had the colours coarsely laid upon it.

IN December 1770, in sinking the floor of the cellar, a curious draw-well was accidentally found. Its depth is 145 feet, all cut through the solid rock; of which 175 feet is a hard whin stone.

IN the summer of the year 1773, on throwing over the bank a prodigious quantity of sand, the remains of the Chapel was discovered; its length 100 feet. The Chancel is now quite cleared. It is 36 feet long, and 20 broad: the east end, according to the Saxon fashion, semicircular. The altar, which has been likewise found, did not stand close to the east end, but in the center of the semicircle, with a walk about it, three feet broad, left for the priest to carry the Host in procession. The font, richly carved, is also remaining.

AMONG the ruins here the following coins have been picked up. Three Roman Denarii; one of them a Vespasian. Also two brass pieces: one, about the size of a farthing, or rather less, having on one side a rude head, full-faced, surrounded with a border of pellets; on the reverse, a large key, also surrounded with a like border: the other of the same metal and size, but rather thinner; on the anterior side, a lion rampant; reverse, a cross fleury, with two pellets in each quarter, both sides surrounded with pellets: they were both in good preservation; but no trace of any inscription was discoverable. Likewise a blank of copper, the breadth of a halfpenny, but thin, on which there had never been any inscription. It is supposed to have been struck in the time of a siege. Besides these, some Scots and Norman or old French coins have been found; but of these only a few.

IN the year 1757, the Trustees for Lord Crew's Charity began the repairs of this Tower, under the direction of Doctor Sharpe, when it was fitted up for the reception of the Poor. The upper parts were formed into granaries, whence, in times of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent without any distinction, at four shillings per bushel. A Hall and some small apartments are reserved by the Doctor, who frequently resides here to see that his noble plan is properly executed.

AMONG the variety of distressed which find alleviation by the judicious disposition of this Charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept on the top of the Tower; from whence signals are given to the fishermen of Holy Island when any ship is discovered in distress; these fishermen by their situation being able to put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. The signals are so regulated as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrol the adjacent coast from sun-set to sun-rise, who, in case of any shipwreck, are to give immediate notice at the Castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means the lives of many seamen have been, and will be preserved, who would otherwise have perished for want of timely assistance.

NOR does this benevolent arrangement stop here. The shipwrecked mariner finds an hospitable reception in this castle; and is here maintained for a week, or longer, as circumstances may require. Here, likewise, are store-houses for depositing the goods which may be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and, to complete the whole, at the expence of this fund the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as are cast on shore.

This View represents the South Aspect, and was drawn Anno 1773.



BOTHALL CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(PLATE I.)

BOTHALL was the Barony of the younger branch of the Bertrams, Barons of Mitford. Richard Bertram, who lived about the time of Henry II. gave two sheaves, or two-third parts of the tythes of it to the Monks of Tinemouth. His son Robert obtained of King Richard I. that his manor, with its dependences, should be raised to a Barony; and it is mentioned as such in that ancient record, remaining with the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, called *Testa de Nevil*, from its being compiled by Jollan de Nevil, who was a Justice Itinerant in the 18th and 24th of Henry III. It contains the King's fees throughout the greatest part of England, with inquisitions of lands escheated, and serjeantries.

THIS Barony was held by Robert, of the King in capite, by the service of three Knights fees, as his ancestors had formerly held it; the said lands being *de veteri feofmento*, and paying yearly for the castle guard at Newcastle upon Tyne and for cornage 5*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

ROBERT was succeeded by his son Roger, who procured a charter for free warren, for all his demesne lands here and at Heburn, in this county. His heirs enjoyed the Barony for some successions, without making any additions to its grandeur; but Robert Bertram, being in the reign of King Edward III. constituted Sheriff of Northumberland, and Governor of Newcastle upon Tyne, obtained a licence of that King to make a castle of his manor-house at Bothall.

THIS Robert, leaving no issue male, his daughter and heir Helen, marrying Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, Knt. transferred this Barony to his family; which their son Robert, after the death of his mother, obtained, and settled it soon after on his youngest son John, whom he surnamed Bertram. His paternal estate he bequeathed to his eldest son Robert, who suf-

BOTHALL CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

ferred his brother John quietly to enjoy the Barony of Bothall; but Robert his son succeeding to his inheritance, with two hundred men forcibly seized the castle, under pretence of its being his birth-right. But on a complaint to Parliament, a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Northumberland, directing him to reinstate the complainant, and commanding Robert to appear at Westminster on a certain day, to answer for this misdemeanor. This John Bertram, who was afterwards knighted, was several times Sheriff of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry VI.

In the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, Sir Robert Ogle siding with the former, and rendering them important services, was, by King Edward IV. created Lord Ogle; which title in that family became extinct towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when the male issue failing in Cuthbert, the seventh Lord Ogle, Catherine his daughter and coheir, afterwards Barones Ogle, married Sir Charles Cavendish, Knt. of Wellbeck, afterwards Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, who in the Civil Wars embracing the Royal Cause, and being obliged to fly for refuge to foreign parts, his estates were put under sequestration, some of them sold, and himself, with six others, excepted from the general pardon. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his possessions. He leaving an only daughter, she married John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, who in her right became possessed of this castle and estate. He being killed by a fall from his horse, 15th of July, 1711, and leaving no issue male, the castle, with other large estates in this county, went with his only daughter to Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, to whom she was married Anno 1713. It afterwards devolved to their only daughter and heir, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, who, on the 11th of July, 1734, married his Grace William, the late Duke of Portland, whose eldest son, now Duke of Portland, is the present proprietor.

THIS castle is most delightfully situated on an eminence, near the north bank of the river Wansbeck, about three miles east of Morpeth. Its present remains consist of the great gateway, flanked on the north side by two polygonal towers, fifty-three feet high; and on the south west angle by a square turret, whose height measures sixty feet. Adjoining to this gate are some outer walls, enclosing an area, of an irregular figure, measuring about a quarter of an acre; within which are some scattered fragments of the inner apartments. Over the center of the gate, on the north side, is an escutcheon of the arms of England, with six others, three on each side; and on the north east face of the westernmost tower are four more, all supposed to be those of the antient Barons, its former proprietors. On the easternmost tower is only one blank escutcheon. North west of this building was formerly another tower, pulled down within the memory of persons now living: part of its walls now support a cottage. Much of this venerable ruin has, as it is said, been demolished for the sake of its materials. The south front of this gate is beautifully mantled with ivy.

In one of the towers is a stair-case, leading to the different stories into which this building is divided. On the first, an elder-tree has taken root in the rubbish, between the ribs of the gate, and has there grown to a considerable size. On the top of the westernmost tower there is also a small ash-tree, which grows from between the chafins in the wall: Here, overlooking the battlements, are two figures, one over the gate, the other on the north west tower; but so defaced by time and weather, as to render it impossible to distinguish what they were intended to represent. The groove for the portcullis is still visible. In a corner, under the gate, was some of the sheet lead, which once covered this edifice; some of it has been used in repairs of other buildings.

This view, which represents the south aspect, was drawn Anno 1773.



BOTHALL CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(PLATE II.)

THIS view represents the north aspect of Bothall Castle, as seen from a neighbouring eminence; wherein is shewn the front or grand entrance with the polygonal towers, mentioned in the General Description. The wood seen in the back ground slopes to the water's edge, here and there skirted by picturesque rocks; and in many places the trees overhang the stream, which here runs briskly, breaking against the huge stones plentifully scattered throughout its channel; at once captivating the eye, and by its gentle murmurs sweetly soothing the ear. Indeed the banks of the Wandsbeck, between this place and Morpeth, afford a variety of sylvan scenes, equal in beauty to any in the kingdom.

THE small building seen over the wood, near the right hand, is a fire-engine for the draining of a neighbouring colliery. Within the enclosures, between the spectator and castle, and just over the trees, appears the top of the parish church, which is thus described by the Rev. Mr. Wallis, in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland*. "Near it (i. e. the castle) is the parochial church. "It has three handsome isles; the pulpit well placed against the north pillar, on "entering the chancel; the lights neat; and part of them adorned with painting,

BOTHALL CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

“ and the walls very solemn, with scripture sentences, in neat black frames ; the
“ pews but indifferent. The roof is covered with lead. In a small steeple are
“ three bells, one of them cracked ; and hard by is the vestry. At the east end
“ of the south isle is a handsome tomb, within iron rails, of alabaster, over one
“ of the Barons of Ogle and Bothall, and his Lady recumbent ; their hands and
“ eyes elevated. His Lordship’s head and feet rest upon the supporters of his coat
“ armorial ; a lion under his feet, a chain of many links round his neck, with a
“ pendent cross. Under her Ladyship’s head is a cushion, and another under her
“ feet, with two cherub-like babes lying by her, one on each side, at the end of
“ the cushion near her face, each holding in its hand a tassel of the cushion ; the
“ head of one broken off. A dog by her feet, with a chain about its neck ; the
“ emblem of watchfulness.

“ ON the south side of the chancel is the following mural genealogical table (in
“ the Old Black character) of the Ogles, Barons of Ogle and Bothall.

“ HUMPHREY Ogle, Esq. lived at Ogle Castle at the Conquest, to whom
“ William the Conqueror, by his deed without date, did confirm all his liberties
“ and royalties of his manour and his estate of Ogle, in as ample a manner as any
“ of his ancestors enjoyed the same before the time of the Normans.

“ FROM Humphrey Ogle, Esq. did descend seven Lords and thirty Knights.

“ ROBERT, the first Lord Ogle, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Alexander
“ Kirkby, Knight.

“ OWEN, the second Lord Ogle, married the daughter of Sir Wm. Hilton, Knt.

“ RALPH, the third Lord Ogle, married the daughter of Sir William Gas-
“ coign, Knt. *.

“ ROBERT, the fourth Lord Ogle, married the daughter of Sir Thomas
“ Lumley, Knt.

“ ROBERT, the fifth Lord Ogle, married Mary the daughter of Sir Cuthbert
“ Berthram, Knt. †.

“ ROBERT, the sixth Lord Ogle, married Jane daughter and heir of Sir
“ Thomas Manners, Knt. and died without issue ‡.

“ CUTHBERT, the seventh Lord Ogle, married Katherine, one of the coheirs
“ of Sir Reginald Carnaby, Knt. (being brother to Robert the sixth Lord Ogle)
“ who had two daughters, Joan and Katherine.”

This drawing was made Anno 1773.

* Of Gawthorp Com. Ebor. † The family pedigree communicated by the present Duke of Newcastle affirms, that he first married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Woodrington, Knt. and afterwards Jane, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, Knt.

‡ In the same pedigree it is said that he married Jane, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Melverer, Knt.



BRINKBURN PRIORY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRINKBURN PRIORY was founded in the reign of King Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Peter, by William de Bertram, Baron of Mitford, with the approbation of his wife and his three sons. He placed therein Black Canons, or Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustin from the monastery de Insula, and endowed it with lands out of his wastes, confirmed both by his wife Hawys, and Roger his eldest son and heir. He moreover gave to it Thornhaugh, Forderhaugh, Papwithhaugh, Heley, and Over-Heley, with the woods belonging to them; also a wood to the east of Heley, extending from Linckburn to the river Coquet; and to these gifts he added that of an annual present of twenty fishes out of his fishery of Coquet. His grandson Roger gave it 140 acres of his waste lands in Evenwood, with a large share of his wastes near Framlington; also liberty to cut timber out of his woods for necessary uses, with the privilege of killing game. Prince Henry of Scotland, Earl of Northumberland, gave to it a salt-work at Warkworth; he and his son, William de Warren, of the family of the Earls Warren by the mother's side, and named after them, confirmed to it all its possessions and privileges: they were also confirmed by several royal charters. Half of the manor of Nethertyrwhit belonged to it; also the appropriations and advowsons of Long Horsley and Felton. About the time of its suppression it had ten Canons. Its annual revenues were then valued at sixty-eight pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, Dugdale; and seventy-seven pounds, according to Speed. It was granted to John Earl of Warwick the fourth of Edward the Sixth. In the same reign it came into the possession of George Fenwick, Esq. a commissioner of inclosures, for inclosing the middle marshes. The last male branch, of whose fa-

BRINKBURN PRIORY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

family was George Fenwick, Esq. whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Roger Fenwick, of Stanton, Esq. One of her descendants, William Fenwick, of Bywell, Esq. is the present proprietor.

THIS Priory is situated on the extreme point of a peninsula, surrounded by hills, on the north bank of the river Coquet. The walls of the church are pretty entire, and there are also some remains of the Dormitory, now converted into a cellar. A few years ago a scheme was set on foot for the fitting up part of the church for the performance of divine service; and Mr. Wallis, in his History of Northumberland, says, a Brief was obtained for that purpose: it was not, however, carried into execution; and this venerable pile still continues the habitation of owls and jack-daws; one of the latter, almost white with age, made its appearance when this view was drawn.

THESE ruins exhibit one among the many instances wherein circular and pointed arches occur in the same building, and that in parts manifestly constructed at the same time; which shews, that about the period of its erection there was a kind of struggle between the ancient mode, or Saxon, and what is called Gothic architecture, in which neither stile then thoroughly prevailed.

THE upper range of windows in this church are all circular; those immediately under them are pointed. Two doors, one on the north, and the other on the south, have circular arches, richly adorned with variety of Saxon ornaments, particularly that on the north, which has, among others, the heads of animals. These are generally deemed the most ancient decorations of that stile.

THE great tower has four pointed arches; and others of the same shape are supported by massy octagonal columns in the body of the church.

THIS edifice is built cathedral-like in the form of a cross. The body measures twenty-two yards in length, by thirteen broad. There have been burials here as late as the year 1745. At the east end, and in the north and south crosses, were chapels, in one of which are diverse fragments of coffins and human bones. In another, on the south, is a place for the reception of holy water. On the whole, though this building, except about the doors above-mentioned, is remarkably plain, it has a sober and solemn majesty not always found in buildings more highly decorated: Part of this, perhaps, it may owe to its romantic situation, which is the most proper in the world for retirement and meditation. Near the South-west angle of the church is a house seemingly built out of the offices of the monastery. This House is shewn in the Plate.

This view, which represents the north aspect, was taken Anno 1773.



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DUNSTANBROUGH CASTLE NORTHUMBERLAND.

DUNSTANBROUGH, or Dunstanburgh Castle, with the manor, was the seat and estate of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, a younger son of King Henry III. From him it devolved to his son and heir Thomas, who in the 9th of Edward II. obtained a licence from that King to crenellate or fortify his manor house; and accordingly about that time built this castle. This Earl soon after entered into an association with divers of the chief nobility of the kingdom for the expulsion of Piers Gavestone, who had particularly insulted him, by giving him the nickname of the Stage-player: he was chosen General of the malecontents; but by the interposition of two Cardinals, expressly dispatched from Rome for that purpose, was reconciled to the King in the 10th year of his reign. This reconciliation was of no long continuance, for within a few years he again appeared in arms at the head of those Barons who were confederated, in order to remove the Spencers; and having assembled a considerable force at St. Albans, he sent the Bishops of Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, to the King, who was then at London, requiring him to banish the Spencers, and to give to him and his associates letters of Indemnity. The King not only refused these demands, but raised a powerful army, giving his Generals, Edmund Earl of Kent and John Earl of Surrey, orders to pursue and arrest him and his followers.

THE Earl, who had retired to his castle at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, was advised by several of the Barons of his party to march to Dunstanbrough castle; but he, fearing he should in that case be thought to hold intelligence with the Scots, refused: nevertheless, on Sir Robert Clifford threatening him, in case he persisted, to kill him with his own hands, he joined them: but near Barrowbridge, in Yorkshire, being met and defeated by William Lord Latimer, and Sir Andrew Herela, of Carlisle, at the head of a body of the country people, he and divers of his followers were taken prisoners, and conducted to his castle at Pontefract; in which town the King, with the two Spencers, then lay; whither when the Earl was brought, he was in derision called King Arthur. The circumstances attending his taking, trial, and execution, are thus recorded in an ancient chronicle, written in French by William de Pakington, clerk and treasurer to Prince Edward, son to Edward III. translated by Leizend, and printed in his Collectanea; which, as it strongly marks the ferocity of those times, is here quoted at length.

"AND then (i. e. after the defeat) went Thomas Lancastre into a chapel, denying to rendre hym self to Harkerley, and said, looking on the crucifix, Good Lord I rendre myself to thee, and put me yn to thy mercy."

"THEN they toke of his cote armures, and put on hym a ray cote, or one gowne of his mennes liveryes, and carried hym by water to York, where they threw balles of dytte at hym. And the residew of the Barons part were pursued

DUNSTANBROUGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND:

“ from place to place ; and to the church hold was no reverence gyven, and the father pursued the sunne, and the sunne
“ the father.

“ THE King hering of this discomfiture, cam with the Dispensars and other nobles of his adherentes to Ponfracte.

“ SYR Andrew of Herkeley brought Thomas of Lancastre to Pontfracte to the Kinge, and there was put in a towre that
“ he had newly made towards the abbey, and after juged in the haule sodenly by thes justices, Syr Hugh Dispensar the
“ father, Syr Aimer Counte of Pembroke, Syr Edmund Counte of Kent, Syr John de Britoyne, and Syr Robert
“ Malmethorp, that pronouncid his judgement.

“ THEN Thomas Lancastre sayd, “ Shaul I dy with owt answer.”

“ THEN certain Gascoyne toke him away, and put a pillid broken hatte, or hood, on his hedde, and set
“ him on a lene white jade with owt bridil, and he then cryed thus, “ King of Heven, have mēcy on me, for
“ the King of Herth nous ad querpi *. And thus he was carryid, some throwing pelottes of dyrt at him, and having a
“ Frere Precher for his confessor with him, on to a hylle with owt the toun, where he knelid doune toward the este, on
“ tyll one Hughin de Muston causid him to turne his face toward Scotlande ; wher kneeling, a villayne of London
“ cut of his hedde, 11 Cal. Aprilis, Anno D. 1321. And after the Prior and the Monkes required his body, and got it of
“ the King, and buried it on the right hand of the altare. The same day were hangid, drawen, and quarterid, thes noble
“ men at Pontifraet, Syr William Tucker, Syr William Fitz William, Sir Warine Lisle, Syr Henry Biadeburne, Syr
“ William Cheney, Barons, and John Page, Esquier.” The sentence of the Earl of Lancaster was, that he should be
drawn, hanged, and beheaded ; but, in regard to his birth, the ignominious part of it was remitted. In the reign
of King Richard II. he was canonized, his picture set up in St. Paul's Church, and the hill, on the north east side of
the town, whereon he suffered, named St. Thomas's Hill.

His brother, Henry Earl of Lancaster, by a petition to Parliament, obtained a restitution of all the signories,
honors, and lands, and for which he did homage : these he bequeathed to his son Henry, who leaving only two daugh-
ters and coheirs, Maud and Blanch, this castle, on the division, came to the latter. She married John of Gaunt, Earl
of Richmond, who shortly after, by the death of her sister, became possessed of the whole estate, as well as the dukedom
of Lancaster, in the right of his wife. The castle continued in the Lancastrian family till the reign of Henry VI.
when, after the battle of Hexham-Field, Sir Peter de Bressay and five hundred Frenchmen taking shelter in it, were be-
sieged by Ralph Lord Ogle, Edmund and Richard de Crafter, John Manners, and Gilbert de Errington, partizans of
the house of York. After a vigorous defence all the garrison, except Sir Peter, were made prisoners, and the castle,
which had been much damaged in the siege, was totally dismantled. From authentic records it appears to have be-
longed to the Crown the 10th of Elizabeth, but was granted the 6th of February, in the 22d of James I. to Sir William
Grey, Baron of Wark, and confirmed by King William III. 20th of December, 1694. It is now the property of the
Right Honourable the Earl of Tankerville.

Mr. Wallis, in his History of the Antiquities of Northumberland, describes it in the following words : “ It stands on
“ an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea, and edged to the north and north west with precipices, in the
“ form of a crescent ; by the western termination of which are three natural stone pyramids of a considerable height, and
“ by the eastern one an opening in the rocks made by the sea, under a frightful precipice, called Rumble Churn, from
“ the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather and high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruin
“ of the chapel : at the south west corner is the draw well, partly filled up. It is built with whin and rag stone.” In
the Additions to Camden it is recorded, that in one year there grew within the walls of this castle two hundred and forty
Winchester bushels of corn, besides several loads of hay. It is likewise there mentioned, that a kind of spar is found
hereabouts called Dunstanbrough diamonds, said to rival those of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

THIS drawing, which represents the south west aspect, was made Anno 1773.

* That is, has abandoned me.



THE BLACK FRIARS, NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE following account of this Priory is given by Bourne, in his History of Newcastle :

THIS Monastery was founded by Sir Peter Scott, who was the first Mayor of Newcastle, anno 1251, and Sir Nicholas Scott his son, who was one of the four bailiffs of the town 1254, 1257, and capital bailiff 1269; but the site of it was given by three sisters, whose names have long since been ungratefully buried in oblivion.

WHEN was the particular time of its building, I have met with no account; but it is not difficult to give a probable guess. The Order, itself, of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, came into England in the year 1221; consequently it must have been founded after that time: and that it must have been founded some years before the year 1280, is plain to a demonstration; for in that year, which was the eighth of Edward the First, the Black Friars had licence from the King to break a door through this new, or town-wall into their garden, which proves them a regular settled body at that time, and therefore, that their Priory was built some years before that licence.

We are told that this Monastery was, in old time, called the Grey Friars, which, in my opinion, is a thing highly improbable; for the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, came not into England till about the year 1224; and if, as I have proved above, the Black Friars were a settled body some years before the year 1280, how is it possible to have been called, of old time, the Grey Friars? This is therefore a mistake: and besides, the Dominicans came into England before the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, and therefore more probably were sooner in this place.

It has been a very stately building, as appears by the present remains of it. The area, or grass-plot, is about 87, feet in length, and as many in breadth. On the east side of it was the Chapel, which is now the hall of the Company of Smiths in this town. On the west side of it, is a curious old well, which served the Monastery with water, called Our Lady's Well. On the south may still be seen the ruins of a curious front, on which side is the hall of the Cordwainers, in which I saw a pair of winding stairs, which they told me (before they were walled up) led by a vault as far as the Nunnery of St. Bartholomew. On the north of it were their gardens, a part of which was the Wardens Close, before the building of that part of the town-wall. This appears by the Charter granted to the

THE BLACK FRIARS, NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Monastery in the reign of Edward I, about the breaking out that narrow gate in the wall between Westgate and Newgate, in which grant it is said that the wall went through the middle of their garden. This Monastery was dependant on the Priory of Tynemouth.

In the reign of Edward II, the Brethren of this Monastery had licence granted them for the building of a draw-bridge beyond the new ditch of the castle.

Who were the Priors of this Monastery; what eminent men belonged to them; or what things were transacted by them, from their beginning till their dissolution; were things undoubtedly preserved among themselves whilst they were a body; but after their surrender were either destroyed, or have not yet come to light.

ONE of the Priors of this Monastery was one Richard Marshall. I take this Gentleman to have been the last Prior of this Monastery; for in the 28th of Henry VIII, a grant of a tenement, nigh the White Cross (signed by Friar Richard Marshall, Doctor and Prior; and Friar David Simpson, and Friar John Sourby), was given to Anthony Godsalve, upon his paying to the said Priory or Monastery 9s. per ann. This grant is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Newcastle, Joyner, who purchased this tenement, and has lately rebuilt it. He pays the same rent to the Town of Newcastle, which the tenement paid the Monastery. About two years after the signing of this Deed, in January, the 30th of this reign, this Monastery surrendered. It consisted of a Prior and 12 Friars.

WHAT became of the Brethren of this Friary, after their surrender; what they had allowed them annually for a maintenance; or whether they had any thing allowed at all, does not appear. Some account, indeed, I met with afterwards of the Prior himself, but none of the Friars. It is this which follows:

RICHARD MARSHALL, Prior of the Black Friars in Newcastle, about the year 1551, went into Scotland, and preached at St. Andrew's, that the Pater Noster should be addressed to God, and not to the Saints. Some Doctors of the University being disgusted at this assertion, prevailed with one Tofts, a Grey Friar, to undertake to prove that the Pater Noster might be said to the Saints; whose ignorance in doing the same was so manifest, that he became the common jest, and quitted the town.

AFTER the surrender of this Monastery, on January the 10th, 30th of Henry the Eighth, the Black Friars was granted to the Town of Newcastle, in consideration of 53l. 7s. 6d. The annual value of it was 2l. 19s. 6d.

THE King says in his grant, that he gives to the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, the whole house and site, lately a Priory, or house of Brethren, called vulgarly the Black Friars, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the chapel, houses, edifices, gardens, &c. the hall; two chambers; a chamber called the Cross Chamber; and two gardens, with their appurtenances; and the whole close within the west gate, and another close near the site of the said Priory on the north; and a close containing three acres, and a house in the same close, without the walls of the said town; and a house called the Gatehouse, situated near the street. It also appears from the first grant, that the King reserved to himself and successors the bells and lead that was upon the church belonging to this Friary, and the other buildings of it; the lead in the gutters, together with the stones and iron of the church, &c.

THE nine Crafts of this town had their meeting-houses, or halls, in it, and still have, except two of them, the Taylors and the Cordwainers, who have bestowed these upon some poor widows, and got themselves others in other places. These halls are of great service to this ancient building, in preserving it from intire ruin. Such is the hall of the Smiths, which was repaired by them in the year 1709, John Kellet, Thomas Turner, Jonathan Gibson, Roger Haddock, being Wardens; the hall of the Dyers; the hall of the Bakers and Brewers, which was repaired by them in the year 1711, Christopher Rutter, Lionel Dixon, William Dove, John Make-apiece, being then wardens: These halls are on the east side of the Friary. Such also are those on the west side of it, viz. the hall of the Sadlers, which was repaired by them in the year 1729, Cuthberkley and Mathew Anderson, wardens; and the hall of the Skinners and Glovers, which was repaired by them in the year 1721, John Emmerfon, Robert Barnes, Robert Shutt, Philip Smith, wardens. Such are those also on the south side of it, viz. the Cordwainers hall, which was turned into apartments for three widows in the year 1729, John Wheatly and George Alder being wardens. The hall of the Butchers, and the hall of the Tanners, were repaired in the year 1717, Thomas Anderson, William Harrison, Thomas Dixon, William Slater, wardens.

By the means of these halls, there is still some visage of the Friary remaining, which had otherwise been intirely in dust. 'Tis a pity that those people, who are permitted by the Companies to reside in some of those rooms, are not threatened into more cleanliness; and that the Companies themselves are not at the expence of repairing the area. Were these things done, it would be a beautiful piece of Antiquity, and the entertainment of the Curious, from whencesoever they come.

BROWN WILLIS, in his History of Abbies, says, Roland Harding was the last Prior of the Newcastle Dominicans; and that he, with twelve Monks, surrendered their Convent, 10th January, 1539, 30th Henry the Eighth. This was the only Dominican Monastery in Newcastle.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



COCKLE PARK TOWER, NORTHUMBERLAND.

COCKLE PARK TOWER stands about four miles North from Morpeth. It was the Mansion or Manor House, and belonged, tempore Edward Ist, to the Bertrams, built according to the fashion of most of the ancient capital dwellings of this County; that is, with a Tower or Reduit, to which the inhabitants might retire, and under which they could drive their cattle upon a sudden incursion of the Scots, or of a lawless banditti, called Moss Troopers; to both which their situation, as Borderers, made them frequently subject.

THESE robbers lurked about the large uncultivated heaths between the two Countries, and indifferently made incursions into either; taking shelter in England when they had plundered the Scots, and flying into Scotland with their booty taken from the English; by which means they carried on their depredations with impunity; the mutual animosity of the two Nations not suffering them to see it was their common interest to destroy such abandoned miscreants. Their usual object was cattle; not but that they sometimes carried off men, women, and children, from whom they often exacted considerable sums for ransom.

COCKLE PARK TOWER, NORTHUMBÉRLAND.

ON account of the first, that is, the frequent incursions of the Scots, persons inhabiting within twelve miles of Scotland were, by Act of Parliament, permitted to keep in their houses cross-bows, hand-guns, hacbutts, and demi-hakes; and against the second, divers laws were enacted in the reign of James the Ist, when an Act passed for the abolishing of hostilities between the English and Scots; both being then subjects of the same King. Notwithstanding these, the Moss Troopers taking advantage of the confusion previous to the Civil War, again grew formidable; insomuch that in the 14th of Charles the Ist, an Act of Parliament passed purposely for their suppression; wherein they are described as lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons; being thieves and robbers, bred and residing in the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, commonly called Moss Troopers; taking advantage of large waste grounds, heaths, and mosses. By this Act, which was to remain in force for five years from Michaelmas 1662, the Justices of these two Counties were authorised to levy sums of money within their respective jurisdictions; That raised in Northumberland not to exceed 500l. per ann. nor in Cumberland 200l.; with which money they were to hire thirty able men for Northumberland, and twelve for Cumberland, who were to search for, and apprehend these robbers, and bring them to justice.

To guard against these and other incursions, persons were stationed on high towers, or other eminences, who, by blowing a horn, alarmed the country, and gave notice of the coming enemy. By this service, called Cornage, they held certain lands; and, as it seems, occasionally received pecuniary stipends; a tax or imposition for Cornage being formerly payable out of many estates in this and other bordering counties.

THIS Tower, like most of the same kind, has machicolations on the outside; added to which, many of them have openings in the cieling over the lowest story, through which they could throw down stones and scalding water on an enemy, who should enter the place to steal their cattle.

THE Mansion is now converted into a farm-house, and is the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, to whom it devolved by the same succession as Bothall Castle. The Arms on the front of the building are totally obliterated; the Supporters are two Antelopes collared and chained.

This drawing was made in the year 1774.



THE HERMITAGE NEAR WARKWORTH.

So exact an account of this curious Relique of ancient solitary Devotion, is already published in the pleasing Ballad of the *Hermit of Warkworth**, that it might be sufficient to refer the Reader to that Poem, and to the curious Appendix subjoined to it: but as there has lately fallen into my hands a very minute Epistolary Description of this Hermitage, I shall here insert it as a Supplement to what has been collected by the Editor of the Ballad above-mentioned: at the same time assuring the Reader, that I can myself vouch for the truth of the Description given below, having observed upon the spot all, or most of the particulars therein mentioned.

F. G.

An Extract of a Letter from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated the 6th of September, 1773.

***** I SHALL now, in compliance with your request, attempt to give you a Description of the Ruins of the ancient Hermitage at Warkworth, which the very interesting Ballad lately published on that subject, excited in me so great a desire to see.

As I went from Newcastle, I quitted the great Northern Road at a small village called Felton, (which stands about mid-way between Morpeth and Alnwick) and had a most romantic ride for the most part down a beautiful rocky Vale, worn by the current of the river Coquet, which afforded a succession of very picturesque scenes.

I WAS much pleased with the situation of Warkworth itself; particularly with the Castle, which, although in ruins, is a fine Monument of ancient Grandeur, being one of the proud Fortresses, which heretofore belonged to the noble House of Percy, and from them descended to the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland; who, together with the princely possessions, have inherited the generosity and magnificence of that great family.

WARKWORTH CASTLE deserves itself a particular description: I shall, therefore, at present only observe, that it is very boldly situated on an eminence, and overlooks the river Coquet, where it discharges its waters into the sea, and almost washes an Island of the same name; which from its circular form, easy distance from the shore, and a little Antique Tower, the remains of a small Monastic Edifice erected upon it, is a most beautiful object seen from every part of the coast.

FROM the Castle we ascended not more than half a mile up the river, before we came to the Hermitage; which is probably the best preserved and most intire now remaining in these kingdoms. It still contains three Apartments, all of them hollowed in the solid Rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary Trees, Reliques of the venerable Woods, in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered.

As the Hermitage, with all its striking peculiarities, is very exactly described in the Ballad of the *Hermit of Warkworth*, I might be content to transcribe the descriptive part of that Poem: but as you have insisted upon my relating to you what I saw myself, I shall endeavour to obey you.

THE Cave contains three Apartments; which, by way of distinction, I will venture to call the Chapel, Sacrify, and Antichapel. Of these, the Chapel is very intire and perfect: but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rock at the west end. By this accident a beautiful Pillar, which formerly stood between these two apartments, and gave an elegant finishing to this end of the Sacred Vaults, was, within the memory of old people, destroyed.

THE Chapel is not more than eighteen feet long, nor more than seven and a half in width and height; but is modelled and executed in a very beautiful style of Gothic Architecture. The Sides are ornamented with neat Octogon Pillars, all cut in the solid Rock; which branch

* The *Hermit of Warkworth*, a Northumberland Ballad, in three Cantos, 1771, 4to, written by the ingenious Dr. Percy, wherein the beautiful simplicity of our ancient English Poetry is most happily imitated and preserved.

THE HERMITAGE OF WARKWORTH.

ed into the ceiling, and forming little pointed Arches, terminate in Groins. At the east end is a handsome plain Altar, to which the Priest ascended by two Steps: These in the course of ages, have been much worn away through the soft yielding nature of the stone. Behind the Altar is a little Nich, which probably received the Crucifix, or the Pix. Over this Nich is still seen the faint outline of a Glory.

On the North-side of the Altar is a very beautiful Gothic Window, executed like all the rest, in the living Rock. This Window transmitted light from the Chapel to the Sacristy; or what else shall we call it, being a plain oblong room which ran parallel with the Chapel, somewhat longer than it, but not so wide. At the east end of this apartment are still seen the remains of an Altar, at which Mass was occasionally sung, as well as in the Chapel. Between it and the Chapel is a square Perforation, with some appearance of Bars, or a Lattice, thro' which the Hermit might attend Confession, or behold the elevation of the Host without entering the Chapel. Near this Perforation is a neat Door-case opening into the Chapel out of this Side-room or Sacristy, which contains a Benching cut in the rock, whence is seen a most beautiful View up the river, finely over-hung with woods. Over the Door-case, within the Chapel, is carved a small neat Scutcheon, with all the emblems of the Passion, sc. the Cross, the Crown of Thorns, the Nails, the Spear and the Sponge.

On the south side of the Altar is another Window, and below it a neat Cenotaph, or Tomb ornamented with three human Figures elegantly cut in the rock. The principal Figure represents a Lady lying along, still very intire and perfect: over her breast hovers, what probably was an Angel, but much defaced; and at her feet is a Warrior erect, and perhaps originally in a praying posture; but he is likewise mutilated by Time. At her feet is also a rude sculpture of a Bull's or Ox's Head; which the Editor of the Ballad not unreasonably conjectures to have been the Lady's Crest. This was, as he observes, the Crest of the Widdrington Family, whose castle is but five miles from this Hermitage. It was also the antient Crest of the Nevilles, and of one or two other families in the North.

On the same side is another Door-case, and near it an Excavation to contain the Holy Water. Over both the Door-cases are still seen the traces of Letters, vestiges of two antient Inscriptions; but so much defaced as to be at present illegible. I must refer you to the Poem for a further account of them.

THIS Door opens into a little Vestibule, containing two square Niches, in which the Hermit sat to contemplate; and his view from hence was well calculated to inspire meditation. He looked down upon the River which washes the foot of the Hermitage, and glides away in a constant murmuring lapse; and he might thence have taken occasion, like the Author of the Night Thoughts, to remind some young thoughtless Visitant,

"Life glides away, Lorenzo! like a stream,
"For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change;
"In the same stream none ever bath'd him twice;
"To the same life none ever twice awoke,

"We call the stream the same, the same we think
"Our life, tho' still more rapid in its flow;
"Nor mark the Much irrevocably laps'd,
"And mingled with the sea.

OVER the Inner Door, within the Vestibule, hangs another Scutcheon with some Sculpture, which we took for the representation of a Gauntlet; perhaps it was the Founder's Arms or Crest. On the outward face of the Rock, near the small Vestibule above-mentioned, is a winding Stair-case cut also in the living stone, and leading through a neat, arched Door-case in the same, up to the top of the Cliff which joins the level of the antient Park; and here was planted the Hermit's Orchard. This has long since been destroyed; but Cherry-trees propagated from his Plantations are still scattered over the neighbouring thicket. His Garden was below at the foot of the hill, as we were informed; and indeed some straggling flowers and one little solitary Gooseberry-bush, which still grows out of a cleft in the rock, confirm the tradition.

As all the Apartments above-described seem to have been appropriated to sacred uses, you will naturally enquire where was the Dwelling of the Hermit, or at least of his Successors? This was a small square Building, erected at the foot of the Cliff, that contains the Chapel. It consisted of one single Dwelling-room, with a Bed-chamber over it; and a small Kitchen adjoining; which is now fallen in and covered with earth; but the ruins of the Oven still mark its situation, and shew that some of the inhabitants of this Hermitage did not always dislike good cheer.

THIS little Building, erected below the Chapel, being composed of materials brought together by human hands, has long since gone to ruin: whereas the Walls of the Chapel itself, being as old as the World, will, if not purposely destroyed, probably last as long as it, and continue to amuse the latest posterity. It gave me particular pleasure to observe, that the present noble Proprietors have thought this curiosity not unworthy their attention, and have therefore bestowed a proper care to have it kept clean and neat; have cleared the Hermit's Path, which was choaked up, by the River's side; have restored his Well, (a small bubbling Fountain of clear water, which issues from the adjoining Rock); and have renewed the Wood by new Plantations at the top of the Cliff, where the Trees had been thinned or destroyed by Time.

In this delightful solitude, so beautiful in itself, and so venerable for its antiquity, you will judge with what pleasure I perused the very amusing and interesting Tale of the Hermit of Warkworth: having the whole Scene before me, and fancying I was present at the Hermit's tender relation.

AND this leads me to your last Query; What Foundation the Author of the Poem had for his Story, which he gives as founded on truth. By all the inquiries I could make in the neighbourhood, it is the received tradition, that the Founder of this Hermitage was one of the Bertram family, who were anciently Lords of Bothal Castle, and had great possessions in this County. He is also thought to be the same Bertram, who having built Brinkburn Abbey, and Brinkhaugh Chapel higher up the River, at last retired to end his life in this sequestered valley. But the Editor has given reasons, why he thinks the Hermitage was founded at a later period than those Buildings, by another of the same Name and Family. It is also the universal tradition, That he imposed his penance upon himself to expiate the murder of his Brother. As for the Lady, I could not find that any thing particular is remembered concerning her; but the elegant Sculpture of her Figure on the Tomb, and the Crest at her feet, seem sufficiently to warrant the Story of the Ballad.

THE old Record of the Endowment of this Hermitage by the Percy Family, which the Editor has printed at the end of his Poem, is a curiosity very singular in its kind. When I perused it, I could not help smiling at the Article of the *Trinity Draught of Fish*, to be taken opposite to the Chapel, which was to be the Hermit's Perquisite every Sunday. It was, I assure you, no contemptible Perquisite: for there is a very rich Salmon-Fishery in this River belonging to the Duke and Dukes of Northumberland; and I was told, that at one single draught, this summer, more than Three Hundred fish had been taken opposite to the Hermitage †.

I SHALL conclude my long, tedious Description, with a Stanza from Spenser; which, if you will pardon a few alterations, will give you a pretty exact Picture of the place.

"A little lonely Hermitage there stood
"Down in a dale, hard by a River's side,
"Beneath a mossy Cliff, o'erhung with Wood;
"And in the living Rock, there close beside,

"A holy Chapel, entering we descried;
"Wherein the Hermit duly wont to say
"His lonely prayers, each morn and even tide:
"Thereby the crystal stream did gently play,
"Which thro' the woody Vale came rolling down alway."

† I have been assured, that more than Four Hundred Fish, chiefly Salmon, Salmon trout, and Gills, have been taken at one Draught between the Hermitage and the Sea, which is about two miles distant.



HOLY ISLAND CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Castle stands in the south-east part of the Island, on the top of a conical rock, which rises suddenly out of the Marsh with which it is surrounded.

AT what time it was erected, or who was the Builder, does not appear among the numerous Writers who have described this Island; at least, I have not been able to meet with it, after having diligently searched every book wherein it might reasonably be hoped to find it.

CAMDEN mentions it, so that it is evidently as old as his time. Probably, it has been the scene of very few remarkable events; History being nearly as silent with respect to them, as it is concerning its origin. The first time it occurs, is in the History of the Civil War temp. Charles I. when it appears to have been seized for the Parliament; and according to Rushworth, in an Order of the House of Commons, May 7, 1746, for sending forces thither, this reason is assigned, "It being of such consequence to the northern parts of the kingdom." Probably, this consequence arose more from the convenience of its Harbour than the strength of the Castle.

In the year 1647, one Captain Batton was Governor of the Island for the Parliament; to whom Sir Marmaduke Langdale, after the taking of Berwick, wrote the following letter, but without success. The letter, together with the Captain's refusal, was transmitted to the House of Commons, for which they voted their thanks to Captain Batton, and that he should be continued Governor of the place.

"SIR, You have the good opinion of the Counties to be a sober discreet man amongst them, which emboldeneth me (a stranger to you) to propose (that which every man in his duty to God and the King ought to perform) the vail of these horrid designs plotted by some, that men may run and read the misery and thralldom they intend upon the whole nation. It is believed by many that know you, that you are sensible of the imprisonment of his Majesty, and the violation of all our laws. If you please to consider, the ends being changed, perhaps, for which you first engaged, and comply with the King's interest by keeping the Fort now in possession for the King's use, I will engage myself to see all the arrears

HOLY ISLAND CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

“ due to yourself and the soldiers duly paid, and to procure his Majesty’s favour for the future ; and that I
“ only may receive some satisfaction from you, that this motion is as really accepted, as intended by

Berwick, April 30, 1647.

Your humble servant,

MARMADUKE LANGDALE.”

HOLY ISLAND does not appear ever to have fallen into the hands of the Royalists, for it continued in the possession of the Parliamentarians, anno 1648, when it was, as may be seen in Rushworth, relieved “ with necessaries” by Colonel Fenwick’s horse and some dragoons.

FROM that time nothing memorable seems to have been transacted here till the Rebellion in the year 1715, when the seizure of this Castle was planned and performed by two men only ; in which exploit such policy and courage were exerted as would have done them much honour, had they been employed in a better cause. The following particulars of the Story were communicated by a Gentleman whose father was an eye-witness to the facts, and well knew both the parties.

ONE Launcelot Errington, a man of an ancient and respectable family in Northumberland, and of a bold and enterprising spirit, entered into a conspiracy for seizing this Castle for the Pretender, in which, it is said, he was promised assistance, not only by Mr. Foster, the Rebel General then in arms, but also by the masters of several French privateers. At this time the garrison consisted of a serjeant, a corporal, and ten or twelve men only.

IN order to put his scheme in execution, being well known in that country, he went to the Castle, and, after some discourse with the serjeant, invited him and the rest of the men, who were not immediately on duty, to partake of a treat on board the ship of which he was master, then lying in the harbour : this being unsuspectingly accepted of, he so well plied his guests with brandy, that they were soon incapable of any opposition.

THESE men being thus secured, he made some pretence for going on shore ; and with Mark Errington, his nephew, returning again to the Castle, they knocked down the centinel, surprised and turned out an old gunner (the corporal, and two other soldiers, being the remainder of the garrison), and shutting the gates, hoisted the Pretender’s colours as a signal of their success, anxiously expecting the promised succours. No reinforcement coming, but, on the contrary, a party of the King’s troops arriving from Berwick, they were obliged to retreat over the walls of the Castle, among the rocks, hoping to conceal themselves under the sea-weeds till it was dark, and then, by swimming to the main land, to make their escape. But the tide rising, they were obliged to swim, when the soldiers firing at Launcelot, as he was climbing up a rock, wounded him in the thigh. Thus disabled, he and his nephew were taken and conveyed to Berwick goal, where they continued till his wound was cured. During this time he had digged a burrow quite under the foundations of the prison, depositing the earth taken out in an old oven. Thro’ this burrow he and his nephew, with divers other prisoners, escaped ; but most of the latter were soon after retaken.

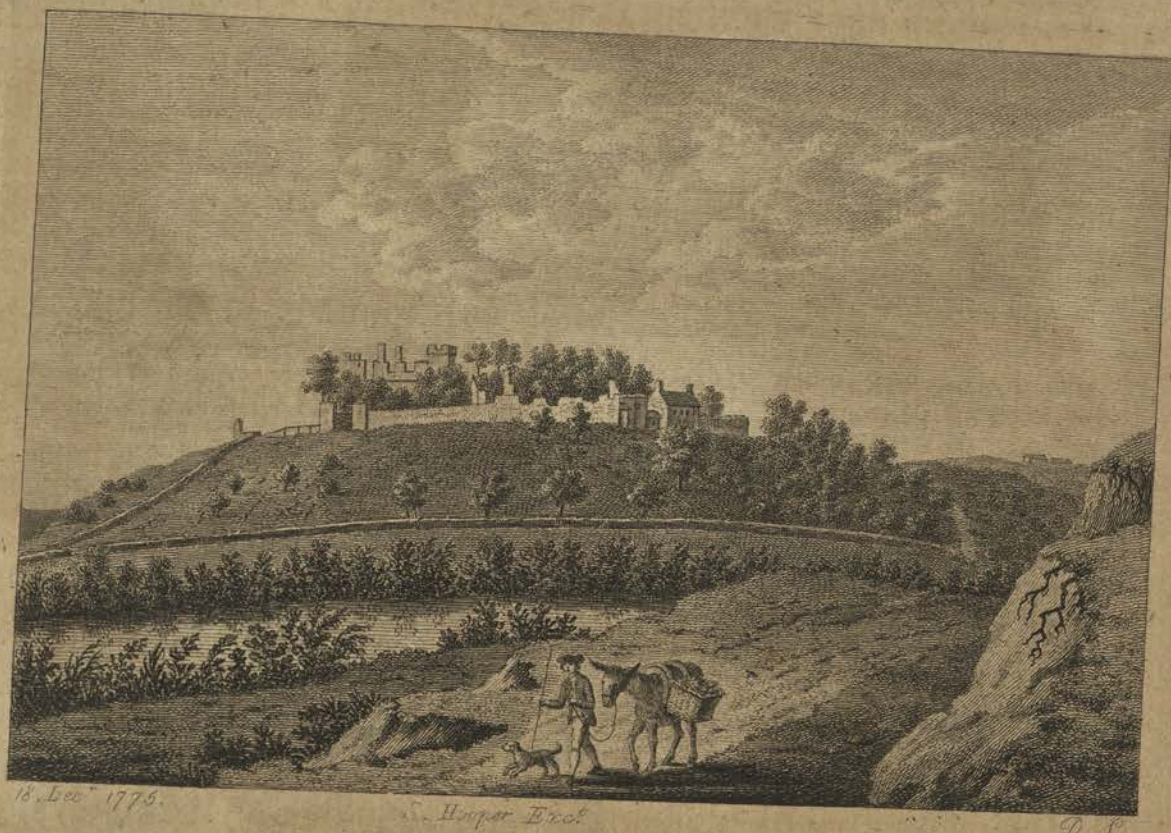
THE two Erringtons, however, had the good fortune to make their way to the Tweed-side, where finding the Custom-house boat, they rowed themselves over, and afterwards turned it a-drift. From hence they pursued their journey to Bamborough Castle, near which they were concealed nine days in a pea-stack ; a relation who resided in the castle supplying them with provision : at length, travelling in the night by secret paths, they reached Gateshead-house, near Newcastle, where they were secreted till they procured a passage from Sunderland to France.

A REWARD of 500*l.* was now offered to any one who would apprehend them ; notwithstanding which, Launcelot was so daring as soon after to come into England, and even to visit some of his friends in Newgate. After the suppression of the Rebellion, when every thing was quiet, he and his nephew took the benefit of the General Pardon ; and he returned to Newcastle, where he died about the year 1746, as it is said, of grief at the victory of Culloden.

THE Castle is at present commonly garrisoned by a detachment of Invalids from Berwick.

THIS Plate shews the Castle as it appears from the rocks, a small distance east of the ruins of the Monastery. The walls towards the right hand seem to be the remains of some Fort, their distance being rather too great from the Monastery to have ever been a part of it ; they are, however, now so much decayed as hardly even to furnish sufficient grounds for conjecture.

This View was drawn, Anno 1773.



HULNE ABBEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE I.

HULNE Abbey was the first Monastery of Carmelite Friars in these Kingdoms. The account of its foundation is thus given by ancient Writers: Among the British Barons who went to the Holy Wars in the reign of King Henry III. were William de Vescy, Lord of Alnwick, and Richard Gray, two eminent Chieftains in the Christian army. Led by curiosity or devotion, they went to visit the Monks of Mount Carmel, and there unexpectedly found a countryman of their own, one Ralph Fresborn, a Northumberland man, who had distinguished himself in a former Crusade; and in consequence of a vow had afterwards taken upon him the Monastic profession in that solitude. When Vescy and Gray returned to England, they strongly importuned the Superior of the Carmelites to let their countryman accompany them home; which was at length granted, upon condition that they would found a Monastery for Carmelites in their own country. Soon after their return, Fresborn, mindful of their engagement, began to look out for a place for their Convent. After examining all the circumjacent solitudes, he at length fixed upon the present spot, induced, it is said, by the great resemblance which the adjoining hill bore to Mount Carmel: and, indeed, whoever looks into Maundrel's Travels, will find that the draught of that Mountain given in his book bears a strong likeness to this before us.

THE above William de Vescy gave a grant of the ground, consisting of twelve or thirteen acres, in his park of *Holne*, but Fresborn is said to have erected the buildings himself. The foundation was laid about A. D. 1240, and Fresborn gathering a proper number of Monks, became the first Abbot of the Order; and having presided here with great reputation of sanctity, at length died, and was buried in the Monastery about the year 1274.

THIS grant of William de Vescy was afterwards confirmed, and enlarged with new privileges, by his sons John and William; and when, in the beginning of the next century, their Barony came into the possession of the Percy family, their Charters were confirmed by the successive Lord Percies of Alnwick; some of whom gave additional marks of favour to this Abbey, as appears by their Charters, from which the following particulars are extracted:

CONFIRMATION by Henry de Percy, son and heir of the Lord de Percy, Lord of Alnewyk, of a Charter granted by the Lord John de Vescy, and confirmed by his brother William by his charter dated 16th June 120 By which charter the said Lord John, for the salvation of his soul, &c. did grant to the Fryers of the Order of the Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel, in his Forest of Alnwyk, all their yard or close (area) lying in Holne, with the oratory and buildings built therein, or to be built, as it lies enclosed together in length and breadth within certain bounds on every side, which the Lord William de Vescy, his father, first permitted them to inhabit, and put them in possession of, to hold to the said Fryers of him and his heirs, in pure and free alms, with free ingress and egress to them and theirs, and all others coming to the said place out of devotion, through all the ways and paths antiently used through any part of his Forest leading to any neighbouring or remoter towns, except through his inclosures; with liberty to the said Fryers to take wood in the said Forest for their necessary uses for various purposes, and in the manner therein specified, with a special cartway (Chiminagium) for themselves, or

4th of the Ides
of May
1310,
Henry de
Percy of
Alnwyk.
to
The Fryers
of Holne
Abby.
Confirmation
of their Charters,
and further
Grants to them.

HULNE ABBEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

others with them, directly through the middle gate through Filberthaugh, passing across to the Park pale by a stone quarry (Scala); but in case they cannot pass through Filberthaugh, by reason of the overflowing of the water, they may pass freely on the other side of the water of Alne as usual.—Also that the said Fryers shall have free fishing in the water of Alne, as well within the Park as without, and liberty to dig stone, &c.

AND that they shall have a mill to be built on their close, to grind their corn without mulcture; with a water-course to run from the great water of Alne, through a cut dug by them for this purpose, together with a pond to receive the said water-course by them inclosed: but their Miller is yearly to make oath before the Bayliff of the said Lord, not to admit any stranger to grind his corn there.

Also free pasture in the said Forest and Park for six oxen, two horses, and two asses, to be kept by a Keeper between the water of Alne and the north pale (Coftera) of the Park, in length from their Garden towards the west to the Pond. Also all wild Bees, with their fruits of honey and wax, found in Walsowe and in Holne, as well in the Park as in the Forest, for the perpetual support of the light of their Church, with a provision against the said Fryers being defrauded of the said Bees, wax, and honey, by the Forresters and Shepherds there.

Also liberty to the said Fryers, for their support yearly, to buy a last of Herrings in the Market of Alnmouth, as the Burgeffes there buy them in the times of taking Herrings, and other fish necessary for their support, and all other things to be sold in the said Borough, of which they shall have need.—They shall also have yearly, out of the Lord's Coney-warren of Houghton, one truiss of ——— at Easter, and another at the Assumption of the Blessed Mary;— and certain quantities of rushes (Cirpos), and twelve loads of broom (Spartum) to cover their houses in the manner therein-mentioned.—And of another Charter of the said John de Vescy, confirmed by the said Wm. de Vescy, by his Charter dated 16th June 1294, by which the said John, for the good of his soul, &c. grants to the said Fryers of Holne twenty marks sterling in pure and free alms, to be taken by the said Fryers, and their successors, every year out of the farms of the said John de Vescy's mills of Alnwyk, for their living, support, and other necessary maintenance, at the feasts of St. Martin in winter, and Pentecost; for the payment whereof, the farmers of the said mills shall do fealty to the said Fryers; and that the said Lord's own Bayliff should distrain the farmers for the payment thereof to the said Fryers.

11 Sept. 1334
Sir Henry de Percy,
to the Fryers
of Holne, fur-
ther Confirmation
of the above
written Charters
and additional
Grant of Pasture
for 2 Cows.

A FURTHER confirmation by Sir Henry de Percy (subscribed under the above) of the above-mentioned grants and confirmations by John and Wm. de Vescy, with an additional grant from the said Sir Henry to the said Fryers of Holne, and their successors, in pure and perpetual alms, of free pasture for two cows in his wood of Holne for ever; and that they shall have in the number of ten heads, by the above-mentioned Charter of John de Vescy granted to them, two cows instead of the two asses therein-mentioned; so that in the whole, they shall have in the said wood twelve heads of cattle.

At length Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, built in this Abbey a fine Tower, as a place of refuge for the Monks to retire to in times of danger; for in the sudden irruptions of the Borderers of both nations, those rude men spared no places or persons, however sacred, but laid all waste with fire and sword.

THIS Tower having been preserved more entire than any other part of the Abbey, has been lately repaired by the present noble possessors, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who have fitted it up in the old Gothic style, and have shewn an admirable taste both in the choice and adoption of the ornaments. Near it, in ancient English, is this curious inscription:

xx
[I] n the year of Crift Ihu^m mcccc lxxxviii
This towr^r was bilded by Sir hen^r Percy
The fourth Erle of Northuberlad of gref hon^r & worth
That espoused Maud ye good lady full of virtue and bewt^r
Daughtr. to Sr willm^r harb^rt right noble and hardy
Erle of Pembrock whos foulis god fave
And with his grace cosarve ye bilder of this tower.

THE annual value of this House is not given by Tanner, who says the site of the house was granted 6th of Eliz. to Thos. Reve, Wm. Ryvet, &c.

THESE Ruins afford a curiosity of the vegetable kind; a tree growing round a large fragment of a wall, which seems so naturalized as to become a part of it.

SOME of the buildings are fitted up, and are inhabited by Servants, who take care of an Aviary which his Grace has established here. The other parts are decorated with plantations of various trees and shrubs, so as to afford a delightful point of view from every station whence they are visible.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.



HULNE ABBEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE II.

HAVING in the former Plate given the history of the foundation and present state of this Monastery, I shall here lay before the Reader a curious survey of it, made about the year 1567, by George Clarkson, surveyor to Thomas, the seventh Earl of Northumberland, with which I was favoured by the Rev. Dr. Percy.

It may be necessary to observe, that, on comparing this survey with an accurate plan lately taken, it appears, that Clarkson has made several mistakes as to the situation of the building, with respect to the points of the compass; it is, nevertheless, well worth preserving.

"As it were in the middle of the two parkes called Hulne and West Parke, is situate the parte dissolved Monasterye of Hulne, laite in the tenure of Sir Robarte Ellerker, Knighte, by the graunte of the laite Kinge of famous memorye, Henrye the Eighte, for the tearme of his lyfe onlye, and without payment of any rent, and nowe his Lordshipe's inheritance, for that he dide purches the same of Anthonye Rone, Auditor, and Mr. Richarde Ashtone, the Queene's Majesties Receyver, who did obteyne by purches of the Prince, the saide seite and howse of Hulne, with closings, and other medowe grondes lyinge within the saide parke, and apperteaninge unto the same.

"It hath bene inclosed with a drye stone walle, the circuite whereof conteaneth in itself . . . roode, within whiche circuite ther be thre closes; vidz. one close lyinge one the west parte of the sayde howse, conteyneth in itself . . . acres.—The second close lyinge one the south parte thereof, conteyneth in itself . . . And the thirde close, which lyeth upon the east syde of the garding, conteaneth in itself . . .

"The howse is environed with a curtaine walle made of lyme and stone, with a small battlement and quadrant. The entrie thereunto is a towre called the Gait-Howse, and is of thre howse height, covered with sklaite, and guttered with leade, and within the same is a finale curtaine half quadrant, conteyning in length . . . yerdes, in breadth . . . yerdes.

"On the east syde of the saide curtaine is buylded the hall, covered with sklaite, whiche would be repaired as well in the tymber as in the slaite worke. It conteaneth in length . . . and in breadth . . . And in the west end of the same halle is the pantrie, maid all of waynscotte, and pannell worke. And at the south end of the said

HULNE ABBEY, NORTH UMBERLAND.

Halle, is a lytle walle maid of lyme and stone, betwixt the halle and the garding-walle; it conteanethe in length . . yerdes. And in the same litle walle is a dore, maide of stone and lyme, to serve for a passaidge into the cloyster, chappell, and other howses of offices, and chambers, which are aboute the saide cloysters; and frome the saide stone walle to the saide litle square towre, called the *Gait-howse Towre*, is another stone wall, havinge also a stone doore, hewen worke, for the passaidge into the gardinge; the same walle conteaneth in length . . yerdes. From the saide litle towre towards the north, is a curtaine walle, conteaning in length . . yerdes, wherein is the lyke doore for passaidge into two severall stables which are betwixt the said walle, and the saide curtaine walle.

“AND joyninge to the end of the said litle walle is buylded a howse, coverede with sklaite, which is in length . . yerdes, and in breadth . . yerdes. The neather parte of the said howse is called the Farmerye; the over parte serveth for a gardner for corne; the losfe may be helped with small reparacons; the sklaite are in decaye, and must forthwith be reparede: the iron barres, whiche were in the wyndowes of this howse, are taken awaye sence my Lorde's purches, by suche as were remaneres in his howse.

“AND at the end of this howse is a passaidge of five foote broade to the brewhowse, standinge betwixte the said farmerye and the saide curtaine walle, and to another litle curtaine, which is behinde the kytchinge.

“AND over-whorte the northern end of the said first curtaine, ther is a howse buyldede, of two howse height, coverd with sklaite, and in goode reparations; it is in length . . foote, and in breadth . . foote. The neather parte thereof serveth for the passaidge or entrie into the kytchinge.

“WHICHE kytchinge is buylded most lyke unto the facione of a square towre, with a round rooffe, coverd with sklaite, which would be reparede; and in the same kytchinge is two chimleyes, with fair raindges; one over a dresser; and a litle howse for the paistrie. And the west end of the saide lower parte of the saide crosse-howse, is a ceastern of stone set in the grounde, which receyveth the water be pypes of leade frome the condyte, for servinge the said kytchinge. The over parte of the saide howse is a fair chambre, with one chimleye: and joyninge therunto is another litle chamber.

“RIGHT over the said paistrie-howse, in the north ende of the halle is the butterye, for the most parte square; and betwixte the butterye and the halle is a passaidge to the said cloister, and also by a broade staire of woode to the said two chambers. Nighe above the entrie of the kytchinge, as aforesaid, is a losfe which is over the saide butterye, pantrie, and passaidge, nighe the halle aforesaid, now used for a gardner, and before tyme for the Lorde or Prior's walke, to se throughe trelleses the use of ther servants in the halle; and also it serveth for a passaidge to the Lordye's great chamber and towre.

“THE said cloyster is square: in the middest thereof groweth a tree of ewe. It conteaneth in length . . yerdes, and in breade . . yerdes. It is well paved with stone aboute the said cloyster; the windowes haith bene all glasfyned, and nowe for the most parte are in decaye. The east and west fydes of the saide cloyster was covered with lead; ther was of it foure fother by estimatione, which was taken and carried all away by William Ellerker and his bretheren, sence his Lordship's said purches.

“THE south syde is the dorter, wherein is . . . chambers. And joyninge thereunto also upon the grounde under the west end of the said dorter is one howse called the Women Howse; wherein is two chambers with one chimley.

“IN the myddle of this end of the said cloyster is the chapell, wherein is nothinge left but seats and stalles; and ther was one lytle ambre, which served for the keapinge of the bookes and ornaments of the said chapell: the same was taken away be John Recubye, one of the indwellers of the parke. And at the east end of the said south syde ther is a passaidge to the saide dorter (It is to be noted, that in the tyme of the Frears the chapell that now is, was ther Chapter Howse). The churche is all downe, and laid into the gardinge. The said dorter, chapell, and women-howse, is coverd all with sklaite in great ruynes, and would be reparede. The windows, which before tyme were all glasfined, are likewise in greate decay, would be repared; most especyallye the windowe of the chapell.



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PLATE III.

“ And enlonge the northe syde of the sayd cloyster is one howse of two howse heichte, conteaninge in length . foote, and in breade . . foote. In the neather part thereof is two fellers; the over parte thereof in great decaye; the irone staynshels taken fwith of the windows, fence his Lordshipe purchafed the said howse.

“ AND in the north east nooke of the said cloyster is one entrance into one howse of two howse heichte, havinge in the neather parte two chambers with one chymley, in the whiche ther was a fair bed of framede worke, cloffe, and all of wainfcotte: it was worth fortie shillinges and above. It was maide by the laite Erlle of Northumbreland, my Lorde's uncle; tayken in peaces and caryed away by John Ellerker. And in the over parte of the said howse is also a chamber with one chymley. This howse is coverede with sklaite, and would be poynted with lyme.

“ IN the west nooke of the sayde north parte of the faide cloyster, is a condyte of tryme fresh water, which water cometh frome one place of the sayde parke, called the Frears Wells, in pypes of lead; which are in length . . yerdes, and rynneth into a ceasterne of leade, conteyninge in length . foote, and in breadth . ynches, which standeth of stone properlie fet in the walle; and from thence runneth in pypes of lead, not only into the said ceasterne of stone, for the service of the sayde kytchinge, but unto the brewhowse also: the said pypes of lead woulde also be repaired. And . . upon the backsyde of the faide farmerye, is a litle curtaine; and also joyninge upon the curtaine walle is a howse of . foote in length, and . foote in breade, coverd withe sklaite, ande in goode reparationes. In the one end thereof is a partitione for the boultinge howse, and in the myddste a fair chimley with a furnase, and a lytle oven ther; two litle smale brewe leades in two furnaces, which were taken downe by Robert Ellerker, and yet remaneth in the howse. Ther is also in that end of this howse, whiche serveth for the brewhouse, certaine vessell unto the same appertayninge, as coolefatte, and gayle-fatte, other such like implements; whiche are lykwyse stayed unto his Lordship's pleasure by farther knowen.

“ AND at the north ende of the sayd brewhowse and behinde the said kytchyng, butterye, and great chamber, is another curtaine, which is in lengthe . yerdes, and in breade . foot. The west ende thereof is the curtayne walle, one the north syde joyninge; and upon

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foote, and in breade . . foote. It hath a dore through the said curtaine walle for the cattell to passe in, and through. The over parte of the said Byer will serve for a hayelofte: the other howse is a barne, conteyninge in length . . foote, and the lyke breade as Byer is. They are both coverd with thatch, and in good reparacions, and the barne hath also a doore through the wall, for taykinge in corne into the same.

“AND in the east end of the faide curtaine is the fayde towre called the Lordes Towre, which is in length . . foote, and in breade . . foote, and is of thre howse height, coverd withe leade; the neather part thereof is a vault. The other two howses are two faire chambers, in eyther of theme one chymley; and upon the top thereof above the leades, on the south syde thereof, is rayfed as it were a garrett, wyth the lyke battlement as the towre haith, endlong all the south syde of the faide towre, which is also coverd with lead, in length . . foote, and in breade . . foote. And in the same is a howse with a chymley, called the Studyehowse: the leades are esteamed to be five fother and a half. It rayneth in foure severall places of the same, whiche for value of ten shillings woulde be mended; and much requysite it wer for to be helped. The glasse of the windowes be all gone, and broken; and at the foote of the towre, beside the vaulte, is also a doore for the passaidge into the gardinge. The entrance into the towre is through the Lordes great chambre, as before is mentioned.

“AND one the east syde of the faide towre and cloyster, and within the curtaine wall afore-said, is two gardinges. The one, which is next the towre, is in length . . yerdes, and in breade . . yerdes, havinge a posterne through the fayde curtaine walle for a passaidge into the fayde cloffe, lyinge one the east syde of the faide howse; and hath also one greafe or staire for goinge up the battlements of the said walle, for a walke upone the same walle about the faide gardinges and orcharde. The other gardinge conteaneth in length . . yerdes, and in breade . . yerdes. It was a very faire gardinge, now all fordoone, and the herbes waisted, and destroyed; and lykwyse the gardinge. Also the place where the church was, is now full of cherrie trees: and upon the south syde of the said dorter, joyninge upon the faide gardinge, and within the faide curtaine walle, is a little orchard, contayninge in itself an half-acre of ground by estimatione, in the which groweth one pear-tree, . . . trees; all the other be plome-trees and bullester-trees: ther be also grafts of apple-trees in the said two gardinges, and lykewyse in the said litle cloffe, called the south cloffe.

“AND withoute the fayde curtaine walle, and within the outmeste walle, nighe unto the said Byer dore, is one barne or laithe coverd with thatche, and is in length . . foote, and in breade . . foote. Yt is in good reparacione; and right over one the other syde of the waye is a lytle dove-kette foure-squared, coverd with sklaite, new repared by his Lordshipe, wherein is a good flight of doves.

“AND joyninge nighe the said scite of Hulne towards the west, is one cloffe, called the Calf Cloffe, conteyninge . . acres of ground. It is laitlye made arable by the sayd Sir Roberte Ellerker, Knighte; and such places thereof as will not be corne, is kepte for medowe ground; the wood that groweth therein is oke and aller.

“THE scite of this howse of Hulne standeth in a very tryme ayre, and upone the water of Alne, in the myddle of the parkes, as before is mentioned, within one myell of Alnewycke, and not four myells from the sea-syde; so that yf the howse were well repaired, his Lordship's parkes and groundes in that order, as is before recyted, it were a tryme place for his Lordship to lye at, yf he did lye in the countrie, during the tyme of the former quarter; as well for his Lordship's pleasure and comoditie, as the ease of tenants furnyshinge, of his Lordship's Castells Alnewicke and Workeworth with provisiōe for his Lordship's lyinge therin the other thre quarters of the yere. Yf all his servants and geldings could not be placed ther, then were Alnewick-Castell nighe enoughe for that purpose. Wherefore it were muche requysite his Lordshipe well considered to whome he should appoynte the keepinge of the said howse; for when it was in the handes of Sir Robert Ellerker, it was no lesse hurtfull unto his game, then destructive of his woodes, his parkes kepte therby in dyforder, through his cattell, which he had goinge therin; and in the ende displeasure, because his Lordship dyde enter into his owne.”



LINDISFARNE, OR, HOLY ISLAND MONASTERY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

P L A T E I.

THE remains of this Monastery stand on what Bede calls a Semi-Island, being, as he justly observes, twice an Island and twice Continent in one day; for at the flowing of the tide it is encompassed by water, and at the ebb there is an almost dry passage, both for horses and carriages, to and from the main land; from which, if measured on a straight line, it is distant about two miles eastward; but on account of some quicksands passengers are obliged to make so many detours, that the length of way is nearly doubled. The water over these flats, at spring-tides, is only seven feet deep.

THIS Island was by the Britons called *Inis Medicante*; also *Lindisfarne*, from the small rivulet of *Lindi* which here runs into the sea, and the Celtic word *Fahren*, or *Recess*; also on account of its being the habitation of some of the first Monks in this country: it afterwards obtained its present name of *Holy Island*. It measures from east to west about two miles and a quarter, and its breadth from north to south is scarcely a mile and a half. At the north-west part there runs out a spit of land of about a mile in length. The Monastery is situated at the southernmost extremity; and a small distance north of it stands the little Town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. This Island, tho' really part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham; and all civil disputes must be determined by the Justices of that county.

THE history of the foundation of this Monastery is thus related: The Christian Religion established in Northumberland under King Edwin, having been almost extirpated after the defeat and death of that Prince, Oswald, a virtuous and religious man, obtained that kingdom about the year 634. He, being not more solicitous for the temporal than the spiritual interest of his subjects, dispatched certain messengers to his neighbours the Scots, who had long before embraced the Gospel of Christ, to desire them to send him some fit persons to preach Christianity in his dominions. The Scots willingly consented to his petition, and sent a priest, whose name has not been handed down—a good man, but of a peevish and austere disposition; who not immediately meeting with the success he expected (the people not thoroughly understanding him on account of his dialect), he returned home abruptly, and declared to the Bishops and others assembled in a Synod, that there was no possibility of converting so barbarous a nation as the English then was. Aidane, a prudent as well as pious man, being present when this account was given, and having carefully enquired every particular respecting the matter, observed, that a want of temper and patience had occasioned this miscarriage. He openly said, that this man had not treated the English with a proper condescension and gentleness, such as was suitable for babes in Christ; that he ought to have fed them with milk, that is, easy doctrines of the Gospel, till they were capable of stronger meat. These words so strack the whole assembly, that they all judged him the fittest person for this mission, and accordingly created him a Bishop, and sent him to preach the Gospel to the Northumbrians.

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OSWALD received him, and some other Monks who accompanied him, with the greatest joy and respect; and having fixed his seat at this Island, gave him all possible encouragement and assistance: And such was this King's zeal, that he not only constantly attended divine service, but also condescended himself to interpret and enforce Aidane's discourses both to his courtiers and other subjects. This he was enabled to do, by having learned the Scottish dialect during his banishment into that country.

THE Courtiers, it is not to be doubted, were to a man instantly convinced; the reasoning of a King always to them carrying incontestible evidence: perhaps the conversion of the others was not quite so rapid. However, at length the example of their superiors, joined to the endeavours of Aidane, who was really a pious, humble, and indefatigable minister, had such effect, that crowds of all ranks daily thronged to him for baptism, so that Christianity was completely established. Aidane presided here fourteen years, during which time he comported himself with an Apostolic humility, always travelling on foot, and bestowing on the poor whatsoever was given him by the rich. He died August 31, anno 651, as it is said, of grief for the death of King Oswin, whom he survived only ten days. He was buried in the church of Lindisfarne; and was esteemed so holy, that Colman, also a Bishop of that See, some years afterwards retiring into Scotland, anno 664, carried part of his reliques with him. The Monks of Glastonbury falsely pretended he was buried in their Abbey.

AIDANE was succeeded by Finan, a Monk of the same Monastery, who is said by Bede to have built a church here, suitable to the Bishop's see: This is described to have been framed with oak and thatched with reeds, according to the Scottish manner of building. What kind of edifice they had here before, for the celebration of divine service, is not mentioned; but certainly it must have been a very humble one, if this was considered as an improvement. This Church was afterwards consecrated by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter; and before the end of the century, Bishop Eadbert, having taken off the thatch, covered the roof and sides with sheet lead.

DURING the incumbency of Colman, the next Bishop, a controversy concerning the celebration of Easter, and the tonsure of Priests, and some other ceremonials of the Church, which had long been agitated with great acrimony, was determined in favour of the Roman manner, in preference to that of the Eastern Churches, by King Oswy, at a Council held at Steanch Hall (now Whitby) Monastery; on which account Colman abandoned Lindisfarne, and returned to Scotland.

ABOUT the time of his successor Tuda, the kingdom of Northumberland was divided into three dioceses, Lindisfarne, York, and Hexham, all formerly belonging to Lindisfarne. Nothing else of moment respecting this Monastery happened during the episcopacy of the succeeding Bishops Chad and Eta, except that the last was deposed in a full Chapter of Bishops for denying the authority of Theodore over the Northern Churches.

ETA was succeeded by Cuthbert, the great Saint of this part of the kingdom, whose life, as told in the Legends, was extremely wonderful; and being inseparably interwoven with the history of several places hereafter to be mentioned, the substance of it is here related.

ST. CUTHBERT, as it is generally agreed, was born of mean parents, tho' some make him descended from the blood royal of Ireland; but the first seems the most probable, as he followed the occupation of a Shepherd in his youth, and from that employment was called to the Church by the following extraordinary vision:

ONCE, in the dead of night, whilst he was watching his fold near the river Seder, his senses were ravished by a divine harmony, and amidst a blaze of glorious light he saw the soul of St. Aidane conveyed to Heaven by a Choir of Angels. This Vision so wrought upon him, that from thenceforward he resolved to dedicate his future life to religion. In consequence of this determination, he set out for the Abbey of Melros, on the banks of the Tweed; but in his way thither being overtaken by night and sorely distressed with hunger, he took shelter in a stable, where a horse, in eating, discovered a loaf of bread which had been hid by a Shepherd under some straw in the manger. This Cuthbert considering as providentially put there for his use, took without any scruple; and giving one half to the horse, regaled himself with the other, and next morning reached the Monastery. He was no sooner entered into that holy edifice, than Boyfilous the Prior, as if by divine impulse, kindly received him, introduced him to the Abbot, and took him under his own tuition, teaching him, among other treatises, St. John's Gospel. The story goes, that the very book in which St. Cuthbert used to read, was long afterwards kept at Durham, and was held in such reverence even by the monks, that none of them ever ventured to set a sacrilegious tooth in it.

HENCE, after undergoing a pious probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of Prior of Lindisfarne; which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the Devil to an attempt to interrupt and vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, and other Saints.

THIS Plate, which shows the Ruins of the Monastery as they appear when viewed at a small distance, from a station a little to the southward of the east, was drawn anno 1773.



LINDISFARNE, OR, HOLY ISLAND MONASTERY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE II.

IN the former Plate it was said, Satan was so provoked and hurt by the sanctity of St. Cuthbert, that he tried every means in his power to give him uneasiness, and to prevent the effects of his exhortations. Two of these attacks are thus recorded :

ONCE upon a time, when the Saint was preaching in a certain Village to a crowded audience, the alarm was given, that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan proposed ; the more water they threw on it the more fiercely it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put it out proved ineffectual. The Saint missing so many of his auditors, enquired the cause ; when leaving off his preaching, and repairing to the scene of action, he perceived it was all illusion, and ordered a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it ; on which the Devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared.

ANOTHER time, for the same purpose, the Devil took on him the likeness of a beautiful woman ; and whilst the Saint was preaching, placed himself in a conspicuous place, where by the charms of his assumed form he so bewitched the whole congregation, that all their attention was diverted from the discourse ; it was in vain that Cuthbert exerted all his rhetoric ; he preached to persons whose senses were otherwise employed : at length, suspecting the case, he heartily besprinkled the pretended lady with holy water, by the efficacy of which the deception was destroyed, and Satan appeared to the surprised spectators in propria persona.

At the expiration of twelve years, St. Cuthbert, fatigued with the duties of his office, resigned it, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation ; he then retired to one of the Farn Islands, a barren, bleak, inhospitable rock, situated in the Main Ocean, where he erected himself a kind of hermitage.

This Isle (says the Legend) " which was as void of men as full of Devils," became the scene or stage whereon the Saint acted many of his miracles ; for at his arrival the Spirits that had frequented it were glad to fly, and to forego their title ; the rocks poured out their water, and the earth (as if there had been a return of the Golden Age) brought forth corn without tillage : and here he consecrated nine years to meditation, so wholly devoted to heaven, that he forgot he was on earth ; and in a whole year did not put off his shoes. And altho' he wanted men for his auditors, yet he ceased not to preach. Some birds having eat up his corn, he made them a discourse to correct their rapacity ; taking for his text these words, " Thou shalt not covet another's goods ;" which text he so handled, and

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so clearly demonstrated the enormity of their crime, that they never after touched a grain of his barley. In like manner he reclaimed two crows from an habitual dishonesty. These birds, who, it is too well known by the farmers, are a little apt to disregard the nice distinctions of property, in order to build their nests, had plucked off some of the best straws from the Saint's dwelling; whereupon he cited them personally to appear before him, and so sermonized and documented them, and rendered them so penitent, that they lay prostrate at his feet for absolution; and the next day brought him a piece of pork to make him satisfaction. Here Casuists may raise an objection to the propriety of receiving the present, as it was not in all probability honestly come by. To these it will be sufficient now to answer, that St. Cuthbert was undoubtedly convinced of its being their lawful property, otherwise he most certainly would not have accepted of it. Perhaps, had this objection been made some centuries ago, the Sceptic would have been answered with Peter's plain argument, and a Smithfield syllogism; that is, a load of faggots for the Major, a lighted torch for the Minor, and a burning for the Conclusion.

In this dreary solitude St. Cuthbert remained several years, during which time he had a variety of combats with the Devil, the print of whose feet are (it is said) to be seen in many places. If any persons, out of devotion, came to visit him, he retired to his cell, and discoursed with them only through his window. Once, indeed, to oblige a lady, the Abbess of Collingham, he paid her a visit at the Isle of Coquet, where going down to the sea-shore, as was his custom every night, two sea-monsters presented themselves kneeling before him, as if to demand his benediction; which having received, they returned to the deep, as did the Saint to his hermitage.

THE sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was in a full Synod held at Twyford, near the river Aln, anno 664, in the presence of King Egfrid, elected Bishop of Lindisfarne; which dignity was prophesied to him when a boy, by an infant of three years of age, who gravely told him, "It became not a Bishop to play with Children."

CUTHBERT was with much difficulty prevailed upon to accept of this dignity, and he enjoyed it only about two years; after which he resigned it and returned to his hermitage, and there ended his life; directing by his last will, that his body should be buried at the east end of his Oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tada, and wrapt up in a sheet presented him as a token by Virca, Abbess of Tynemouth, which out of reverence to that holy woman he had never used; and lastly, if the Island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the Monks to fly from them, and to carry his bones away with them. These directions were none of them performed; his body was transported to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's church, at the right side of the high altar, he was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the Monks left behind them the Coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shewn at Farn Island; and it is highly probable were not more mindful of the sheet.

ST. CUTHBERT had been dead eleven years when the Monks opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques; to their great astonishment they found his body quite intire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death. Corruption had shewn the same respect to his garments, which remained whole and unfulled; hereupon they placed the body in a new shrine.

In the year 793, being the 5th of Ethelred, the Church of Lindisfarne was almost totally destroyed. A fleet of Pagans arriving in the North, and ranging the coasts, landed the 7th of the Ides of June, and coming to this Church they miserably plundered it, defiled the holy places, overthrew the altars, and carried away the treasures of the Church, taking some of the Monks with them as captives; and after violently abusing others, turned them out naked. According to the superstition of the times, most dreadful lightning and other prodigies are related to have portended the ruin of this place; the destroyers of which (as it is said) all perished miserably. The Bishops, and other pious persons, afterwards re-edified and restored the Monastery, which flourished till the year 867. When Haldane, King of Denmark, landed at Tynemouth, Eadulph, Bishop of Lindisfarne, remembering their former outrages, held counsel with the Monks what course was to be taken in this extremity; when calling to mind the injunctions of St. Cuthbert, which they had not before attended to, they determined to quit the place; and accordingly taking the body with them, they shifted their habitation from place to place for near seven years, and even once attempted to carry it to Ireland, but were beat back by contrary winds. At length they came to Craike in Yorkshire, where they abode four months; and then returning as far as Chester-le-street, they there placed the corpse of St. Cuthbert; upon which the see was transferred thither, where it remained many years. At their flight the Monastery of Lindisfarne was a second time destroyed by the Danes, who being baulked of their expected booty, wreaked their vengeance on the empty edifice.

THIS View shews the north aspect of the Ruins of the Church, and was taken near the stile which leads to the Town, Anno 1773.



June 9th 1774

Sparrow sculp

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PLATE III.

THE Pagan invaders still continuing their depredations, the Monks again removed the body, and brought it to Rippon, in Yorkshire, where resting till these troubles were a little blown over, they set out for Chester-le-Street; but on their way thither, passing through a wilderness, then called Dunholme, on the east of it, at a place named Wardlaw, the chariot wherein the holy corpse was carried, miraculously stood still, nor could it be moved by the utmost efforts of men or beasts. Upon which the Bishop commanded a general fast to be kept for three days, and continual prayer to be made, in order to know the Saint's pleasure concerning the disposition of his body; and it was revealed by a vision to one Eadmor, a holy man, that the corpse should be brought to Dunholme. This, after much difficulty, owing to their being ignorant where it was, they accordingly accomplished, and built there a small Oratory, or rather arbour of boughs, then a small Church, and afterwards a more magnificent one. But it was destined that the body of this Saint should not rest long in quiet; for in the year 1096, the people of the North rebelling, and William the Conqueror punishing them with fire and sword; the Monks, though innocent, yet being fearful of the resentment of that King, once more took up their Saint, and made the best of their way to Lindisfarne. In this flight, which happened about Christmas, they rested the first night at Jarrow, the second at Bedlington, the third at Tughill, and on the fourth evening they came opposite the Holy Island; but the tide being in, they thought they should have been constrained to wait till the time of low water. The weather was very cold, and the night approaching, they were in great distress and danger; whereupon the people lamenting and calling on St. Cuthbert for succour, the sea suddenly and miraculously opened itself, and afforded a passage on dry land for the holy corpse and its attendants; and when they had safely reached the Island, the waters closed again, and took their accustomed course. Upon this miracle, the four persons that carried the body, and who were Seculars, immediately renounced the world and became Monks.

HERE this holy company continued about three months and some few days, till they had made their peace with the King; who going northward, they returned to Durham, and in the month of April replaced the sacred corpse with great solemnity in its former repository.

THE Saint, though dead, shortly after repaid the Conqueror for the jaunt he had caused him, and in his turn put that King to flight. The story is related in the following manner:

WILLIAM, on his return from Scotland, came to Durham, and expressed his doubts of the incorruptibility of the Holy Body, notwithstanding he had been particularly assured of the truth thereof by the Monks themselves, who, as disinterested persons, were doubtless competent evidences. To be convinced, he commanded the shrine to be opened, and threatened that if he did not find the body there, and in the state pretended, he would put them all to death: but before his commands could be executed, in the presence of the whole assembly, he was stricken with an extreme heat, fury, and sickness, so that he could not endure it, but was constrained forthwith to depart out of the Church; and with all possible haste taking his horse, and leaving a sumptuous banquet that was prepared for him, he posted away to Durham, and could not be at rest, but still spurred and urged forward his horse till he got to the river Tees. Some reported that the King

LINDISFARNE, OR, HOLY ISLAND MONASTERY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

in his extreme haste took his way down the lane, now, and ever since that time called King's Gate, in the North Bailey, in Durham.

THIS miracle did not, however, prevent the truth of the entire state of St. Cuthbert's body from being doubted, and that even by some Prelates: on which account, in the third year of King Henry I. anno 1104, as the new Church founded by William de Carilepho was almost finished, into which it was to be transferred, the Holy Sepulchre was opened, and the body with all things about it found whole, sound, and flexible; having its natural weight and full substance of flesh, blood, and bones. A most heavenly fragrant odour proceeded from it, and it was brought forth and strictly examined by above forty persons, noblemen, clergy, and laity, consisting of such as were deemed fit and worthy to be eye-witnesses of so rare and reverend a spectacle. Among these worthy and fit persons, it is not to be supposed those were included, who had dared impiously to doubt the Saint's incorruptibility.

AFTER this inspection, it was carried round the Church in procession, and reverently placed in the new Church in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for that purpose.

IN the reign of Henry the VIIIth it was again opened by Commissioners from that King; when the body, it is pretended, was found exactly in the same state as is before described. It was afterwards put up in a wooden coffin, and buried in a private place in the Cathedral. There is a tradition, that this place is known only to three pious persons, and that on the decease of one of them, the secret is communicated by the survivors to another. Some pretend the place of his present interment is near the clock. In this account of St. Cuthbert, wonderful as it is, many miracles have been passed over: such as his entertaining Angels at the Monastery at Rippon; his being fed with loaves brought him hot from Heaven by an Angel; a regale of fish presented him by an Eagle; and a strange recovery of his Psalm-Book, which in his voyage from Ireland to Scotland, in company with his mother, he let fall over-board; when it was swallowed by a sea-calf, who politely presented him with it at his landing.

It seems this Saint still retains an affection for his old residence at Lindisfarne; as, according to the vulgar belief, he often comes thither in the night, and sitting upon a certain rock, uses another as his anvil, on which he forges his beads. In fact, plenty of Entræchi are found here among the rocks, and are picked up and sold by the children to strangers under the title of St. Cuthbert's Beads, from whence arose this story, by the specimen above given, probably not disbelieved in former times.

AFTER the death of St. Cuthbert, Lindisfarne continued a Bishop's See through a succession of eighteen Bishops, reckoning from the first. It was afterwards, as has been shewn, removed to Chester-le-Street, called formerly Cunecacestre; whence eight Bishops took the titles of Bishops of Chester: and lastly, on the removal of the body of St. Cuthbert to Durham, anno 995, Lindisfarne, according to Tanner, became a cell to that Monastery; in it were Benedictine Monks, whose revenues, 26th of Hen. VIII. were valued at 48l. 18s. 1rd. per annum, Dugdale; 60l. 5s. Speed. It still continues part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, having been granted to them 33d of Henry VIII. The Church was dedicated to St. Peter.

By whom that edifice was built, whose ruins are here represented, does not appear; tho' probably it was the work of different periods. Great part of it seems very ancient; the arches being circular, and the columns very massy, and much like those at Durham, but richer. On the north and south walls there are pointed arches; which proves that part of it, at least, was built since the reign of Henry II.

VARIOUS fragments of the offices of this Monastery, built with reddish stone, are still standing, and foundations of buildings are scattered over a close of near four acres; but its chief remains are the Church, whose main walls on the north and south sides are standing, tho' much out of the perpendicular; inclining outwards so considerably, as to make the horizontal distance between them at the top exceed by near two feet that at the bottom. Another winter or two seems to be the utmost they can stand. The west end is likewise pretty entire; but the east is almost levelled with the ground.

THIS building consists of a body and two side-aisles, into which it is divided by a double row of very solid columns, whose shafts are richly ornamented. Each row has five columns of four different constructions, and two pilasters in the walls at the east and west ends. The shafts of these columns are about twelve feet high; their diameters about five. Their pedestals and capitals are plain. They support circular arches, having over each arch two ranges of windows; the lowest, large and in pairs, separated only by a short column; the upper, small and single. In the north and south walls, as has before been observed, there are some pointed arches. The length of the building is about 138 feet; the breadth of the body, 18 feet; and that of the two side-aisles about 9 feet each. It seems doubtful whether there ever was a transept.

THE Tower of the Church stands in the center, and was supported by two large arches crossing diagonally: one of them is now remaining, and is shewn PLATE II; the other fell down not long ago. This arch is ornamented in the Saxon stile, much after the manner of that of the Strangers Hall at Canterbury. A few paces east of the church lies a stone, with a square cavity cut into it, apparently once the pedestal for a cross. A small distance west of these remains stands the present Parish Church, which is a neat, small structure: it seems to have been built out of the ruins of the Monastery. A Side-View of it is shewn in this Plate.

IN this Convent Ceolwolph, King of Northumberland, anno 729, having abdicated his throne, became a Monk; but not being able to bear the abstemious manner of living there practised, he obtained permission for his Monastery to be allowed to drink wine and ale. This opened a way for the same allowance to other Monks; which afterwards terminated in every luxurious indulgence.

This View, which gives the East by North aspect of the Ruins, was drawn Anno 1773.



Jan. 13. 1774.

Morris sculp.

MORPETH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS was the antient baronial castle of the Lords of the manor and town of Morpeth, built, as appears from the escheats of the 33d of Edward the Third, by William Lord Greystock, who died at Bramspath, in the bishopric of Durham, the 32d of Edward the Third, anno 1358. He likewise built the castle of Greystock.

IN his issue this castle and estate continued, till the male line failing, it was about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, carried into the family of the Dacres, by Elizabeth baroness of Greystock, who married Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gifford; from whence it passed, about the time of Elizabeth, into that of Howard, by the marriage of Ann, one of the coheirs of George, the last Lord Dacre, with William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. In his descendants it still remains, being at present the property of the right honourable Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

MORPETH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

MORPETH Castle was entire in Leland's time, as is evident from his description of it, which runs in the following words: " Morpet, a market town, is
" xii long myles from Newcastle. Wanſbeke, a praty ryver ryñnithe throwghe the
" fyde of the towne. On the hethar fyde of the ryver is the principall church
" of the towne; on the same fyde is the fayre castle stondinge upon a hill, long-
" inge, with the towne, to the Lord Dacres of Gisland." And again: " Mor-
" pith castle stondythe by Morpeth towne; it is set on a highe hill, and about
" the hill is moche wood. The towne and castle belongeth to the Lord Dacors.
" It is well mayntayned."

THIS castle stands about a quarter of a mile south of the town and river Wanſbeck, on an eminence which overlooks them both. The part remaining, and represented in this view, seems to have been the Gatehouse. On it are parts of two watch turrets. It is built of squared stone. In it are stairs ascending to the top, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. North-west of this gate, at about an hundred yards distance, is an artificial mount of no mean height. From the extent of the bounding walls still left standing, and the traces of former buildings, this castle seems, when entire, to have been a considerable edifice both for strength and extent; and, by the finishing of the workmanship, appears to have well deserved the epithet of Fayre given it by Leland.

This View, which represents the north-west aspect, was drawn Anno 1773.



MITFORD CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Castle was probably built soon after the Conquest, tho' neither the exact time when, nor the name of the Builder, has reached us.

At the Conquest Mitford is said to have been the lordship of Sir John Mitford, whose only daughter and heir, named Sebil, was given in marriage, by the Conqueror, to a knight named Sir Richard Bertram, by whom she had two sons, William and Roger.

WILLIAM succeeded to the manor of Mitford and its appurtenances, which was erected into a barony by King Henry I. He married Alice, the daughter of Sir William Merlay, of Morpeth, and was the founder of Brinkburn Priory. His son Roger being desirous to improve his estate, paid a fine of fifty marks to King Henry II. for a weekly market at his town of Mitford.

To him succeeded William, his son and heir, whose barony, 8th Richard I. was thus rated: His manor of Gretham at thirty-two shillings; his manors of Felton and Mitford at forty-one shillings each; and his manor of Eiland at ten shillings; all of them being branches of his barony. He died about the 8th of John, and left his son and heir, Roger, in his minority. Peter de Brus obtained the wardship of his person, with the custody of his land, till he should be of full age, for which he paid three hundred marks; at which time was taken the account of the different branches of his barony here cited.

In Madox's History of the Exchequer there is a copy of a record in the 14th of King John, whereby it appears that Roger Fitzwalter fined three good palfreys, to have the King's letter to Roger Bertram's mother, that she should marry him. Fines of this sort were then very common; as also, on the contrary, for persons to have leave to marry whom they pleased, or not to be forced to marry at all. The 11th of Edward I. one Alice Bertram owed the King 20 marks for not being obliged to marry; and 1st of Richard I. another of the name fined on the like occasion.

ROGER coming of age had livery of his lands; but in the 17th of John joining with the Barons, the King, with the assistance of his Ruiters, or Flemish troops, under Fulke de Brent and Walter de Buc, seized his Castle, and wasted the town of Mitford with fire and sword. The next year, probably whilst the Castle remained in the King's custody, it was again besieged by Alexander, King of Scotland, as is mentioned in a dateless transcript in Leland's Collectanea, from a Chronicle called Historia Aurea: whither it was taken is not there mentioned. The words are, "Alexander, King of Scottes, fun to K. William, did entre yn to England, and did much despite to King John: he assiged the Castel of Mitford and Norham, and toke hommages of diverse noblemen of Northumberland, and the county of York, wherfor King John after destroyed much of theyr landes, and bet down Morpeth Castel."

THE barony of Mitford was for a while given by the King to Philip de Ulecotes; but upon the death of King John, Bertram found means to make his peace with Henry III. and for a fine of one hundred pounds obtained a restitution of his lands, and afterwards grew into so much esteem with the King, that he granted, on the payment of ten marks, that his annual fair at Mitford should last eight days, instead of four. He died 26th of Henry III.

MITFORD CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

ROGER BERTRAM, the third of that name, succeeded to the barony. He complained against Roger de Merley, that he held plea in the county court for a weekly market at Morpeth, to the damage of his market at Mitford; whereupon the King directed his precept to the Sheriffs of Northumberland, Hugh de Bolbec and Alon de Kirkby, to stop the suit, as not belonging to the cognizance of their Court, and not being within their jurisdiction. He was one of the northern Barons sent by King Henry III. to the assistance of his son-in-law, Alexander III. of Scotland, then imprisoned by his subjects; but five years afterwards appearing in arms against the King at Northampton, with the other Barons, he was taken prisoner, and his Honour and Castle of Mitford, with all his other lands, seized for the King's use, of which an inquisition was then taken; and they with the Castle were committed to the custody of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The Castle and two parts of the Forest of Felton were given by the Queen Dowager, Mother of King Edward I. to Eleanor Stanour, the wife of Robert de Stotewille, who died 34th of King Edward I. and was succeeded by his son and heir at the age of 24, as was found by an inquisition then taken. The Castle and lands were then valued at 35s.

In the year 1316, this Castle was in the possession of one Gilbert Middleton, a Freebooter, who, says Stowe, after many damages done to the Priory of Tinemouth and others, was taken in his own Castle at Mitford by William Felton, Thomas Hetton, and Robert Hornecliff, carried to London, and there, in the presence of the Cardinal, drawn and hanged: And in the year 1318, it was taken, together with most of the Castles in Northumberland, by Alexander, King of Scotland, who destroyed it.

ABOUT this time the entire barony of Mitford was the property of Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who held it in capite of the King, by the service of paying for the cornage to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by equal portions, 3rs. 4d. at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert, as appears by the escheats of the 17th of Edward II. The same record says, his Castle of Mitford was then in ruins, having been, as an inquisition from Edward II. says, destroyed by fire, when taken by the Scots.

Of the posterity of Adomar Valence, Earl of Pembroke, it has been recorded, that from the time he sat in judgment with the other Lords, on Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, none of them ever saw his father till after the 13th of Richard II. 1390.

THE heirs of this Earl were John de Hastings, Johanna, the wife of David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol, and her sister Elizabeth Camin.

THE Earl of Athol, in right of his wife, had this Barony, except that part of it which was settled on the Countess Dowager for life. By an inquisition taken at his death, it appears the Castle still continued in ruins.

THE Barony on his decease devolved to his son David, who granted to John de Mitford the manor and lands of Mollerton, near Mitford, 43d of Edward III. At his death he left behind him two daughters, Elizabeth aged 7 years, and Johanna aged 6 years; the first afterwards married to Sir Thomas, and the youngest to Sir Ralph Percy. The latter having no heirs, the entire Barony of Mitford and the Athol estate centered in Sir Henry Percy, son of Sir Thomas and Lady Elizabeth. He died 11th of Henry VI. and left two daughters, Elizabeth aged 20, and Margaret 17 years; these being co-heiresses divided the Barony. The eldest first married Thomas Brough, Esq. by whom she had a son named Thomas: She afterwards married Sir William Lucy, Knt. and died 28th September, 34th of King Henry VI. and was succeeded in her half of the Barony of Mitford by her son and heir, Thomas Brough, Esq. The younger sister, Margaret, first married Sir Henry Gray, Knt. Lord Gray, by whom she had one son, Henry, and afterwards Sir Richard Veer, Knt. She died 24th September, 4th of Edward IV. and was succeeded in her half by her son Henry.

THE Castle and Manor of Mitford were, according to Leland, in the possession of Lord Burgh, in the reign of Henry VIII. possibly as representative of the eldest daughter; and afterwards devolving to William Lord Burgh, he in the 4th of Queen Mary granted to Cuthbert Mitford, and to his son Robert, for ever, all his lands at Mitford, reserving to himself only the site of the Castle and the Royalties; which Castle and Royalties were in the Crown in the reign of King James the first, who granted them to James Murray, Earl of Annan; and on their again reverting to the Crown, in the reign of Charles II. they were granted by that King to Robert Mitford, Esq. whose descendant Robert Mitford, Esq. is the present proprietor.

THIS Castle stands in a Park not far from the river Wansbeck, and is elevated on a mount seemingly artificial: very little of it is remaining; it never having been repaired since its destruction by the Scots in the time of Edward II. Not far from it is the Manor-house, and also the Church, which was granted by King Edward I. to the Priory of Lanercoft, in Cumberland. In the Chancel is a large mural monument of one of the Bertrams, decorated with his arms, and having the following inscription:

Here lyeth interred with-
in this molde, a generous and
virtuous Wight, whose
dewe deferte cannot be
told, from slender skil unto
his right. He was descended
from a race of Worshopful
Antiquitie. Loved he was
in his Life-space, of high
eke of lowe degree. Rest
Bartram in this House of Clay
reuf'ley unto the latter day.

UNDERNEATH is his effigies cut in relief on the stone cover of his Tomb, his hands lifted up as in the action of praying; on the edge of it are in capitals these lines:

Bartram to us so Dutiful a Son
If more were fit it should for
thee be done, who deceased
the 7th of October Anno Domini

1622.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



O Horror to Kill a man | For a Piges Head.

THE MONKS STONE, NEAR TINEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE antient Obelisk, called the Monks Stone, mentioned in the account of Tinemouth Priory, is here delineated. It stood in a field about two miles north-west of Tinemouth. A gentleman resident in the neighbourhood remembers it standing, though in a tottering condition, and much out of the perpendicular; he thinks it was then near ten feet high. It has lately been thrown down and broken; two pieces of it are now remaining, one of which, measuring three feet and a half, has been set up; the other, of about three feet, is the part here represented as lying on the ground. The square stone, with a cavity, is the pedestal in which the Obelisk was fixed. On this pedestal is the inscription. The characters, however, seem more modern than the Obelisk. To enable the Reader to judge how far this conjecture is justly grounded, an exact copy of them is engraved under the Plate.

THIS Monument is of whin stone, its plan what is called an oblong square. It is greatly injured by time and weather; besides which, the country people have punched it so full of round holes, and otherwise so defaced it, as not only to render its ornaments unintelligible, but also to make it doubtful whether all its sides, or only the two broadest, were ornamented.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



THE CASTLE AT NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Castle was built by Robert Courthose, son of William the Conqueror, Anno 1080, on which account the Town took the Name of Newcastle; before that period it was called Monkchester.

Soon after its erection, Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, was besieged here by William Rufus; in that siege the Castle was much damaged. It was repaired by King John, who made a ditch about it; in doing which he was obliged to destroy several houses: for these, however, he ordered an hundred and ten shillings and sixpence of rent of escheat, as a compensation to the owners, as may be seen by his Charter to the Town of Newcastle. This Castle was considered of such consequence, that most of the neighbouring Baronies paid considerable sums towards its support, under the articles of Castle Ward and Cornage. The several sums paid are mentioned in Bourne's History of Newcastle: besides these, diverse houses, yards, and gardens, likewise contributed to it.

"In the 9th of Edward 3d, (says Bourne) an Inquisition was taken at this Town, whereby it was found, that at the time of the battle of Bannockburn, which was in the year 1313, when John de Kenont, Knt. was High-Sheriff of Northumberland, the Castle and all its edifices about it were in good repair: That after that time Nicholas Scot, Adam de Swinburn, William Riddel, Johannes de Fenwick, Cuthbert de Broughdon, Johannes de Fenwick, Johannes de Woodhorn, Johannes de Lilleburne, Willielmus de Tyndale, Roger Mauduit, and Robertus Darreius, were High-Sheriffs of Northumberland; during which time it is affirmed the great tower, and also the lesser ones of the said Castle, the great hall, with the King's chamber adjoining to it, together with diverse other chambers below in the Queen's mantle, and the buttery-cellar and pantry; the King's chapel within the Castle, a certain house beyond the gate which is called the Checker-house, with the bridges within and without the gate, with three gates, and one postern, are 300*l.* worse than they were. They also say, that there are in the custody of Roger Mauduit, late High-Sheriff, 420 fother of lead. They say also, that it was thought highly necessary that the Baron Heron of Huddelton, the Baron of Walton, Lord Robert Clifford of the new place, Chief Lord of the Barony of Gangie, the Lords of the Barony of —, and Deviltton, that the Lord of Werk upon Tweed, the Lord of the Barony of Bolbeck, alias Bywell, the Baron of Bothal, and lastly, the Baron of Delaval, should build each of them a house within the liberties of the Castle for the defence of it. The house of the Baron of Werk was built over the postern.

"THERE were two great strong walls which surrounded the Castle; the interior wall was of no great distance from the Castle itself, as may be still seen in several places. The exterior wall surrounds the verge of the Castle boundaries. From this outer wall were four gates, the great gate, and three posterns. The North side of the Castle is the main gate, called now the Black gate; it had two port-culices, one without the gate, as may be still seen, and another within it at a little distance from it, the ruins of which were to be seen a few years ago. There still remains a piece of the old wall, which shews its situation to have been where that house is, which was lately purchased by Mr. Jasper Harrison. The shop belonging to this house was dug (as I am informed) out of the wall just now mentioned. On the East side of the Castle there was a postern, which led down to the street called the Side, which is still to be seen: It was once called (but many years after it was in decay) the Waist of Laurentius Acton. On the South side of the Castle is another gate, which leads down the Castle stairs to the street called the Clofe: This was the South postern. There is an old building upon it, which was the county-goaler's house. On the West side was the postern facing Bailiff-Gate, now the dwelling-house of James Lidster.

"THERE is an house in the yard which they say was the Chapel of the garrison, which is called the Chapel-house to this day; it stands North-East from the Chapel; its common name now is the Three Bulls Heads."

21st September, 1st of Henry VII. the office of Constable of this Castle was granted to William Cofe, Esq; for life, with the accustomed salary and fees; and in the 9th of the same reign, it being vacant by the death of Sir Robert Moulton, to Roger Fenwick, Esq; for life, with 2*l.* per Ann. since which no Constable has been appointed. It has since been in the custody of the Sheriffs of Northumberland.

THE CASTLE AT NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

By an Inquisition made in the reign of James I. it appears this Castle was then much out of repair; and in the 8th of the same, another being taken, complaint is made that a monstrous dunghill heaped up against the wall on the West side of the Castle, had done damage to the amount of 120*l*.

It was also by the same Inquisition complained of, that the great square tower was full of chinks and crannies, and that one third of it was almost taken away; that all the lead and coverings which it had of old were embezzled and carried off, inasmuch that "the prisoners of the county of Northumberland were most miserably lodged, by reason of the showers of rain falling upon them." They computed the charge of repairing would be 809*l*. 15*s*. In 1644 the dunghill above complained of was taken away by Sir John Morley, and used to make a rampart on the Town walls against the Scots; he for the same purpose repaired the round tower under the Moot Hall, now called the Half Moon.

"It has been (continues Bourne) a building of great strength, and no little beauty; the vast thickness of the walls speaks the one, and the ruins of some curious workmanship the other. The grand entrance into the Castle was at the gate facing the South, which leads up a pair of stairs (which still shew the magnificence of the builder) to a very stately door of curious masonry. The room this leads into, has its floor broken down close to the Castle wall, as indeed all the other floors are to the top of the Castle; so that, excepting the floor above the county goal, there is not one left, though there have been five divisions or stories of the Castle besides this. This floored room, which I was told was lately flagged by the order of William Ellison, Esq. Alderman, when he was last mayor in the year 1721, seems to me, without any doubt, to have been the common hall of the Castle, because on the North side of the same room, there is an entrance by a descent of some steps into a room, where is the largest fire-place I saw in the Castle, which plainly speaks it to have been the kitchen. At the end of this there are several stairs, which lead into a place under the kitchen, which I think goes down as low as the bottom of the Castle. This I take to have been a cellar, as I do also that little dark place on the right hand coming up again, to have been a sort of a pantry. The door I mentioned just now on the East of the Castle, which leads to the first broken down floor, is because of its grandeur and beauty, an argument that this room has been the most stately one in the whole Castle; another reason for its being so, is because of the windows which gave light into it. Those of them that face the East are the most beautiful of the whole Castle besides. On the South of this room there is an entrance into a sort of a parlour or withdrawing room, which has a fire-place in it; which has been a piece of curious workmanship, as is visible to this day; and this place has no communication with any part of the Castle but this room. On the North side of this room is a door leading into an apartment, where stands a well of a considerable depth; it was 18 yards before we touched the surface of the water; which seems to have been placed there on purpose for the more immediate service of this room. There are some little basins on the top of the well, with pipes leading from them, which conveyed water to different apartments of the Castle: this is plain from what may be observed in the County goal, at the bottom of the Castle; the round stone pillar in it having an hollow in the middle, of a foot wide, with a lead spout in the side of it.

"In the Inquisition made in the 7th of Edward III. above-mentioned, among other things that were complained of for being neglected, one was *Capella Domini Regis infra Castrum*. This Chapel, I have been told, stood on that part of the Castle-yard, where the moot-hall is; but upon searching, I found it in the Castle itself, according to the account of it just now mentioned. The door of it is at the bottom of the South wall of the Castle, adjoining to the stairs which lead into the state-chamber. It has been a work of great beauty and ornament, and is still, in the midst of dust and darkness, by far the most beautiful place in the whole building; the inside of it being curiously adorned with arches and pillars. It is easy to observe the different parts of it, the entrance, the body of it, and the chancel: on the left side of the entrance you go into a dark little room, which undoubtedly was the vestry; the full length of it is 15 yards, the breadth of it 6 yards and a half. It had three or four windows towards the East, which are now all filled up, nor is there any light but what comes in at a little cranny in the wall. Nicholas de Byker tenet terras suas ut faciat distractiones ad Ward Novi Castellii super Tynam faciend et pro deb' Domini Regis inter Tynam et Cocket, &c. And then my authority goes on to say, that the manour of Byker was Sir Ralph Lawton's, Knight, deceased, after of Henry Lawton, Esq. his son, and now of his eldest son, who without all question is Bayliff by inheritance of the said Castle, and is to levy these Castle-ward, cornage, &c. and other rents, issues, fines, and amerciaments belonging to the said Castle; and as he goes on, constable of the Castle, when that office is settled, may appoint the learned stewards to keep Courts, and then the officers of the said Castle will be complete. Besides the rents above-mentioned, a great number of houses, yards, and gardens paid to it.

"In the 17th of James the First, 1619, a grant was made of the site and demesnes of the Castle to Alexander Stephenfon, Esq. who was succeeded by one Patrick Black, who died and left it in the possession of his wife. After that, one James Langton, Gent. claimed Patrick Black's right, but by virtue of what is not known.

"The liberties and privileges of the Castle extend Northwards to the river of Tweed, and Southward to the river of Tees.

"It is reported, that underneath that house, which was anciently the county goal, was a vault which leads to the Castle: there is indeed a large door still to be seen, which perhaps was the entrance into it; and Mr. George Grey, the present possessor of the house, told me it was certainly so, because he had put down through his own floor, a bailiff's rod, to the very end, and could find no bottom.

"A MS. I have had often occasion to mention, gives us the following account of the Castle-yard.

"The way through the yard begins at the Castle gate, and when I was young, there was no house in it but the house of one Thomas Southern, and the house of one Green: these houses were near the gate, before you come into the Castle-yard; and there was in the garth, a house wherein the goaler of the Castle dwelt, and a house wherein William Robinson dwelt, who was deputy herald unto Norroy K. at Arms: this man wrote in a book the arms of all the Mayors of this town, from Laurentius Alton until his time; and when I was Chamberlain of the Town, which was about the time of Sir Nicholas Coles being mayor, in 1640, it was then in the Town's chamber: when Trollop built the Town Court, he borrowed it, but would never restore it.

"These were all the houses at that time; but since then Mr. Bulmer, he took a garth behind his house in the side, and built a stable in it, and had a garden in it; and also George Hayroy took from thence to the Moot-hall, and built houses upon it; he was a butcher, but not a freeman, and these took their lands and houses of Alexander Stephenfon, a Scottish man, who came in with K. James; for he begged the Castle of the King. He was one of his Clo'e-Stool. This man began to build the Castle Gate, but it was finished by one John Pickle, who made it in the fashion it is now, and kept a Tavern in it: and then one Jordan, a Scotsman and Sword-Kipper, built the house on the South side of the gate, and lived in it; and Thomas Reed, a Scots Pedlar, took a shop in the North side of the Gate.

"At present there are a good many shops and houses belonging to it, in and about it."

This View was drawn Anno 1774.



Engraved by Saml. Hooper.

Spencer 101

NORHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORHAM, or the North Hamlet, anciently called Ubbanford, lies at the northernmost extremity of the County.

THE Castle stands on an eminence on the eastern bank of the river Tweed, near the influx of the river Till. It was built in the year 1121, 22d of Hen. I. by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, to serve as a frontier garrison against the Scots, and to protect the country from the incursions of the Moss Troopers. Probably there had before been some kind of fortification to cover and defend a Church erected by Egfrid.

THE situation of this fortress made it much exposed to the attacks of the Scottish Borderers; and among the many ruptures with that nation, scarce any happened wherein it had not some principal share, being constantly besieged, and frequently taken and retaken by both parties. Some of the most material I shall here mention.

In the reign of King John, about the year 1214, this Castle, according to Ayseu, was taken by the Scots, who wasted the country thereabouts, but fled on the approach of the King's army. Other authors say, Alexander II. came before it with a great army, anno 1216, and in vain besieged it for forty days; but at length was obliged to raise the siege with disgrace: whether the event of the same attack is thus differently related, or it was twice besieged, seems doubtful.

In the reign of King Edward II. it was again besieged by the Scots. The following curious circumstances respecting that siege are related in Leland's Collectanea:

"THE Scottes came yn to the Marches of England, and destroyed the Castles of Werk and Herbotel, and overran much of Northumberland Marches.

"AT this tyme Thomas Gray and his friendes defended Norham from the Scottes.

"IT were a wonderful processe to declare what mischefes cam by hungre and assēges by the space of xi yeres, in Northumberland; for the Scottes became so proude after they had got Berwik, that they nothing esteemed the Englishmen.

"ABOUT this tyme there was a greate feste made yn Lincolnshir, to which came many Gentilmen and Ladies; and amonge them one Lady brought a heaulme for a man of were, with a very riche creste of gold, to William Marmion, Knight, with a letter of commandement of her Lady, that he should go into the daungerous place in England, and ther to let the heaulme to be seene, and knowne as famous. So he went to Norham; whither withyn 4 dayes of cumming cam Philip Moubray, guardian of Berwicke, having yn his bande 140 men of armes, the very flour of men of the Scottish Marches.

"THOMAS GRAY, Capitayne of Norham, seyng this, brought his garison afore the barriers of the Castell, behynd, whom cam William, richly arrayed, as al glittering in gold, and wering the heaulme, his Lady's present.

NORHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

“ THEN said Thomas Gray to Marmion, “ Syr Knight, ye be cum hither to fame your helmet: mount up on yor horse, and ryde lyke a valiant man to yowr even here at hand, and I forsake God if I rescue not thy body deade or alyve, or I myself wyl dye for it.”

“ WHEREUPON he toke his cursore, and rode among the throng of ennemyes; the which layed fore stripes on hym, and pullid hym at the last oute of his fadel to the grounde.

“ THEN Thomas Gray, with al the hole garrison, lette prik yn among the Scottes, and so wondid them and their horses that they were overthrowen; and Marmyon, fore beten, was horsed agayn, and with Gray purfewid the Scottes yn chafe. There were taken 50 horse of price; and the women of Norham brought them to the foote men to follow the chafe.

“ THOMAS GRAY hymself killed one Cryne, a Fleming, an admiral, and great robber on the se, and yn hy favor with Robert Bruce. The refidew that escapid were chacid to the Nunner of Berwik.

“ ADAM DE GORDON, a Baron of Scotland, cam with 160 men to drey away the cattel, pasturing by Norham; but the young men of the countrey therabout, encountered with them, whom Thomas Gray seing to stand in jeopardy, went oute with only 60 men, and killed most parte of the Scottes and their horsis.

“ THIS same Thomas was tuise assiged yn the Castel of Norham by the Scottes, one tyme by the space almost of an yere, the other VII monithes. His ennemies made fortresses before the Castel, one at Upsedelington, another in the church of Norham. The Castle was tuise vitailled by the Lord Percy and Neville, that be cam very noble men, and riche and great focorers of the marches of England.

“ THE utter ward of Norham Castel was ons taken yn Thomas Gray's tyme, on the Vigile of St. Catharine, but they kept it but 3 days, for theyr purpose yn myning fayllid them.”

THE Scots laid siege to it again in the same reign, and took it; but Anno 1372 it was retaken by King Edward after a siege of ten days. Anno 1326, the Scots attempted to make themselves masters of it by treachery; but it was saved by the vigilance of Robert Manners, then governor thereof, who had received information of the intended plot from a Scottish foldier. It sustained two other sieges, one in the year 149, when it was rescued by the Earl of Surry, and another in the reign of Henry VIII. when, according to Wallis, it was recovered by the prudence and policy of Mr. Franklin, Archdeacon of Durham, for which he had a Coat of Arms granted him in the 22d year of that King.

THE damage sustained in these attacks made great and frequent repairs necessary; and we accordingly find it was almost rebuilt, and strengthened with a strong tower, by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1164; again by Edward, about the year 1307; and in the reign of Queen Mary, by Bishop Tunstall. It is however, at present, through age and neglect entirely ruined. Many others there doubtless were, though not recorded in history.

It was certainly a place of magnificence as well as strength, at least according to the notions of grandeur of those days, for several of our Kings resided here occasionally; and it was the scene of two great solemnities, for here both King John and Edward the First received the fealty of homage of Alexander and John Baliol, Kings of Scotland.

IN the year 1177, King Henry II. made William de Nevill constable of this Castle, and Roger de Coniers, likewise constable of Durham tower, both which he had taken away from Pudsey, then Bishop of Durham, because he had served him deceitfully in his wars. Hereupon that Bishop, to regain his good-will, and that his Castles might not be levelled with the ground, agreed to give him 2000 marks of silver.

IN the reign of Richard I. and Henry III. this Bishoprick was in the hands of the Crown, as appears by Madox's History of the Exchequer, and in the accounts of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrey, and Richard Briewerre, Richard de Marcis, and Master Anketill, who were entrusted with the custody thereof. Under the first, there is reckoned, for the keeping of the Castle of Norham, xxixl. vis. viiij. and during the latter reign, Stephen de Lucy charges xliijl. due for ward money for two years for the said Castle.

SOME of the vaults and prisons of this edifice still remain, as also part of the side wall of the chapel, and a large tower at the north-east end of it, under which a pleasant fountain issues out of the rocks.

“ THE Manors of Norham and Norhamshire, (says Wallis) with the fisheries in the river Tweed, and all their franchises, were granted to Queen Elizabeth by Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, who made no scruple to rob St. Cuthbert to make round portions for his daughters. Her Majesty granted the Castle, the tithes and demesnes of Norham, to Sir Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, for his own life, and the lives of his two sons.

“ His Lordship sold them for 6000l. and the furniture of the Castle for 800l. to George Hume, Earl of Dunbar; a nobleman (says Lord Orrery,) of an excellent character.”

THE Manor of Norham is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston, Bart. The Castle and its demesnes consist of 1030 acres, as surveyed about the year 1751, and extending eastward on the banks of the Tweed near two miles, belong to Robert Fenwick of Lemington, Esq. in right of his wife, Mrs. Fenwick, one of the daughters and coheirs of the late William Ord, of Sandy-bank, Esq. They are held of the Lord of the Manor, paying only the Castle rent.

This View was drawn Anno 1768.



OUR LADY'S CHAPEL, NEAR BOTHALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE remains of this small Chapel, or Oratory, stands in a shady solitude, on the north bank of the Wansbeck, about three quarters of a mile west of Bothall, in a spot admirably calculated for meditation. It was probably built by one of the Barons of Ogle, as their coat armorial, cut on a stone escutcheon, is fixed against the outside of the south wall. This escutcheon is at present reversed; owing to the ignorance of a mason, who was employed to replace it, it having fallen down. The whole is built of well-wrought free stone, and measures eight yards in length, and in breadth four. The roof, which was also of stone, is now destroyed: but the place thereof is supplied by trees, which grow out of its very foundations.

This drawing, which exhibits the south west aspect, was made Anno, 1773.



26 June 1774.

Jam. Hooper del. Sculp.

PRUDHOW CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PRUDHOW, or Prudhoe Castle, the Baronial Castle of the ancient family of the Umfranvilles, and afterwards for many ages one of the Castles of the PERCIES, is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill on the south side of, and near the river Tyne, eight miles west of Newcastle.

CAMDEN is of opinion, that this place is the Protolitia, or Procolitia of the Romans, which was the station of the first Cohort of the Batavi.

WITH this Barony Robert de Umfranville was infeoffed by King Henry I. who gave him the Royal Privileges and Franchises of Reeds dale, and the Castles of Otterburn and Harbottle. The Castle of Prudhow he held by the service of two Knights fees and a half; and Reeds-dale, by that of defending it from thieves and wolves.

IN the reign of Henry II. Anno 1174, Odonel de Humfranville was owner of this Castle, when it was besieged, but in vain, by William King of Scots, who was obliged to raise the siege. Sir William Dugdale in his Barony says, according to the Monk of Tinemouth, in the 18th of Henry II. "This Odonel greatly oppressed and plundered his neighbours, in order to repair the roof of his Castle of Prudhow, presuming on his own eminence, and the interest he was possessed of, by having married his daughter to one high in the King's favour." He held this Castle till his death, which happened in the 28th of Henry II.

He was succeeded by Robert de Umfranville; and in the 14th of King John, the Castle devolved to Richard, who delivered up his four sons and his Castle of Prudhow as pledges for his fidelity; notwithstanding which, he put himself in arms among the Barons, in the 17th of the same reign, the consequence of which was, that his Castle and Lands were given to Hugh de Baliol. But in the succeeding reign of Henry III. he obtained a restitution thereof: But he never had the confidence of that King, who was offended at and distrusted him on account of, his fortifying his Castle of Harbottle. He died 11th Henry III. having given one toft and eight acres of land in the town of Prudhow to the Monks of Hexham.

His son Gilbert succeeded to his Barony, who is stiled by our Historians, "The Famous Baron, the Flower and Keeper of the northern Parts of England." He dying 30th of Henry

PRUDHOW CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

III. Anno 1245, had for successor his son of the same name, who held the Barony, with its several members, viz. Hedley, Haffley, Wythil, &c. &c. by the accustomed services. He founded a Chantry in the Chapel of Our Lady, at his Castle of Prudhow, and endowed it with two tofts and 118 acres of land, and five acres of meadow, for the maintenance of two Chaplains to perform divine service daily therein. This Gilbert was, by King Edward I. made Earl of Angus in Scotland, and under that title summoned to Parliament, Anno 1297. The lawyers at first refused to acknowledge him as an Earl, because Angus was not of this kingdom; but submitted on the sight of the King's writ, wherein he was summoned by that title. He died 1st of Edward II. seized of the Barony and all its members, leaving Robert de Umfranville his son and heir; whose son Gilbert, 25th Edward III. exhibited a petition to the King and his Council assembled in Parliament, setting forth, that he and his ancestors, time out of mind, used to have custody of all prisoners taken within the Liberty of Reedsdale, to be kept in his prison of Harbottle Castle; which being so ruined by the Scots wars that it was insufficient to retain them, he desired he might have leave to keep all such prisoners in his Castle of Prudhow, till that of Harbottle could be properly repaired. The King being satisfied that the fact alledged in his Petition was true, and considering that the ruinous state of Harbottle Castle did not arise from neglect, granted him leave to keep such prisoners in his Castle of Prudhow for ten years.

THIS Earl Gilbert died, without issue, in 1381, having had by his wife, Maud, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Lucy, a son named Robert, who, altho' he died before his father, had been married to Margaret, daughter of Henry the second Lord Percy of Alnwick, but without issue. It seems to have been in consequence of the settlement made at this marriage, that the Castle and Barony of Prudhow afterwards descended to the PERCIES. For "it appears among the Pleas in the King's Bench, 15 Hen. VI. and 9 Roll, upon a traverse then tendered by Henry Earl of Northumberland, that John Hawboroughe and John Pykworth, Anno 49^o Edw. III. gave to Gylbert Humfravell and to Mawde his wife, and to their heirs lawfully begotten, the said Castle and Barony; and the Manor of Ovingham: and for lacke of such issue the said Castle, Manor, and Barony, to remain to Henry Lord Percy, and to his heirs for ever."

IN consequence of this disposition, after the death of Earl Gilbert, his widow, the Countess Maud, enjoyed it for her life. She married to her second husband Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, who after her death entered into full possession of the Castle and Barony, with its appendages; and the same have continued in his posterity, without any other interruption, except what was occasioned by the attainders in different periods. Thus, on the forfeiture of the said first Earl of Northumberland, and his son Hotspur, in the reign of K. Henry IV. the Castle and Lordship of Prudhow were bestowed by the said King, (6^o Anno Hen. IV.) on his son John, afterwards Duke of Bedford and Regent of France, who appears to have held them till his death, except for a short time, viz. 4^o Hen. VI. when Ralph Earl of Westmoreland was possessed of the Manor of Prudhow. So again, in the 28th of Henry VI. the Castle of Prudhow was in possession of Sir John Bertram, Knt. but afterwards the whole reverted to the PERCIES, till they underwent another attainure for their adherence to the House of Lancaster in the 4th year of Edward IV. and then the Castle of Prudhow was given to Sir William Bertram, Knt. Anno 5 Edward IV. After the Restoration of Henry fourth Earl of Northumberland, this Castle and Barony were again given back to the PERCIES; and tho' their possession of it suffered again some short interruptions from future attainures in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and of Queen Elizabeth; yet the Castle and Barony of Prudhowe have constantly descended with their other great possessions thro' the succeeding Earls of Northumberland down to their illustrious representatives the present Duke and Dukes; by whose favour this History of Prudhowe Castle after it came into the possession of the PERCIES, has been extracted from the Archives of their noble family: And the Editor owes his best thanks to THOMAS BUTLER, Esq. and HENRY COLLINGWOOD SELEY, Esq. Agents to their Graces, for making the said extracts, and furnishing the materials of this account.

This View was taken Anno 1772.



THE GATE OF TYNEMOUTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Plate exhibits a nearer and more particular View of the only part of these Ruins which appears ever to have belonged to a Castle, or building for defence. Indeed, this place seems to have derived more of its strength from its situation than from any artificial fortification. It is, as has before been said, inaccessible on the north and east sides, and very advantageously situated to the south, where it is also surrounded by a double wall: to the west it was defended by the strong machicolated gate here shewn, with its ditch and draw-bridge.

ON this spot there seems, by different accounts, to have been a Castle, or place of strength, perhaps in the Saxon times, before the Monastery, but certainly as early as the reign of William Rufus, when Robert Mowbray took refuge therein. It then and afterwards belonged to the Earls of Northumberland.

THE GATE OF TYNEMOUTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

IN Peck's *Defiderata Curiosa*, Tynemouth Castle is mentioned in the list of Castles, Bulwarks, and Fortresses, garrisoned in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; whereby it appears, here was a master gunner at eight-pence per diem, and six inferior gunners at six-pence per diem each.

WHEN Camden wrote his *Britannia* it was in good repair; as may be gathered from his description of it: his words are, "It is now called Tinemouth Castle, " and glories in a stately and strong Castle."

DURING the Civil War this place was again converted into a fortress, and was besieged and taken by the Scots, anno 1644, when thirty-eight pieces of ordnance and great store of arms, ammunition, and provisions, fell into their hands; the garrison were allowed to march out with their baggage, but bound themselves to submit to the Instructions of the Parliament. Six prisoners made their escape under favour of a violent storm of wind, by letting themselves down through a privy-house, with ropes lengthened out by several sheets tied together.

THE sum of 5000*l.* was ordered by Parliament to repair it, and the works at Newcastle, the Town-wall, Bridge, and Garrison.

COLONEL Henry Lilburne was made Governor of it, who, with his Lieutenant-Colonel and most of the garrison, declared for the King; the news of which reaching Newcastle, Sir Arthur Hazelrig, Governor of that Place, immediately, with the forces under his command, marched against it, and after a smart defence, wherein Colonel Lilburne and others were slain, took it. The Besiegers wanting scaling-ladders, entered through the embrasures and port-holes, in the face of the guns playing against them. As soon as they were masters of the fort, quarter was given to the garrison.

ON the right hand, after passing through the Gate, there is a small building of brick, seemingly a Guard House or Magazine. This is undoubtedly of later date than the rest of the building.

This View, which represents the inside of the Gate, as it appears from the North-wall, was drawn anno 1773.



1774

J. L.

THE PRIORY AND CASTLE OF TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(PLATE I.)

THE time when this Monastery was first founded, as well as the founder, are both uncertain; a passage in Leland's *Collectanea*, Vol. III. Page 24, says, That Edwin, King of Deira, or the country between the Rivers Humber and Tees, who reigned about the year 627, built a Chapel of Wood at Tynemouth, wherein his Daughter, Rosetta, took the Veil; and that this Chapel was afterwards rebuilt by St. Oswald, with Stone. Tanner, in his account of this House, says, "Among the Monasteries and Churches founded by St Oswald, the first Christian King of Northumberland, this is reckoned to be one, tho' others ascribe its foundation to King Ecgfrid."

ALTHO' the exact Era of its foundation cannot be ascertained, there are nevertheless sufficient proofs of its great Antiquity, inasmuch that, according to the learned Author last cited, "'Tis evident that St Herebald, the companion of St. John of Beverley, was Monk and Abbot here, in the beginning of the eighth Century."

THIS House in its infancy suffered greatly by the incursions of the Danes, by whom it was thrice plunder'd; once in the eighth Century, again in the next, by Hungar and Hubba, when the Church was burned to the ground, and a third time, in the Reign of Ethelstan; and this spot, called by the Saxons Penbalcrage, or the Rock of the Wall's Head, from the Roman Wall, which it is said ended hereabouts, was, for some time, occupied by these Robbers, as a post for the convenient landing and embarking on their piratical expeditions.

AFTER they were driven hence, the damaged Buildings lay unrepai'd and in ruins, 'till the Reign of Edward the Confessor; when Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, rebuilt them, and endowed the Priory for Black Canons, dedicating it to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Olwin, the remains of that Saint having been found among the Ruins. These were afterwards translated to Jarow, by the permission of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, but again brought back to Tynemouth, from whence they were once more removed to Durham, by Agelwinas, Bishop of that See, in the year 1065.

THE PRIORY AND CASTLE OF TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Convent was successively made a Cell to the Monasteries of Jarrow, Durham, and St. Albans; to the first by Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, to the second by Earl Albry, and to St. Albans, by Robert de Mowbray, who, about the Year 1090, repaired the Church and Offices, and placed therein Black Monks from that Abbey; which he did, as it is said, out of a particular enmity to the Bishop of Durham. This Earl engaging in a Conspiracy against William Rufus, he was attacked by that King before matters became ripe for action; hither he fled, and here for a while defended himself; but finding that he could not hold out, he took sanctuary at the Altar of the Church, from whence he was taken by force and carried to Windsor, where, after suffering a tedious imprisonment, he was put to death.

By the donations of a multiplicity of Benefactors, this House had 27 Villas in Northumberland, with their Royalties, viz. Tynemouth, Milnton, Shields, East-Cherton, East-Preston, Monkton, Whitley, Murton, Eresdon, Backworth, Seghill, Wolfington, Dillington, Elswick, Wylam, Hertford, Cowpon, Bebfide, Welden, Hauxley, Ambfell, Eglingham, Bewick, Lilburn, Flatworth, Middle-Cherton, and West-Cherton: within these Lordships, they returned the King's Writs, and were exempt from Cornage.

BESIDES these, they had diverse valuable Lands and Tenements, Tythes, Improvements, and Advowsons, with several Immunities: Also, a weekly Market at the Town of Berwick, an annual Fair at Tynemouth, and an Harbour, still called the Prior's Harbour, now much resorted to in Summer, for Bathing. These Possessions and Privileges were confirmed to them by the Patents of many of our Kings, from Henry the first to Edward the 4th. A Chantry was founded in this Church, Anno 1315, by Ralph, Son of William Lord Greystock.

ALTHO' possessed of this vast Revenue, they did not fail to lay hold of every opportunity of encreasing it; as appears from the following traditionary Story, which is corroborated by a Monument, still in being, in the neighbourhood of Preston:

A MONK of this Monastery, strolling abroad, came to the house of Mr. Delaval, an Ancestor of the ancient Family of that name; that Gentleman was then absent on a hunting party, but was expected back to Dinner. Among the many Dishes preparing in the Kitchen, was a Pig, ordered purposely for Mr. Delaval's own eating. This alone suiting the liquorish Palate of the Monk, and tho' admonished and informed for whom it was intended, he cut off the Head, reckoned by Epicures the most delicious part of the Animal, and putting it into a bag, made the best of his way towards the Monastery. Delaval, at his return, being informed of the transaction, which he looked upon as a personal insult, and being young and fiery, remounted his Horse, and set out in search of the Offender; when overtaking him about a mile East of Preston, he so belaboured him with his Staff, called a Hunting Gad, that he was hardly able to crawl to his Cell. This Monk dying within a Year and a Day, altho', as the Story goes, the beating was not the cause of his Death, his Brethren made it a handle to charge Delaval with his Murder; who, before he could get absolved, was obliged to make over to the Monastery, as an expiation of this deed, the Manor of Elfig, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, with several other valuable Estates; and by way of Amende Honorable, to set up an Obelisk on the spot where he so properly corrected the Monk; on the Pedestal of which is engraved the following Inscription: "O Horror, to kill a Man for a Pigges Head!" This Monument is called the Monk's Stone. Elfig was made the Summer retreat of the Priors of Tynemouth.

THIS Story, like many others of the like kind, is very defective in several parts; no date is affixed; and tho' the above-mentioned Monument, which will be given in this Work, is shewn in support of it, it seems difficult to account for this Monk being so far from his Monastery, as going abroad, especially alone, was strictly prohibited by their Rules; and this not being a Mendicant Order, he could not be going on the quest: The only method of reconciling it, is, to suppose that this worthy Personage was a Lay-Brother, and Servant to the House—perhaps the Steward. It, however, shews how dangerous it was to injure the meanest Retainer to a Religious House; a peril very ludicrously, tho' justly expressed in the following Old English Adage, which I have somewhere met with: "Yf perchance one offend a Freeres Dogge, streight clameth the whole Brotherhood, an Heresy, an Heresy."

At the Dissolution, the annual Revenues of this Priory were estimated, separate from the Abbey of St. Albans, on which it depended, at 397l. 10s. 5d. ob. Dugdale; 511l. 4s. 1d. ob. Speed. The Site and most of the Lands were granted 5th of Edward VI. to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; but by his Attainder in the next Reign it reverted to the Crown, in which it remained 10th Elizabeth. The Manor of Tynemouth, at this time, belongs to the present Duke of Northumberland. But the Site of the Monastery is said to belong to the Crown, and was held under a Lease, by Colonel Henry Villars, formerly Governor of Tynemouth, who obtained permission to erect a Light-House, and to receive 1s. for every English, and 6d. for every foreign Ship anchoring in the Harbour of Shields; which, it is said, produces annually about Eighty Pounds. This Lease at present belongs to his Widow.

This View, which shews the North-West aspect of the Conventual Church, was drawn Anno 1773.



TYNEMOUTH PRIORY AND CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(PLATE II.)

THIS Monastery is situated on a high rocky point, on the north side of the entrance into the River Tyne, about a mile and a half below North Shields. This situation, though in summer very pleasant, must in winter, or tempestuous weather, have been extremely bleak and uncomfortable, particularly to persons of advanced age; such as the generality of Monks were. Indeed this objection was made to it by Waltheof, who is said to have declared it an unfit place for devotion, being too horrid and uncultivated for the habitation of religious persons.

SUBSTANTIAL as these objections appear, they were amply compensated by an advantage arising from that very situation, which the Monks undoubtedly felt, and knew well how to avail themselves of. The exalted rock on which this Monastery stood, rendered it visible at sea a long way off, in every direction, whence it presented itself as if reminding and exhorting Seamen in danger to make their vows, and promise masses and presents to the Virgin Mary and St. Oswin for their deliverance. Vows of this kind were common among the ancients, and are to this day made by the Roman Catholics, the walls of whose Churches are covered with ships, boats, and other votive memorandums. Erasmus, in his piece entitled *The Shipwreck*, has very humorously described and ridiculed this custom of bribing Heaven in case of sudden emergencies.—In Germany, below almost every dangerous fall, or passage of the Rhine, there is a Hermitage, whose Hermit or his Agent waits on the Passengers in the boat as soon as it has passed safely over, requesting alms as a reward for his Prayers, to the efficacy of which they are informed they owe their safety. Something like this, perhaps, might be practised by the Monks, from which undoubtedly they received many emoluments, both in gifts and money, for the celebration of masses; especially as the entrance into Shields Harbour is at certain times both difficult and dangerous.

TYNEMOUTH PRIORY AND CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Priory is built with reddish stones, and seems to be the work of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and some pointed. The whole appears to have been highly finished, and very magnificent. The chief remains are those of the Church, at the east end of which is a small, but extremely elegant Chapel or Oratory, its height and breadth each measuring nine feet; its length, eighteen. It is adorned with intersecting arches, and the ceiling ornamented with figures in relief, representing Christ and the Twelve Apostles. These are enclosed in roundels, or circles, having an inscription under each of them in the Old Text Hand; both these and the figures are as fair and perfect as when first executed. This Chapel is lighted by a round window. On each side of the door are two Heads, in a style much superior to that of the general taste of the Age in which they are supposed to have been done; and over the same door, on the inside, are two escutcheons charged with some of the quarterings usually born by the Percys; some of whom, perhaps, erected this Oratory, or were possibly considerable Benefactors to the Monastery.

THE Church once served as the Parish Church; but being much decayed, and the Parishioners in the Civil War being debarred the liberty of a free resort to it, another was begun in the year 1659; which was afterwards finished and consecrated by Bishop Cosins, anno 1668. Many families continue to bury in the Cemetery here; although there is a burial-place at the New Church.

THERE is still standing here a strong square gate-way, having small turrets, like guerites, at each angle. It was formerly fenced by a ditch, over which there was a draw-bridge; but these have long been demolished. There are stairs leading to the top of the building, from whence there is a most extensive prospect—Durham Abbey, as it is said, visible in a fine day.

MUCH of these buildings have been pulled down by Mr. Villars, for erecting the Barracks, Light House, his own house near it, and other edifices; he likewise stripped off the lead, which till then had covered the Church. This I was informed by an ancient man who lived near the spot; and who likewise said, A great deal, particularly a long gallery, had fallen down of itself.

TOWARDS the south side this Monastery seems to have been surrounded by a double enceinte of walls.—The graves of many persons said to be slain in the siege, are frequently visible in a dry summer without the walls of this place.

TO this House these two remarkable persons formerly belonged: John Wethamsted, Abbot of St. Albans, a learned Historian, once a Canon of this Priory, who, after his promotion, presented it with a gold chalice of great weight.

JOHN of Tynemouth, an eminent sacred Biographer, born at Tynemouth; and, as it is said, once a Vicar of this Church.

IN this View, which was drawn anno 1773, and represents the north side of the Cliff, the following buildings are shewn: That which appears nearest the right hand is the Gate; farther, towards the left, is the Tower of the Church; and near the point is the Light House, and House built by Mr. Villars.

THE annexed List of the Priors, with an account of the Pensions, is given by Browne Willis, Esq.—Remegius, 1092; William de Bedford, 1124; Tho. Le More, 1340; John Langton, 1451; Thomas Gardiner, 1528.

ROBERT Blacenev was Prior at the Dissolution, at which time he, with fifteen Prebendaries and three Novices, surrendered this House 22th January, 1539, 30 Hen. VIII. and had a pension of 80*l.* per annum assigned him. Anno 1552, here remained in charge 37*l.* 12*s.* in annuities; and these pensions, viz. Thomas Castle, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Henry Woodall and Robert Bolland, 6*l.* each; Robert Gateshead and Robert Foreman, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; William Carlisle, Stephen Hayman, Anthony Gardiner, George Jaspar, Clement Westminster, and Robert London, 4*l.* each. Thomas Durham, Robert Charitie, and George Faith, 2*l.* each.



May 8th 1775. Sam^l Hopper

Sparrow Sc.

TWIZELL CASTLE AND BRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THESE Buildings stand almost at the northernmost extremity of the county, and near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed.

THE most ancient account of this Castle occurs in the Escheat Roll for the county of Northumberland, where, in the 4th of Edward III. it appears to have been the Lordship and Seat of Sir William Ridell, who had also the Hamlets of Dudhow and Grindon, which he held of the Bishop of Durham at an annual rent of twenty marks, and by the performance of suit and service at the Episcopal Court at Norham.

It came afterwards into the possession of a branch of the ancient family of the Selbys, and was, in the 6th of K. Edward VI. held by Sir John Selby, a Commissioner for enclosures of the East Marches, and Deputy Warden of the East Marches under Henry Lord Hunfdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THIS Sir John Selby claimed a Fishery in the river Tweed, called Tilmouth-haugh Fishery, but his claim was not allowed by the Commissioners, who, Anno 1553, were appointed to adjust and settle the claims and differences between the Borderers; they adjudging it to belong to the Lessee of the Priory of Coldstream in Scotland, and that the Lord of the Manor of Twizell had only a right to use and occupy a ring net, and to stand on a place called Fillispotte, upon the south side of the river. His son William Selby had the Manors of Brankston, Moneylaws, Shotton, Lowich, and half the Forest of Cheviot.

TWIZELL CASTLE AND BRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

AT present this Castle belongs to Francis Blake, Esq. and has lately been repaired and augmented in the ancient stile. The river Till, which runs beneath it, is crossed by a handsome Stone Bridge of one arch, nearly semicircular, being in span ninety feet seven inches, and forty-six feet two inches in height, measured to the top of the battlement.

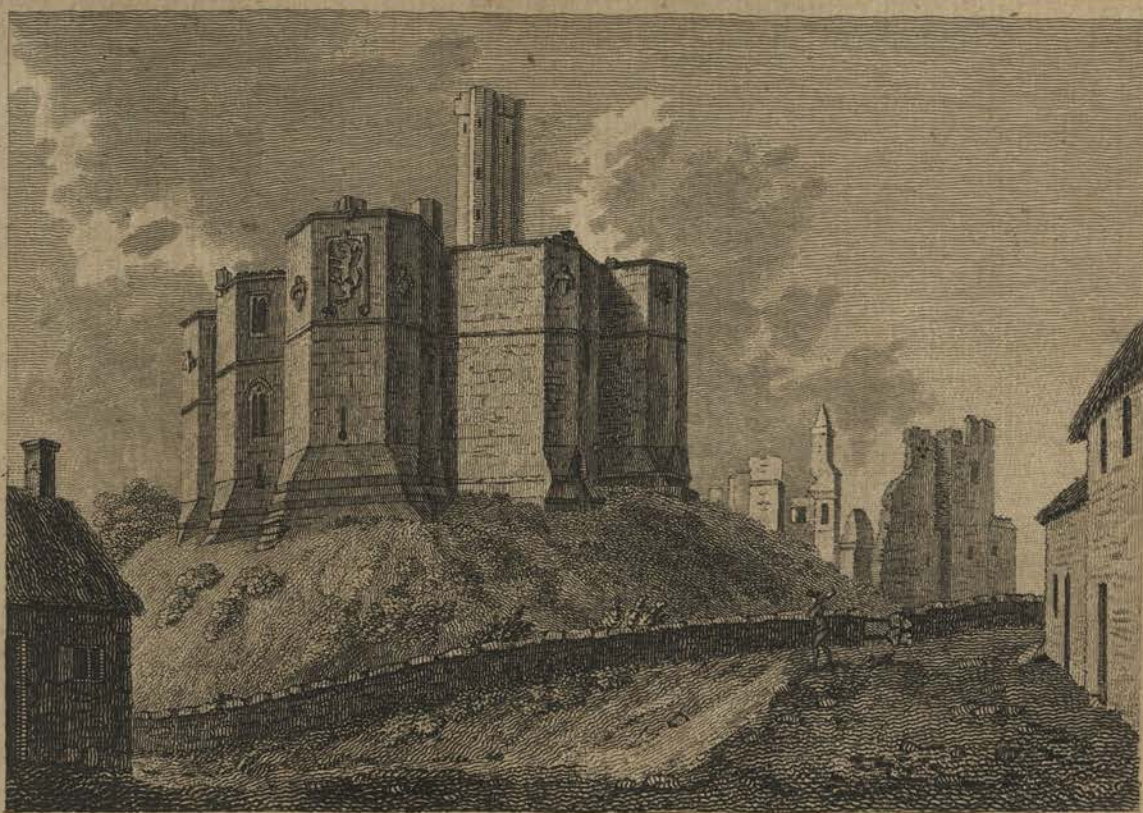
THIS Bridge is said to have been built by a Lady of the Selby family. It was in being in Leland's time, and is by him thus described in his Itinerary: "So to
" Twisse Bridge of Stone, one bow, but greate and stronge, where is a Townlet
" and a Towre."

AT Grindon, near this place, a victory was gained over the Scots, in 1558, by Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, and his brother Sir Henry Percy, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river.

ON a rising ground near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile south from Sandybank, and in sight from it (according to Wallis), are four upright Stone-pillars, funeral memorials of the Chieftains slain in that action.

THE same reverend Author in his History of Northumberland thus describes the Environs of this Castle and Bridge: "Under the house is a range of rocks,
" cavernose, fringed with various petrifications of moss and other small plants,
" formed by drippings of water from the roof and crevices; a natural alcove in
" one part of it, the moss-plants on the sides variegated and gilded by those
" petrifying drops, a short upright stone in the center, in party-coloured lapideous
" cloathing, and hollow at the top by their continual falling; a fine view through
" the arch of the Bridge of a sloping bank of hawthorn, in blossom beautiful;
" the north-west side of the Bridge adorned with large quantities of pellitory of
" the wall; an upright rock, of a great size, and tapering to the top, about twenty
" feet high, a little below the Bridge on the edge of the Till; a fountain near it,
" consecrated to St. Helen, and by it an antient sepulture, said to have belonged
" to the family Chapel."

This Plate, which exhibits a South View of these Edifices, was drawn Anno 1768.



Dec 2. 1773.

Spartow Sculp.

WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE I.

THIS Castle stands proudly elevated on an eminence adjoining to the South end of the town of Warkworth; its west side overlooks the river Coquet, which, after almost surrounding it, at the distance of about a mile empties itself into the sea. Nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque, from what part soever it is viewed; and tho' when entire it was far from being destitute of strength, yet its appearance does not excite the idea of one of those rugged fortresses destined solely for war, whose gloomy towers suggest to the imagination only dungeons, chains, and executions; but rather that of such an ancient hospitable mansion, as is alluded to by Milton:

“Where throngs of Knights and Barons bold
“In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.”

Or, as is described in our old romances, where, in the days of chivalry, the wandering Knight, or distressed Princess, found honourable reception and entertainment, the holy Palmer repose for his wearied limbs, and the poor and helpless their daily bread.

THE Castle and Mote, according to an antient survey, contained 5 acres 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches of ground. Its walls, on the South, East, and West sides, are garnished with towers. The great gate of the Castle is on the South side, between two polygonal towers, and is also defended with machicolations.

THE Keep, or Dungeon, forms the North front; its figure is a square, with the angles canted off. Near the middle of each face of this square there is a turret, projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon; these projections are of the same height as the rest of the Keep. This Keep is very large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a high watch-tower commanding an almost unbounded prospect. On the North side, next the street, are several figures of angels bearing armorial shields; and on the top of the turret, in the middle, is carved in bas-relief, a large lion rampant. When Leland wrote his Itinerary, this Castle was in thorough repair: His words are, “Warkworth Castell stondythe on the South syde of Coquet water; it is well maynteyned, and is large.” At that time, the Percy family was under attainder, and Warkworth, &c. in the hands of the Crown; during which, this Castle was probably neglected, and fell into the decay described in the following survey, taken about the year 1567, when the family had been restored but a few years. As this survey contains an exact and curious description of the building of the Castle, I shall print it at large, together with some particulars relating to its demolition; all which have been communicated to me by permission of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, being preserved among the archives of their illustrious house.

EXTRACT from a SURVEY, by GEO. CLARKSON*, 1567.

“THE Castell of Warkworth ys situate on the ryver of Cockett: on the South syde of the same ryver ys one little mount partly maid by nature of the ground, with the coufse of the sayd ryver on the West syde, and on the East and North syde with moytes casten and mad by mens worke; and one the Sowth parte ys the waye and passadge to and from the sayd Castell by two severall wayes; one of the which “two passadges were good to be mad up; that ys the waye that goyth towards the Sowth by the loyninge were most expedyent; thenes “of the sayd loyninge strongly ditched, casten, or made with stone wall, and the hye streete to be made to goe thow the Demaynes, and the “same casten in a loyninge there with a stronge quickwoode hedge casten of eyther syde; the stones of th’ old cawsey taken away, and a

* One of the Auditors to the then Earl of Northumberland.

WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

"cawsey newly made within that ground of the sayd demaynes, viz. from the North end of a meadow-clofe, called Tybbettes Clofe, Eastward, to one hye waye that goyth to the gate of the demaynes, and alonge the same waye to the sayd gate; which myght be done with small charge; and that done, the parke wold not only be on that fyde well inclosed, the deer have feedinge nigh the gate of the sayd Castell, but also yt shold be a great strenght to the sayd parke, castell, and groundes joyninge upon the same, a better passadge then that that now ys in all respects, and hurt no perfon, so that the same were well and orderlye done or made.

"THE buyldinge of the sayd Castell on the Sowth parte, is thre towres: viz. The gate-houfe towre, in the middle thereof; which is th' entrye at a draw bridge over drye moyte: and in the same towre ys a prison, and porter lodge; and over the same a farr lodginge, called the constables lodginge; and in the courtayne between the gatehouse and west towre in the corner beyng round of diverse squares, called Crady-fargus, is a fare and comely buyldinge, a chapell, and diverse houses of office one the ground; and above the great chambre, and the Lordes lodginge: all which be now in great decaye, as well in the covertour beyng lead, as also in timbre, and glafs; and without some help of reparaciones it will come to utter ruin.

"TURNING North from that South-West corner in that courtayn freatchinge to another little towre, called the posterne towre, ys th' old hall, which was verie fare, and now by reason yt was in decay, ys unroofed, and the tymbre taken downe lyinge in the said Castell. In the same square a buttrye, pantrye, and kitchinge, which are now also in utter decay. And at th' entrye into the hall, for the porche thereof, is rayfed a little square towre where in two chambres, and on the foresyd in stone portrayed a lyon verie workemanly wrought, and therefore called the lyon towre; the same is covered with lead, and in good reparacions.

"THE other towre, called the posterne towre, is two lodgings, under which goith owt a posterne; and the same is coverd with lead, and in good reparacions.

"IN th' Est fyde of the great hall was an ile sett owt with pyllers, which yet standeth, and coverd with lead.

"FROM the gatehouse towre to the towre in th' Est corner, called ys no buyldinge, but onely a courtayne wall, fare and of a new buyldinge; and in that towre is a stable one the ground, and thre lodgings above: the same is coverd with lead, and in good reparacions.

"TURNINGE from that towre towards the doungeon North, is another little turrett in the wall, ys sett upon that courteyn wall stables and gardeners over the same coverd with slate, and in good reparacions.

"OVER the court from the sayd towre, called the posterne towre, to the said turrett, is the foundation of a house, which was ment to have been a colledge, and good parte of the walls were builded; which if yt had bene finished and made a parfit square, the same had been a division betwene the said court to the lodgings before recyted, and the doungeon. The buildinge that was made of the sayd collidge is now taken awaye, savinge that certeyn walls under the grouad thereof yet remayne: and at th' East part thereof is now a brewhouse and bakhouse, coverd with slate, and in good reparacions.

"IN the sayd court is a drawell which serveth the holle house of water.

"THE doungeon is in the North parte of the scyte of the sayd Castell, sett upon a little mount higher than the rest of the court. steppes of a Greas before ye enter to yt: and the same ys buyld as a foure square, and owt of every square one towre: all which be so quarterly squared together, that in the sight every parte appeareth fyve towres very finely wrought of mason worke; and in the same conteyned, as well a fare hall, kychinge, and all other houses of offices verie fare and apteley placed, as also great chambre, chapell, and lodgings for the lord and his trayn.

"IN the middle thereof is a peace voy'd, which is called a lanterne; which both receyveth the water from diverse spowtes of the lead, and hath his conveyance for the same: and also geveth light to certeyne lodgings in some partes. And on the parte of the same at the top ys rayfed of a good hight above all the houses a turrett, called the watch house; upon the top whereof ys a great vyew to be had, and a fare prospect, as well towards the sea, as all parties of the land.

"IN the North part of the say'd doungeon ys portrayed a lyon wrought in the stone verie workmanly.

"THE Castell is envyroned on thre partes with the sayd ryver; and of the North parte, in an angle within the say'd water, is situate a towne, called the borowgh of Warkworth, and the parish church: and at the North end thereof a bridge over the water, and a little towre buyld on th' ende of the sayd bridge, wher a pare of gates ys hanged: and now the said towre ys without roof, and cover; and without amendment will in short tyme utterlye decay; yt shalbe therefore very requisite that the towre be withall speed repaired, and the gates hanged upe, which shall be a great savety and comoditie for the towne."

THIS Castle (principally the buildings in the outer court) for want of repairs still growing more ruinous, a warrant (as appears from an entry made in a book containing copies of commiffions, warrants, &c. on the Earl of Northumberland's affairs) was granted to Mr. Whitehead, one of the stewards to that Earl, dated the 24th of June, 1608, "to take down the lead that lieth upon the ruinous towers and places of Warkworth to way it and lay it uppe, and to certify his Lordship of the quantity thereof, that the places where lead is taken off, be covered againe for the preservation of the timber." And in 1610 the old timber of the buildings in the outer court was sold for 281.

IN 1672 the Doungeon or Keep of the Castle was unroofed, &c. at the instance of Joseph Clarke, one of the auditors to the family, who obtained a gift of the materials from the then Countess of Northumberland. The following is a copy of a letter from him to one of the tenants:

"William Milbourn,

"BEINGE to take downe the materialls of Warkworth Castle, which are given me by the Countess of Northumberland to build a house at Cheuton, I doe desire you to speake to all her Ladishippes tenants in Warkworth, Birlinge, Buxton, Acklington, Shilbottle, Lefbury, Longhaughton, and Bilton, that they will assist me with their draughts as soone as conveniently they can, to remove the lead and tymbre which shall be taken downe, and such other materialls as shall be fitt to be removed, and bringe it to Cheuton, which will be an obligation to theire and your friend,

Newcastle,

Jo. Clarke.

27 April, 1672.

To my loving friend
William Milbourn, at
his house at Birlinge.

In regard they are like to be out three days ere they gett home, I shall be content to allowe every wayne half a crowne, and let me know who refuse to doe me
they

This View, which represents the North aspect of the Castle, was drawn Anno 1773.



WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PLATE II.

WARKWORTH was formerly the Barony of Roger Fitz-Richard, who held it by the service of one Knight's fee. It was granted to him by king Henry II. together with the manors of Corbrig, &c. These were confirmed to him by Richard I. He married Elianor, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Essex, baron of Raleigh and Clavering, and had by her Robert, surnamed Fitz-Roger, to whom King John, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the grant of the fee of inheritance of the Castle and Manor of Warkworth, with the appurtenances made by his father, as beneficially and as entirely as it was held by Henry I. And in the fifth and sixth year of his reign, that king likewise granted to the said Robert, the Manors of Newburn, Corbrig, and Rothbury. Respecting the last, was a clause, prohibiting any one to hunt in the forest thereunto belonging, without licence from the said Robert, or his heirs, under the penalty of forfeiting to them all the horses and dogs concerned in such trespass, and also a fine to the king of ten pounds.

This Robert died about the 12th of king John, leaving issue by Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of William de Calsetnetto, alias Cheney and relict of Hugh de Cressy, one son, called John, and surnamed Fitz-Robert; to whom king John in the 14th year of his reign confirmed the Castle and Manor of Warkworth, to be held by the accustomed service of one knight's fee; also the Manors of Rothbury, Corbrig, Clavering, and divers others, under the same services and conditions, by which they were held by his father. He married Alda, heiress of Hugh de Baliol, and left at his death three sons; the eldest of which, Roger Fitz-John, succeeded to the inheritance of his Baronies and Manors. He died seised thereof 33d of Henry III. leaving issue, Robert, surnamed Fitz-Roger, the second of that name, an only child, and at the time of his death very young. This Robert married Margaret, daughter of the Lord de la Zouch, and dying in the 3d of Edward II. left an only son, named John; who took upon him the name of Clavering, leaving the ancient fashion of framing surnames out of the Christian names of their fathers; this, according to Camden, was in obedience to an order made by king Edward I.

This John de Clavering, in consideration of a grant for life, of certain crown lands in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, estimated at 40; l. 2 s. 1 d. per annum, with the consent of Hawisa his wife, made over to king Edward II. the reversion in fee of his Barony and Castle of Warkworth, with the Manors of Rowbury, (Rothbury) Newburne, and Corbrig, then valued at 700 l. per annum, provided he should die without issue-male. This reversion king Edward III. in the 2d year of his reign (John de Clavering being then living) granted to Henry de Percy and his heirs, to be held by the accustomed services: which grant was two years afterwards confirmed by the parliament; and John de Clavering dying that year, the king directed by his writ, dated the 24th of January, that the several Baronies and Manors should be delivered to him, which was accordingly done. This grant was in lieu of a fee of 500 marks, which the king had engaged to pay to Sir Henry Percy,

WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

then governor of Berwick, during life, as the chronicle of Alnwick Abbey says, out of the customs of Berwick: which stipend was by agreement to cease, as soon as Percy became possessed of these Manors.

IN the PERCY family Warkworth Castle continued, being handed down from father to son, all of the name of Henry, till the 8th of Richard II. anno 1384, when the Scots having taken the Castle of Berwick, by bribing the person to whom Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, had entrusted the keeping thereof; the duke of Lancaster, then a great enemy to that nobleman, accused him of treason before the lords, and even procured his condemnation, and the consequent confiscation of his estates; but the earl having re-taken Berwick, and made his innocence apparent, was again restored to his honours and estates.

IN the succeeding reign of king Henry IV. when that king quarrelled with the PERCYS, who had helped him to the crown, this Castle was taken from the earl of Northumberland, and bestowed upon Sir Robert Umfreville, knt. in whose possession it continued till the restoration of the Percy family in the succeeding reign. John Harding, the author of the old Metrical Chronicle, who was constable of Warkworth Castle at that time, mentions a very remarkable circumstance, viz. that the Percy family, in taking up arms against king Henry IV. had been excited to this measure by their brother peers, who afterwards deceived them. I shall give Harding's own words, as they occur in the title or argument of his cciii chapter. London, 1543, 4to.

"FOR the erle of Marche his right, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Thomas Percy, his uncle, earl of Worcester, fought with the kyng, and were slain at the battail of Shrewesbury (in 1403) wher all the lordes deceived them . . . that were bounde to them by their feales, except the erle of Stafford: whiche letters I sawe in the Castell of Werkeworth, when I was constable of it, under my lorde Sir Robert Umfreville, who had that Castell of kyng Henry his gift, by forfeiture of the erle of Northumberland."

AFTER the restoration of the Percy family, in the 2d year of king Henry V. this Castle continued in possession of the Earls of Northumberland; till, at the conclusion of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, this great family was again attainted, being involved in the ruin that attended the house of Lancaster, to which they were firm adherents. Accordingly, in the first parliament of king Edward IV. Henry Percy, son of Henry Percy, third earl of Northumberland, who had been slain at the battle of Towton-field, was attainted, and the estates forfeited were given away to gratify some of the principal adherents of the house of York.

BUT this cloud soon blew over; for in the 12th year of king Edward IV. in the parliament held at Westminster in October 6th, the king sitting in the chair of state, in the painted chamber, this Sir Henry Percy was restored in blood to the earldom of Northumberland (of which he was fourth earl) and to all such hereditaments of Henry Percy, his father, the late earl, as came to the king's hands; and the attainder was made void.

THESE estates then restored, among which was Warkworth Castle, were successively enjoyed by his son and grandson, the fifth and sixth earls of Northumberland; but on the death of the last of these, they came again into possession of the crown. For Sir Thomas Percy, knt. brother and heir to Henry Percy, sixth earl, having been executed and attainted, for being concerned in what was called Aske's rebellion, ann. 29 Henry VIII. 1538. the earl his brother had, with a wife precaution, left all his estates to the crown, in order to keep them entire, till the family should be again restored.

ACCORDINGLY so it happened; for after the execution and attainder of John Dudley, who had been created duke of Northumberland by king Edward VI. the Percy family was again restored, in 1557, to all their honours and estates, in the person of Thomas Percy, son of Sir Thomas abovementioned, whom queen Mary, by her letters patent, (dated 3 and 4 Philip and Mary) advanced to the dignities of baron Percy, &c. and earl of Northumberland; and reinstated him in all the estates of his ancestors that were then in the crown; of which the Barony and Castle of Warkworth were a part. But this Thomas, who was the seventh earl of Northumberland, unfortunately engaging with the earl of Westmoreland, in the great Northern insurrection against queen Elizabeth, in 1569, was, after having been kept prisoner in Scotland two years, delivered up to the queen's officers in the North, and beheaded at York, on the 22d of August, 1572.

HOWEVER by virtue of the intails in the last creation, the titles and estates were not forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Earl Thomas; but descended to his brother Henry Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland; and passed through his several successors, till at last the earldom became extinct, on the death of Josceline Percy, the eleventh earl, who died without issue-male, in 1670; but the Baronies and Estates devolved (in right of his mother, the lady Elizabeth Percy, only daughter of earl Josceline, and wife of Charles, duke of Somerset) to Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, who, during the life of his father, took his seat in the house of peers as Baron Percy, &c. But this nobleman (having then only one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Hugh Smithson, bart.) was in the 23d of George II. 1749, created baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle, and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to his son-in-law Sir Hugh Smithson; who, on the death of the said duke Algernon, thus succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland, and his lady became in her own right baroness Percy, Lucy, Poinings, Fitz-Payne, Brian, and Latimer. With these titles descended the great estates of the Percy family in Northumberland and this Castle and Barony of Warkworth.

AFTER this short history of the inheritance, &c. of the Castle of Warkworth, it may only be needful to add, that its beautiful situation and elegant structure, rendered it, for many ages, the favourite residence of the PERCY family. Most of the earls of Northumberland appear to have resided here, when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland; and their larger Castle of Alnwick (which is only 10 miles from Warkworth) was rather used as a military fortress, and filled with a garrison, than as a place of domestic abode.

FOR the account of the manner in which this Castle and Barony came into possession of the Percy family, extracted from the original records in his keeping, I am indebted to THOMAS BUTLER, Esq; F. S. A. principal agent to the duke and duchess of Northumberland, and clerk of the peace for the county of Middlesex.



20 Dec^r 1774

J.L.

FRIAR BACON'S STUDY, OXFORD.

THIS Tower stands on a bridge called Grand Pont, and the South Bridge, built (according to Anthony à Wood's Account of Oxford, lately published by Sir John Peashall) by Robert D'Oyley, the first of that name, on the site of a more ancient one, proved by records to have been standing in the time of King Etheldred, and supposed as old as the times of the Britons.

TRADITION relates, that this Tower was the Study, or Observatory, of Friar Bacon, an eminent Mathematician, Philosopher, and one of the Inventors of Gun-powder, who lived in the latter end of the thirteenth century; and whose superior abilities (such was the ignorance, and superstition of the times) brought on him the imputation of being a Magician. Among other ridiculous stories told of him, it is said, that by his art he so constructed this his Study, that it will fall whenever a more learned man than himself shall pass under it.

FRIAR BACON'S STUDY, OXFORD.

THE following History of this Building is given in the above-cited Account: "Before I go farther (says he), I must take notice of the Tower, with a gate and common passage underneath, called Friar Bacon's Study, which standeth on this bridge near the end next the City; a name merely traditional, and not in any record to be found. It has been delivered as a fact from one generation to another, and from them well-versed in Astronomy, and the Antiquities of Roger Bacon, a Franciscan Friar of this place, who died 1292, known to be a great Astronomer, that he was used in the night to ascend this place, and to take the altitude and distance of the stars.

"Of its foundation, it is most reasonably supposed to have been built in King Stephen's time, or in the beginning of the troublesome wars of the Barons; being then built as a Pharos, or high Watch-tower for the defence of the City.—In the 28th of Hen. III. and K. Edw. I's reigns, there are mentions of it, under the name of the New Gate and Tower on the South Bridge. Not that it was then newly built; but it was the name imposed on it, and by that name called through all the reigns till Queen Elizabeth.—In the 7th year of that Queen it was lett to Dr. White, for several years, conditionally, that he should suffer the Archdeacon's Court of Berks to be kept there; and also, that the Citizens should have free ingress and regress in times of need and danger for the defence of the City. But 33d of Q. Eliz. it was lett to the Citizens by the name of Batchelor's Tower, so called by Mr. Windfore; and is so written in Dismissions to this day: and the Three Hams belonging to, and near adjoining to it, are called the Tower Ham, Batchelor's Ham, and Ewstich Ham; being little closes, each surrounded by the river."

THIS Tower was lately hired by a person from London, at 40l. per annum, to construct the water-works for supplying the houses and colleges; but the scheme not meeting with success, he relinquished it, and advertised the Tower to be let.

This View was taken Anno 1774.



BANBURY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY Church is an handsome stone edifice, having a lofty square tower crowned with eight pinnacles, and containing six well tuned bells. This building has something elegant and picturesque in its construction, appearing rather like a Cathedral than a common Parochial Church: its stile bespeaks it of no very modern date; but neither the time of its erection, nor the name of its Founder nor Architect, have been preserved by history or tradition.

THE length of this Church, according to Sir John Peshal, who measured it very carefully, is thirty yards three inches, exclusive of the Chapel, which is twenty-two yards three inches long; its breadth, twenty-nine yards seventeen inches. It has two Aisles extending to the Chancel, and over the west end an handsome organ, set up anno 1769 by a voluntary subscription.

OVER the east end is a gallery, and another over the west Aisle. Over the first is painted on the wall the Arms of the Town, viz. Az. the Sun, Or. Motto, *Deus est nobis Sol et Scutum*, i. e. God is our Sun and Shield; and above this the King's Arms.

ANNO 1109, 10th of Hen. Ist, the tythes of this Church, as may be seen in Dugdale's Monasticon, were given, with those of Cropredy, Tame, and Minster, cum Bordariis, or with the Borderers, a lower class of villeins, to the Canons of the Monastery of Eynsham in thi county, by Gilbert Basset, son of Ralph, Justice

BANBURY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

of England. Soon after, this Church with its impropriation was made a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. Anno 1534, at the dissolution of Religious Houses, or Reformation, it was given to the See of Lincoln; and after, by the same concession of Thomas Holbech, then Bishop of Lincoln, transferred to the See of Oxford, anno 1547; the Bishop of Lincoln reserving to himself judicial and visitatorial power over the Church.

LELAND in his Itinerary thus writes of this Church: "There is but one Paroch Church at Banbury, dedicated to Our Lady: it is a large thinge, especially in breadth. I saw but one notable Tomb in the Church, and that is Black Marble, wherein William Cope, Coferer to K. H. 7, is buried. In the Church-yard be Houses for Chauntery Priestes. The Personage of Banbury is a Prebende of Lincoln. There is a Vicar endowed.

"In Ecton, Banbury is registered among the Livings discharged. The Bishop of Oxford is Propr. and Patr. Olim Preb. of Banbury in Lincoln Cathedral, Propr and Patr. The clear yearly value 16l. 15s. 6d. The yearly tenths 2l. 4s. od. $\frac{1}{4}$."

This View was drawn Anno 1757.



BEAUMONT PALACE, OXFORD.

THIS Palace obtained its name from its situation, which was in a certain district in the North Suburbs, called Bellus Mons, or Beaumont; wherein, according to diverse Authors, the ancient University stood.

"HEREIN it was," says Anthony à Wood, (in his Account of Oxford, published by Sir John Peashall) "that King Henry I. for the great pleasure of the seat, the sweetness and delectableness of the air, as especially for the sake of the University, being much given to learning and philosophy*, built a palace for him and his retinue.

"Ross tells us, that he was not only incited to do it for these purposes, but also because of his vicinity to Woodstock Park, in which he took so great delight.

"IN this Palace, finished circ. 1128, Richard, son of King Henry II. received his first breath †, (afterwards King Richard I.) for which were great rejoicings here.

"KING Henry II. had so great respect for this place, that he granted several privileges to the Burgesses of Oxford. In his reign, viz. the 3d and 9th of it, this place was repaired, according to the Sheriff's accounts; in the last of which, from the many oaks cut down, it seemeth to have been much out of order, and almost re-edified. In the 33d of Henry III. it was repaired again ‡, and 18*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* brought in for glazing it, repairing the Chapels, the King's Chamber, the Queen's Wardrobe, and the Porter's House, which was at the gate looking towards Broker Hey's. After it had continued the residence some time of King Henry I. King Stephen (who lay here at his siege of Maud the Empress in the Castle) K. Henry II. Richard I. King John, Henry III. Edward I. and II. it was at last, in relation to a solemn vow by him taken, given to the Carmelite Friars, who immediately upon this gift translated themselves from their old habitation on the west side of Stockwell-street to this of the King's; wherein afterwards, though alienated from its proper uses, yet most of the succeeding Kings, at their arrival in these parts, took up their residence and lodge.

"THIS Mansion they obtained by means of Robert Bassion, a Carmelite; and in his time a celebrated Poet, who in a poem on King Edward engaging the Scots, rendered himself acceptable to the father, as he afterwards did to his son Edward II. who being in danger by flight, after the battle fought between him and Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, was promised safety, upon condition that he would build a house for the

* De Reg. Angl. MSS. in Bib. Cotton. in H. I.

† Rot. Pip. 9. R. I. in Scoe.

‡ Rot. M. II. in Rem. Scac. ex pte. D. Theaur.

B E A U M O N T P A L A C E , O X F O R D .

“ Carmelites on his return to England. But through want of money being hindered from building them one, he agreed, especially by the persuasion of his friends, to give and confirm to them this his Palace, at a Parliament met at York; and further, ordained the residence of 24 Friars therein, who should attend the study of Divinity, and each of them receive five marks per ann. out of the Royal Purse or Treasury; which pension was, in the 4th of Edward III's reign, disputed, and, as is thought, taken away. King Edward II. in the same year in which he gave them his Palace, granted, for their enlarging this seat, two other tenements, situate almost opposite to Gloucester-Hall, Stockwell-street.

“ AND thus these Carmelites, who, in their primitive state, lived the most recluse from human conversation, were afterwards, by receiving confessions (forbidden them by the Abp. of Canterbury), grown popular; they advanced themselves to great riches; and having the most ample seat in Oxford, solaced themselves with all manner of pleasures.

“ AND to confirm a continuance of this Palace, &c. to them and their successors, they procured a Bull from Pope John XXI. in the 2d year of his papacy, by which the King's grant was confirmed to them; indulging them with the power of leaving their ancient seat, and either selling or commuting the same for other lands and houses, notwithstanding Pope Boniface the Eighth's Bull to the contrary.

“ AFTER this they purchased leave of the Osney Convent, 3d. Non. Apr. 1318, (this new seat being within the manor and parish of Magdalene) either in the same-house or the King's palace to celebrate divine service, and to bury their dead, &c. according to the tenor of their privileges, without diminution or impediment; which liberty they obtained from Robert Garlington, the vicar of the parish; and from J. Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, by letters dated at Bugden the first Sunday in Lent, 1318, confirmed with all the liberty, and all they had obtained of the Pope, the King, and Osney. After which they procured of their Diocesan, that their new possessions should be consecrated to sacred uses.

“ THEY had erected here three schools, (one whereof in their first mansion built for them by H. de Hama) in this their new one two; one for divinity, the other for philosophy, from whence issued many learned authors, as J. Chelmefton, W. Liddington, Robert and J. Walsingham, J. Breconthorp, Robert Balfion, &c.

“ IT was customary for the Religious to have schools within themselves, that bore the name of their respective order. Thus, the Augustine schools—of whom hereafter—The Carmelites schools for divinity and philosophy, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, &c.—Wood Ath. 577. Ken. per. Ant.

“ THEIR hall in this royal seat was fit for Kings, many of whom had kept the Passover and Nativity here. The church was spacious and very handsome; in the steeple a good ring of bells, and in the walls and floor many rich monuments for persons famous for their birth and learning; as, Thomas Peverell, Bishop of Worcester, who died 1417; J. Twynning, Abbot of Winchcombe, he died 1488, &c.

“ AT the dissolution of all Monasteries, this suffered with the rest, and has now scarce a stone left to tell where it once was. This happened 31st of Henry VIII. when the House was let with all its appurtenances for 3l. 4s. till the same King, anno 33d. Regn. made them over to Edmund Powell, of Sandford, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife, for some farms assigned to him at Windsor, and 388l. 5s. in cash. This sale, exclusive of the House, consisted of a tenement and a garden near the gate of the Priory; of another tenement and little orchard lying within the precincts of the Priory—the way leading to the Priory from St. Mary Magdalen's church, called the Prior's or Friars entry, now in being—The stable and the wood-yard, containing an acre in compass—Two enclosures; one of which called Gloucester College, containing three acres and a half, the other adjoining to it of two acres—The enclosure of the church lying on the South side, about two acres—The said Powel, or his son, demolished several of these buildings, and sold the stones, &c.

“ THE refectory, or hall, which only remained, was, as Fame says, converted into a common receptacle for beggars and poor, who had no dwellings in this parish till the year 1596, when it was pulled down, and the stones carried away to enlarge the Library of St. John's College, and furnished the stones for the neat quadrangle there built by Archbishop Laud.”

FROM the above Account one would be led to suppose; that no traces of this once famous Palace were remaining; nevertheless, the small fragment here represented, was in being Anno 1774, when this Drawing was taken, and had the testimony of Tradition, for having been part of that edifice, and even the room wherein King Richard was born. It was a small apartment, measuring six yards by eight, uncovered; the side walls about thirteen feet high, and in it something like the ruins of a fire-place. It then exhibited an admirable specimen of the mutability of all worldly matters; for from a royal palace it was converted to a hog-stye.



GODSTOW NUNNERY, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS house was founded the latter end of the reign of King Henry the First, at the instance of Editha, Ediva, or Ida, a religious matron of Winchester, widow of a knight, named Sir William Lamelyne. The Legend says, she was directed by a vision to repair to a place near Bisney, and there to erect a nunnery, where a light from Heaven should appear.

JOHN OF ST. JOHN, lord of Wolvercote and Stanton, gave the ground for the site of the building. She was likewise assisted by the contributions of diverse well disposed persons, inasmuch that she soon completed a convent for Benedictine Nuns, which was consecrated, anno Domini 1138, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist; the last perhaps in compliment to St. John the benefactor.

THE ceremony was performed with great solemnity, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of King Stephen and his queen, prince Eustace, the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops, with several of the nobility, who most of them gave towards its endowment. Albericus, bishop of Hostia, the pope's legate, then in England, released to every one of these benefactors, one year of enjoined penance; and granted moreover a remission of forty days in every year, to all those who should in devotion visit the church of this house, on the day of St. Prisca the virgin, or on the nativity of St. John the Baptist. The lands given were confirmed by King Stephen, and by King Richard the First in the first year of his reign. Editha was abbess here over twenty-four ladies; her eldest daughter Emma being first, and her daughter Avis second prioress. This numery was the residence, and afterwards the burial place of Rosamond Clifford, concubine to king Henry the Second, on whose account (as it is supposed) that king was a great benefactor, & was afterwards his son King John, who bestowed a fund for masses and prayers to be offered up for the soul of his father and that of the lady Rosamond.

THE history of this unfortunate beauty is generally thus related. Rosamond, daughter of Walter, lord Clifford, was a young lady of exquisite beauty, fine accomplishments, blessed with a most engaging wit and sweetness of temper; she had, as was the custom of those days, been educated in the nunnery of Godstow: Henry saw her, became enamoured, declared his passion, and triumphed over her honour. This intrigue did not long remain a secret to Queen Elinor: Henry, fearful of the effects of her jealousy, caused a wonderful maze or labyrinth, formed with arches and winding walls of stone, to be built at Woodstock, into whose recesses it was impossible for any stranger to penetrate. Hither he transported his lovely mistress, where she remained several years, and was frequently visited by the king, whose ardour was encreased rather than cloyed by enjoyment. The fruits of this intercourse were William Longsword, earl of Salisbury, and Geoffry, bishop of Lincoln.

At length, Henry being called away by a rebellion in France, he entrusted the keeping of this bower to a faithful and valiant knight, and, after taking a tender leave of his Rosamond, departed.

GODSTOW NUNNERY, OXFORDSHIRE.

THE king was no sooner gone, than Elinor, whose rage and jealousy grew every day more implacable, and kept her continually on the watch, at length found the entrance by the following accident. Rosamond sitting without her bower to take the air, being busied at work, saw the queen; when hastily retreating, she dropped a ball of silk, which entangling in either her foot or her garments, gradually unwound as she fled, thereby guiding the queen to her secret apartment. At her first entrance it is said Elinor was struck with amazement at the extraordinary beauty of her intended victim; but recalling her resentment, she obliged her to drink a cup of poison, prepared for that purpose, which put an end to her life in the year 1177.

The circumstance of Elinor obtaining the clew, is variously related. Some say, it was by means of a thread of silk, which hung to the king's foot, on his leaving Rosamond's apartment, which he carried unperceived to the entrance of the bower; but according to the old historical ballad, she took it by force from the knight, with whom the king had entrusted it.

THIS is the popular story, but it is by no means supported by history; several writers say no more, than that "the queen so vented her spleen upon Rosamond, as the lady lived not long after." And John Brompton, Henry Knighton, and Ranulph Higden, all assert she died a natural death, and that it happened soon after she was enclosed in this bower. This story of the poison is thought to have taken its rise from the figure of a cup, engraved as an ornament on her tomb. Her parents, who survived her, caused her to be buried in the church of Godstow, opposite the high altar; and Henry lavished great sums in adorning and lighting her tomb. Here she remained till the year 1191; when, according to Roger Hovedon, Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, visiting the nunnery of Godstow, went into the church to pray; where observing a tomb covered with silk, and lighted by a profusion of wax tapers, he enquired to whom it belonged; and being answered, to Rosamond, mistress to King Henry, who, for her sake, had been a great benefactor to the church, the bishop, in a fit of zeal, exclaimed, Take this harlot from hence, and bury her without the church, lest through her the Christian religion should be scandalized; and that other women, warned by her example, may refrain from unlawful and adulterous love. It was accordingly done, and her body was deposited, as tradition says, in the chapter-house. But it was the destiny of this unfortunate lady to find no rest for her corpse; for after the Reformation her coffin was found and opened, of which Leland gives the following account: "Rosamundes Tumba, at Godstow Nunnery, was taken up a late; it is a stone with this inscription, Tumba Rosamundæ, her bones were closed in lede, and wythin that, bones were closed yn letter: when it was opened there was a swete smell came out of it." Notwithstanding the opinion of the bishop of Lincoln, Rosamond was considered after her death, as little less than a saint, as appears by the following inscription on a cross, which Leland says stood near Godstow.

Qui meat hac oret, signum salutis adoret

Utque Sibi detur veniam. Rosamunda Precetur.

AND also by the following story: Rosamond, during her residence at her bower, made several visits to Godstow; where being frequently reproved for the life she led, and threatened with the consequences in a future state, she always answered, she knew she should be saved; and as a token to them, shewed a tree which she said would be turned into stone, when she was with the saints in heaven. Soon after her death this wonderful metamorphosis happened, and the stone was shewn to strangers, at Godstow, till the time of the Dissolution.

THE revenues of this house, 26 Henry VIII. amounted to 274 l. 5s. 10d. ob. per an. Dugdale: 319 l. 18s. 8d. Speed. The site, with the greatest part of the adjoining estates, were granted by that king to his physician, Doctor George Owen. Catharine Bulkley, the last abbess, long refused to resign it; she and sixteen of her nuns had pensions assigned them. In 1703, a walnut-tree being rooted up by a violent storm, a fragment of an antient tombstone was discovered, having this inscription in antique characters: *Godestowe une Chaunterie J...* A print of this, together with some conjectures thereupon, is given in the last edition of Leland's Itinerary.

THIS nunnery stood about two miles north of Oxford, near the river Isis. In 1761, there remained only part of the tower of the church, and a small chapel, both seen in this view, and some of the exterior walls; these however sufficed to shew it was a place of considerable extent.

IN this chapel is shewn a large stone coffin, pretended to be that from which Rosamond's bones were taken; it seems to be contrived for two bodies, having been divided in the middle by a ridge of stone, running from head to foot. On the inside of the south wall was newly wrote the following epitaph, being a copy of that said to have been placed on her tomb, and which contains a quibble on her name.

Hic jacet in Tumba, Rosa mundi, non Rosamunda

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

THE walls of this building appear to have been formerly painted. Here is a pond, which is said to have been once a paved bath. The common people have a story of a subterraneous passage from hence to Woodstock: a labouring man told Mr. Hanwell, late deputy-treasurer of Christ-Church, that he had entered so far into one, as to pass through three gates, but was deterred from going farther, by an elf falling on his shoulder. If there is any truth in this relation, it might possibly be some drain. This story of underground passages is told of most religious houses.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.



MINSTER LOVEL PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE.

THE Church of this Place (says Tanner) being given to the Abbey of St. Mary de Iberio, or Yvri, by Maud the Wife of William Lovel before 8 *Joannis*, it became an alien Priory of Benedictine Monks, Cell to that foreign Monastery, which, after the suppression of those Houses, was granted to Eaton College, 1st Ed. IV.

BROWNE Willis, in his History of Abbeys, has the following List of the Priors of this House, taken from the Registers of Lincoln :

SIMON de Paris resigned his Priorship to

GUCIUS, a Monk of St. Mary de Ibræo, who was preferred to this Office by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary de Ibræo aforesaid, an. 1259. He resigned about the year 1263, and was succeeded by

JAMES, a Monk of the aforesaid Convent, on the 2d of the id. of Feb. 1263; who resigning after two years government,

GACIUS, a Monk of the aforesaid House, was elected Prior, an. 1265. He also resigned, and was succeeded in his office by

JOHN, another Monk of that Convent, on the 7th of the id. of November, 1269; on whose death

STEPHEN was admitted the 2d of the non. of April, 1291. He resigned an. 1293, and was succeeded by

RALPH de Montfort, a Monk of the aforesaid Convent of St. Mary de Ibræo, admitted Prior on the non. of Oct. 1293; who likewise resigning about the year 1299,

MINSTER LOVEL PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE.

JOHN de Monte Calveto, a Monk of the abovesaid Convent, was substituted in his stead the 4th of the id. of Nov. 1299. He died about the year 1304, and was succeeded by

ROBERT de Hodenes, on the cal. of March, 1307; on whose resignation one Geffery de Ruffeto, Monk also of St. Mary de Ibraeo, was presented to this Dignity the 2d of the cal. of Sept. 1307. He resigned an. 1309, and was succeeded by

BERLAND de Mondreville, on the 7th of the id. of Dec. 1309. After whom I find this Office was vacant above six months, before

WILLIAM de Rouge, a Monk of the aforementioned Convent, was preferred hither, on the 6th of the id. of May, 1341. He is the last my Authorities furnish me with; and so I must with him conclude my series.

THIS Priory is not mentioned in Dugdale's Monasticon. Leland, in his Itinerary, speaks of it rather as a Mansion than a Religious House.

“ THEN, about a myle to Mynster Village, havynge the name of Lovell, somtyme Lorde of it. Ther is an ancient place of the Lovels harde-by the Church. Master Vinton of Wadely, by Farington, hathe it of the Kynge in ferme.”

MINSTER Lovel lies about three miles west of Whitney, and about half a mile north of the high-road leading from Burford to Oxford.

IT is situated in a valley close to the northernmost Bank of the Rivulet Windrush, and about an hundred yards south of the Parish-church. It appears by its ruins to have been a large and elegant building. The Conventual Church and part of a Gateway are the chief remains. Some other buildings, formerly offices to the Monastery, are converted to out-houses for the adjoining farm.

IT belongs to — Coke, Esq. a descendant from the late Earl of Leicester, who from it took the title of Lord Lovel; he, perhaps, held this Estate by a Lease under Eaton College.

This View, which represents the North-east Aspect, was drawn Anno 1775.



1 March 1773.

Godfrey Sc.

OXFORD CASTLE, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS Castle stands on the west side of the town, a small distance east of the river Isis. It was built anno 1071, by Robert de Oilleis, or D'Oilley, a Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror, and who, for his good services, was rewarded by that prince with considerable grants of land in this county. Here was a parish-church dedicated to St. George; the register of Osney calls it a church of Canons Secular, of the Order of St. Augustine, and says it was jointly founded by Robert D'Oilley and Robert de Iveri, anno 1074. This church was, in 1149, annexed to a house of Regular Canons, founded at Osney, by Robert D'Oilley, nephew of the before-named Robert. The buildings were afterwards occupied by scholars. It is said, an ancient manuscript mentioned a Monastery here before the year 1122, dedicated to St. Aldatus.

IN the reign of king Stephen, anno 1141, this Castle was delivered up to the empress Matilda, who kept the Easter festival in the city with great solemnity. The next year Stephen having taken the town by a fortunate act of temerity, laid siege to the Castle, wherein the empress resided, which, with the tower that covered one side of it, were, according to a cotemporary historian, accounted impregnable. In order, therefore, to make himself master of it either by force or famine, the king, entrenching himself, blocked up every avenue by which the besieged might receive either succour or provisions, and at the same time battered it furiously with all the machines then in use. The barons, who did not dare attack him in his works, in vain attempted to provoke him to a battle; so that although they had pledged their faith to the duke of Gloucester, to guard his sister, the empress, from all danger during his absence in France, whither he was gone to raise supplies, they were constrained to leave her to her fate. Matilda, after having, by her exhortations and example,

OXFORD CASTLE, OXFORDSHIRE.

animated the garrison to make a much more vigorous defence than could have been expected, at length, reduced to the utmost extremity for want of every necessary, and despairing of relief, went privately out of the castle by night, without the knowledge of the garrison, accompanied only by three trusty attendants; and being conducted by a soldier of Stephen's army, whom she had gained by presents, crossed over the Thames, which was then frozen so hard as to bear, and passing through the midst of her enemy's army, which guarded the opposite side of the river, after great hazard and fatigue reached Abingdon, having walked six miles through a deep snow. It is said, she and her attendants were cloathed in white, to render themselves the less distinguishable in the snow. The garrison, as soon as they were acquainted with her flight, surrendered upon terms. During this siege was built the chapel of St. Thomas, because the inhabitants could not then have the use of the parish-church of St. George. These particulars of the empress's escape are not adopted by all our historians, though they generally agree it was effected by means of the treachery of some of Stephen's party.

ANNO 1191 this Castle was delivered into the custody of Richard Revel, by king Richard the First; and in the sixteenth of Henry the Third (according to Madox's History of the Exchequer) that king granted, for himself and his heirs, unto Godfrey de Craucumbe, the custody of the county and castle of Oxford, with the meadow and mill belonging to the castle, and with all other things pertaining to the shrievalty, for his life, he paying the same farm as had been usually paid in the time of king John, with the addition of twenty marks every year, as proficuum, or the value of accidental emoluments. From the same authority it appears, that in the fifteenth of Edward the Second, by writ of privy seal directed to the sheriff, the castle of Oxford was ordered to be victualled and provided with munition.

In a map, or rather bird's-flight view of this town and university, drawn by Ralph Agas, A.D. 1578, and published anno. 1728, the Castle is represented as an irregular octogon, situated on an eminence, and surrounded by an embattled wall, having on its angles five square towers; and on its west side, one of a multangular figure, called the Castle Prison, south of which is a building with a tower, seemingly a church. The entrance is by a wooden bridge, over a wet ditch which almost encompasses the castle; and through a tower on the south-east angle. On a mount near the north wall stands the gallows. There are no appearances of any dwelling-houses or barracks; probably they were destroyed before this plan was drawn.

LITTLE of the Castle was remaining in the year 1751, when this view was drawn, except the tower here shewn, which then served for the county prison. Near it is a small chapel, built by contribution for the use of the prisoners. On the mount seen to the right is a large vaulted magazine, now used for a store cellar. The wall on the left is part of the antient structure, and is ten feet thick. Beneath the mount, in the castle yard, are the remains of the antient sessions-house, wherein was held, anno 1577, what is stiled the Black Affize, on account of an infectious distemper, brought by the prisoners, whereby the lieutenant of the county, two knights, eighty esquires and justices of the peace, besides almost all the gentlemen of the grand jury, died. Above an hundred scholars, besides townsmen, were attacked by the same disorder, which was attended with a kind of frenzy, so that those affected with it ran wildly about the streets, assailing every one they met, their governors not excepted. These remains are not visible from the station from whence this view was taken.



THE OLD KITCHEN, AT STANTON HARCOURT, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS was one of those antient buildings erected without chimneys, which were not in former times so generally used as at present : many instances of kitchens and great halls without chimneys frequently occurring in the accounts of antient edifices. Leland in particular mentions an extraordinary contrivance used for the smoke in the great hall of Bolton Castle in Yorkshire. The passage is quoted in the description of that castle.

DR. PLOT, in his history of Oxfordshire, takes notice of this building. His words are, “ And yet, amongst all these eminent private structures, could I find
 “ nothing extraordinary in the whole : but, in the parts, the kitchen of the right
 “ worshipful Sir Simon Harcourt, knight, of Stanton Harcourt, is so strangely
 “ unusual, that, by way of riddle, one may truly call it either a kitchen within a
 “ chimney, or a kitchen without one ; for below it is nothing but a large square,
 “ and octangular above, ending like a tower, the fires being made against the
 walls, and the smoke climbing up them, without any tunnels or disturbance to the
 cooks ; which being stopped by a large conical roof at the top, goes out at loop-

THE OLD KITCHEN AT STANTON HARCOURT, OXFORDSHIRE.

holes on every side, according as the wind fits; the loop-holes at the side next the wind being shut with falling doors, and the adverse side opened.

THIS kitchen is a large square and lofty building, remarkable for its form, and the above-mentioned singularity of being without a chimney. A winding stair-case of stone in the turret leads to a passage round the battlements; and beneath the eaves of the roof are shutters, that lift up to give vent to the smoke; this appears to be of an elder date than the rest of the buildings. Dr. Littleton, the late bishop of Carlisle, was of opinion, that it was repaired, and the present windows put in about the reign of Henry the Fourth, their stile appearing to be such as was in use at that period; the remains of an arch in the wall above them plainly shew, that some alteration has formerly been made in the building.

This view was taken anno 1760.



THE CHAPEL AT STANTON HARCOURT, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS Chapel is undoubtedly very ancient, as are most of the buildings of this venerable Mansion, which, with the Manor, have been in the family of the Harcourts upwards of 576 years. The exact time of their erection is not known.

THE inside of this edifice is still entire. It was the private oratory or place of worship of the family: the ceiling, which was painted, carved and gilded, is in tolerable preservation. It joined to the great hall, with which it communicated by a door opposite the altar, above which was a window enriched with stained glass, whereon were depicted the different quarterings borne by the Harcourts, and also portraits of persons habited like warriors, having on their shields and mantles the arms and crests of that ancient family. This stained glass was removed several years ago, to prevent its being destroyed.

THE Chapel is now kept locked up, it not being made use of. In the Tower are three rooms, and over a part of the Chapel is a fourth, all of them accessible by means of the winding stairs of stone that led to the leads. One of these rooms Pope made use of as a study, having passed part of two summers at Stanton Harcourt for the sake of retirement, while employed in his translation of Homer;

THE CHAPEL AT STANTON HARCOURT, OXFORDSHIRE.

the fifth volume of which he finished here, as appears by the following memorandum written with a diamond on a piece of red stained glass, now in the possession of Lord Nuneham.

In the Year 1718
ALEXANDER POPE
Finished here the
Fifth Volume of Homer.

At this place he was frequently visited by his friend Gay, who used to spend some time at Cockthorp, a seat belonging to Lord Viscount Harcourt, about two miles off.

Here, too, Pope wrote his Epitaph on the Two Lovers struck dead by lightning; an event which happened in the common-field near this house during his residence here. This Epitaph is inscribed on a mural tablet in the Parish-church; where is also his celebrated Epitaph on the Honourable Simon Harcourt.

This View was drawn Anno 1760.



May 27 1772

R. Godfrey Sc.

BILDEWAS ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.

BILDEWAS, or BULDEWAS ABBEY, lies about a mile south-east of the foot of the mountain called the Wreken, and close to the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, said by the inhabitants to have belonged to, or to have been built for the convenience of, this Abbey ; but its appearance does not speak it of that antiquity.

THIS house was founded in the year 1135, by Roger, bishop of Chester (which Tanner says was the same see with that now called Lichfield and Coventry) for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to the Cisterians. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd. The foundation was confirmed by King Stephen, in the year 1139. It had afterwards many noble benefactions and donations ; several of them were confirmed by the charter of King Richard the First, anno 1189, being the first year of his reign : and Henry the Second, by his charter

BILDEWAS ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.

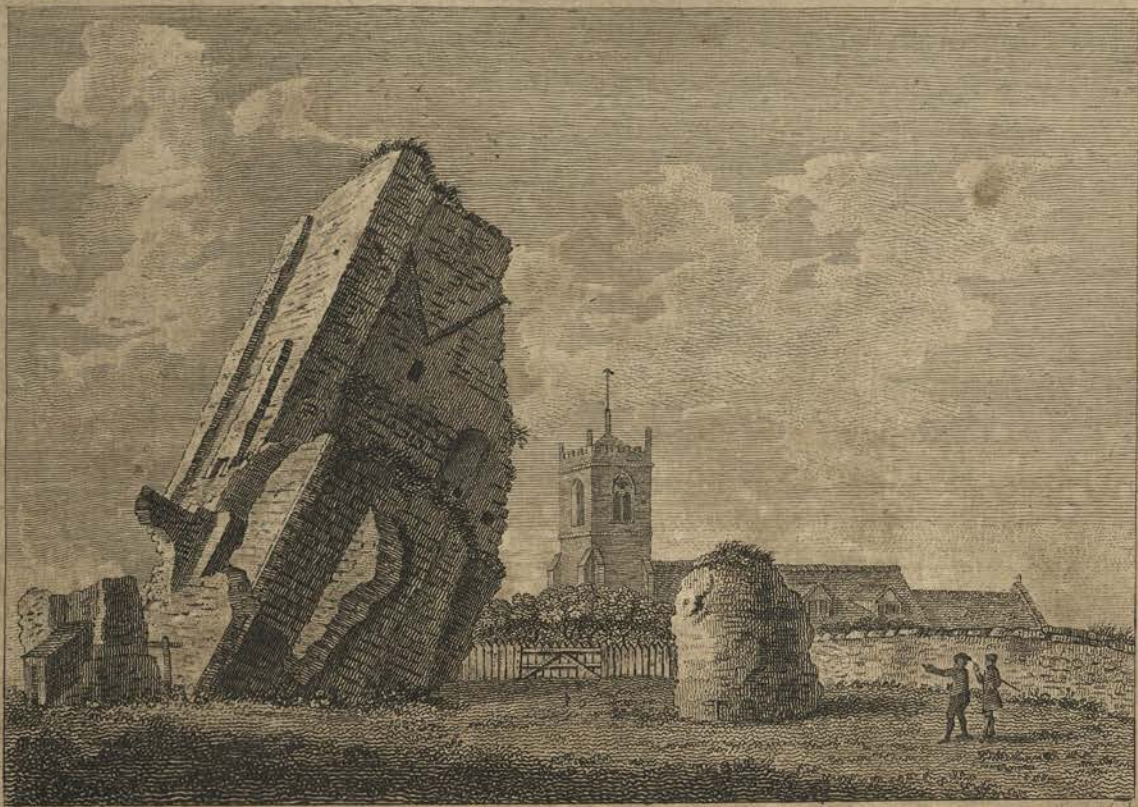
to Randolph, abbot of this place, subjected the abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin, to the government of the abbots of Bildewas.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, says, "Matilda de Bohun, wife to Sir Robert Burnell, " was founder of Bildevais Abby; though some, for the only gift of the site of " the house, toke the Byshope of Chester for founder." Camden seems likewise to have been of the same opinion, as he mentions Bildewas, as the burial-place of the family of the Burnels, patrons thereof: but among all the charters of the Monasticon, there is no mention of this Matilda, or Sir Robert: but the foundation is in two or three places expressly ascribed to Roger, bishop of Chester.

ABOUT the time of the Suppression, here were twelve monks, who were endowed with one hundred and ten pounds, nineteen shillings and three pence per annum, according to Dugdale; but Speed estimates the value at one hundred and twenty-nine pounds. The site, with all the lands belonging to this monastery, in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, were granted to Edward Lord Powis, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

GREAT part of the walls of the church are now standing, which shew it was once a magnificent building. The arches of the aisles are supported by columns of a remarkable thickness.

This drawing was made in the year 1772.



BURGH, BRUGGE, OR, BRIDGENORTH CASTLE.

BRUGGE, or BRIDGENORTH, was built by Queen Ethelfleda, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy. It consists of an Upper and Lower Town, which are separated by the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, with a gatehouse; part of it was lately demolished by a flood.

THE Castle stands on the south end of the lofty rock which forms the Upper Town. When, or by whom it was built, is not certain. It is mentioned as early as the third of Henry I. Anno 1102, when, according to Stowe and others, both That and the Town were strengthened by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, and held against the King; who, after a short resistance, made himself master of it, and permitted Belesme to retire to Normandy, but seized his estates here. Robert finished, within the walls of the Castle, a Chapel, which was afterwards made a Collegiate Church, for a Dean and six Prebendaries, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalene. This Chapel, Tanner says, was begun by his father; and till the general dissolution was accounted a Royal free Chapel. The 21st of Elizabeth it was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton.

IN the siege abovementioned, Sir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the King's Commanders, behaved himself so gallantly, that Henry granted him an estate in the neighbourhood, called the Little Brugge, to hold by the service of finding dry wood for the King's great chamber in the Castle, as often as he should come there.

THIS Town and Castle being thus in the possession of the Crown, it continued there some time; but in the reign of Henry II. Anno 1165, was held by Hugh de Mortimer against that Monarch, who besieging it in person, gave occasion to one of the most romantic acts of loyalty ever recorded. Hubert de St. Clare, Constable of Colchester Castle, seeing one of the enemy taking aim at his sovereign,

BURGH, BRUGGE, OR, BRIDGENORTH CASTLE.

stepped before him, and received the arrow in his own breast, thereby saving the King's life at the expense of his own. He died justly lamented by his royal master, who took his only daughter into his immediate protection, and when of a proper age provided for her very advantageously in marriage.

NOTHING more occurs concerning this Fortrefs till the 18th of King John, when it was entrusted to the keeping of Philip D'Aubigny.

IN the 10th of Henry III. Henry de Alditheley, or Audeley, was Constable; and it appears from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the 40th year of the same King, it was committed to Hugh de Akor, together with the Castle of Shrewsbury and Counties of Salop and Stafford, during the King's pleasure. Hugh was to render 126l. yearly for the *proficuum* of the Counties, and was to keep the said Castles at his own cost.

IN the 10th of Richard II. Hugh Lord Badlesmere was constituted Governor of this Castle, and had certain lands in the Town; but the Manor remained in the Crown, till John Sutton, Lord Dudley, in the 1st of Richard III. obtained a grant of it for himself and heirs male. The succession did not, as it is said, continue long in his family. His son being a weak and extravagant man, was tricked out of his estates by usurers.

IN the last Civil Wars this Castle was totally demolished, and the Collegiate Church so injured, that it was taken down and rebuilt. The South side of the New Church is shewn in this View.

THE following account of this Castle is given by Leland, in his Itinerary:

" THE Castle standeth on the south part of the Towne, and is fortified by east with the profound valley instead of a ditch: the walles of it be of a great height; there were two or three strong wardes in the Castle, that now goe totally to ruine. I count the Castle to be more in compasse than the third part of the Towne.

" THERE is one mighty gate by north in it, now stopped up, and a little posterne, made of force thereby through the wall, to enter into the Castle. The Castle ground, and especially the base court, hath now many dwelling-houses of tymbre in it, newly erected.

" THERE is a College Church of St. Mary Magdalene, of a Deane and fix Prebendaries, within the Castle; the Church itself now a rude thinge. It was first made by Robert de Belesmo, for a Chappell onely for the Castle, and he endowed it with landes; and afore that this Chappell was established in the Castle, there was a like foundation made at Qualeford, a Chappell of St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Belesmo, Earl of Schrobbersbury, at the desyre of his wife, that made vow thereof in the tempest of the sea."

AT present there is nothing left standing but what seems to have been a part of a Tower, which by undermining was made to incline so much, that it appears to threaten destruction to such as approach it. It makes nearly an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon, or 17 from the perpendicular.

This View was drawn Anno 1774--



HALES OWEN ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS was a monastery of the Præmonstratensian Order, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist. "It seems (says Tanner) to have been begun and finished at the charges of the crown, though the bishop of Winchester had the patronage."

KING John, in the 16th year of his reign, as appears by his charter, printed in the Monasticon, gave to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, the manor of Hales, with the advowson of the church, for the purpose of founding this monastery, which was accordingly erected and endowed. This grant was confirmed by Henry 3d. in the 11th year of his reign, and William Ruff added the gift of the church of Waleshale, with its chapels and appurtenances.

ROGER, bishop of Coventry, by his deed, anno 1248, appropriated the said church to this Abbey, after the death of one Vincent, then rector, reserving for a vicar to serve the said church, 13 marks per annum, out of its revenues, with half the church-yard and buildings; besides which, he was to enjoy all the revenues of the chapels of the said church, except sheaves of corn. And in case these revenues should not suffice to support the said chapels, then the canons were to allow such competent sum as should be judged necessary by certain discreet and honest men; all other charges to be jointly defrayed by the abbot and vicar. The bishop likewise reserved to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, six marks yearly, in satisfaction for the demands he or his successors had on the said church; out of which six marks, he assigned sixty shillings for the works or repairs of the church of Litchfield, and the other twenty shillings to the vicars appointed to say the mass of our Lady. The abbot to promise, on oath to pay the said money, which the dean and chapter of Litchfield were forbidden on any account to apply to other uses.

In the year 1270, Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, ordained that the abbot and canons of this monastery and their successors, should always present him, or the bishop of Worcester for the time being, a proper person to officiate as vicar in the parish church of Hales Owen, who should obey him, and be an-

HALES OWEN ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.

swerable for the cure of souls committed to his charge. The abbot to pay ten marks per annum, by equal half yearly payments, for the maintenance of this vicar, who was also to enjoy the usual house, garden, and orchard, with the herbage of the church-yard. And that the canons should also find another priest, there styled, *presbyterum secundarium*, to serve in the said church. They were also to sustain all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

ONE John de Hempton, having given the manor of Rowley to this house, on condition that a proper chaplain should be assigned to celebrate divine service for the good of his soul, the soul of his wife Eleanor, and their children; also for the soul of his brother, and those of the faithful, which chaplain was to be nominated by him and his successors; Thomas, then abbot of this house, did, by a deed sealed with the common seal of the convent, anno 1331, direct that the names of the said persons should after their decease be inserted in their martyrology, or list of benefactors; and that on their anniversary, the full service should be performed for them, so long as the said manor should continue undisputed, and in the hands of the convent.

By Joan de Botetout, lady of Weleye, widow of John de Botetout, and one of the sisters and coheirs of John de Someri, baron of Dudley, in the 11th of Edward 3d, the manor of Wervaleye was given to this house for founding certain chantries, and performing several alms-deeds; and her son, John de Botetout, gave the advowsons of the church of Clent, and chapel of Rowley, with the chapels thereunto belonging. And the said John, in the 29th of Edward 3d, also released the said convent from the obligation of finding one canon, who was to celebrate divine service for his family, reserving those chantries founded by his mother.

WOLSTON, bishop of Worcester, appropriated to this abbey, the before-mentioned church and chapel of Clent and Rowley, reserving to the vicar there, who was to have the cure of souls, a revenue estimated at ten pounds per annum; also a house or messuage on the south side of the church, with the adjacent curtilage or spot of ground; the house to be then built by the canons, but afterwards repaired and maintained by the vicar, who was also to receive the tithes, of calves, pigs, lambs, geese, eggs, chickens, wood, milk, cheese, wax, honey, bees, gardens, curtilages, fisheries, fish, pigeons, mills, flax, hemp, wood, trees, fruit, pasture, and hay, and all other small tithes, in the said parish, except tithes of corn of all sorts, and those of the lands belonging to the canons; he was likewise to have mortuaries, both living and dead, the herbage of the church-yard, and all the altarage.

SIR Hugh Burnell, governor of the castle of Bridgenorth, and one of the favourites of K. Richard 2d, by his testament dated October 2d, 1417, 5th Henry 5th, bequeathed his body to be buried in the quire of this abbey, near the body of Joyce his wife, under a fair tomb of alabaster, which he had before prepared.

At the dissolution, this monastery was valued at 280l. 13s. 2d. ob. Dugdale, 337l. 15s. 6d. ob. Speed. The site and most of the lands belonging to the monastery, were granted 30th Henry 8th, to Sir John Dudley.

IN Browne Willis's History of Abbies, is the following list of abbots of this house:

" IN Henry 6th, and Edward the 4th's reigns, viz. 1432, and 1475, John Derby, L. L. B. occurs abbot; as does,

" THOMAS BRIGE, anno 1488, and 1500. In K. Henry the 7th's time, when the convent consisted of 35 religious, as appears by their names returned at a visitation.

" WILLIAM TAYLOR, last abbot surrendered this convent, June 9th, 1539, and had a pension of " 66l. 13s. 4d."

To this monastery was granted, 10th Edward 4th, the small præmonstratensian priory of Dodford, in the parish of Bromesgrove, in the county of Worcester, dedicated also, like most of the order, to the Blessed Virgin; Tanner says it was founded in the time of K. John. The lands belonging to this house were, 26th Henry 8th, valued only at 7l. per annum; and were granted, 30th Hen. 8th, together with those of Hales Owen, to Sir John Dudley, who shortly after alienated those of this priory to John Fownes.



2nd May 1772

1772

LUDLOW CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE.

LUDLOW CASTLE was built by Roger de Montgomery soon after the Conquest, all the country hereabouts having been given him by the Conqueror. Its walls by some are said to have formerly been a mile in compass; but Leland in this measure includes those of the Town.

THIS Castle was seized by Henry the First; its owner, Robert de Belesme, son of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Courthose against that King. It remained in the possession of the Crown at the accession of King Stephen, but was nevertheless garrisoned and held out against him by Gervase Pagnel, during the contest with the Empress Maud. Stephen besieged, and, as some write, took it anno 1139; but others assert, he was obliged to raise the siege. In one of the attacks, Prince Henry, son of David King of Scots, newly created Earl of Northumberland, rashly approaching too near the walls, was snatched from his horse by a kind of grappling iron; perhaps somewhat similar to the Corvus, one of the machines invented by Archimedes for the defence of Syracuse, and mentioned by Tacitus as used by the Romans against Civilis. From this danger Henry was delivered by the King, who himself with great risk and difficulty disengaged him.

It remained in the Crown till the succeeding reign, when Henry the Second bestowed it on Fulk Fitz-Warine, called de Dinan, together with the vale below it, which lies on the banks of the river Corve, called Corve Dale. It was again in the Crown in the 8th of King John, who granted it to Philip de Albani, from whose family it came to the Lacies of Ireland, the last of that house. Walter de Lacy, dying without issue male, left the Castle to his granddaughter Maud, the daughter of his deceased son Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva or Jeneville, a Poitevin, and as some say, of the house of the Duke of Lorain; from whose posterity it descended again by a daughter to the Mortimers, from whom it passed hereditarily to the Crown. But one moiety of the manor of Ludlow, upon the division of the estate of Walter de Lacy, fell to Margery, another daughter of the before-named Edward, who married John de Verdon; by whose daughter, Isabel, it passed by marriage to William de Ferrers, of Okam. During the troubles between King Henry II. and his Barons, anno 1264, this Castle was taken by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

In the 30th of Henry the Sixth, 1451, it belonged to Richard Duke of York, who there drew up the declaration of his allegiance to the King, pretending the army of ten thousand men he had assembled in the Marches of Wales, "was for the public wealth of the realm." This declaration, Stowe says, he subscribed as follows: "In witness whereof I have signed this scedule with my signe manuall, and set thereunto my signet of arms, written in my Castle of Ludlow the 9th of January, the 30th yeere of the raigne of my Souveraigne Lord King Henry the Sixt." Another

LUDLOW CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE.

apology, much to the same effect, was likewise dated from this Castle by the same Duke eight years afterwards; when Lord Audley had been defeated at Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, by the Earl of Salisbury, and Andrew Trollop and John Blunt had withdrawn themselves from his party. Notwithstanding which, he, with diverse others, were attainted of treason at a Parliament then held at Coventry; where (says the last cited authority) "their goods and possessions escheated, and their heires (were) disinherited unto the ninth degree; their tenants spoiled of their goods, bemaigned and slain; the town of Ludlowe, belonging to the Duke of York, was robbed to the bare walls, and the Dutcheſs of York spoiled of her goods." Hall ſays, the Caſtle was likewiſe ſpoiled, and that the King ſent the Dutcheſs of Yorke with her two younger ſonnes "to be kept in ward, with the Dutcheſs of Buckyngham her ſufter, where ſhe continued a certain ſpace."

It came again to the Crown in the reign of Edward IV, whoſe eldeſt ſon Edward for a while kept his Court here, under the tuition of Lord Anthony Woodville, and the Lord Scales; being ſent by his father, as Hall ſays, "for juſtice to be doene in the Marches of Wales, to the ende that by the authoritie of hys preſence, the wilde Welſhemenne and evill-diſpoſed perſonnes ſhould refrain from their accuſtomed murthers and outrages."

In the reign of Henry the Seventh this Caſtle was inhabited by Prince Arthur, that King's eldeſt ſon, who died here anno 1502, aged only ſixteen years. His bowels are buried in the church of this town; and it is ſaid, his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up ſome time ago. The particulars of his funeral are printed in the laſt edition of Leland's Collectanea, where a very remarkable circumſtance occurs: "All things thus finiſhed (ſays this account), there was ordeyned a great dinner: and in the morne a proclamation was made openly in that citty, that if any man could ſhewe any victuals unpaid in that country, that had been taken by any of that noble Prince's ſervants before that daye, they ſhould come and ſhewe it to the late Steward, Comptroller, and Cofferer, and they ſhould be contented." This proclamation does great honour to Henry the Seventh, eſpecially conſidering the avaricious temper attributed to him.

From the reign of Henry VIII, when the Court of the Marches of Wales was inſtituted, it ſeems to have remained in the Crown; the Court being held in the Caſtle, and the Lord Preſident of the Marches reſiding there.

It was in repair in the time of Charles the Firſt, and inhabited anno 1634 by the Earl of Bridgewater, at that time Lord Preſident; when Milton's Maſque of Comus was repreſented, the principal parts being performed by his Lordſhip's ſons and daughter; in which Maſque the Caſtle was repreſented in one of the ſcenes.

DURING the Civil War of that reign, Ludlow was for a while kept as a garriſon for the King; but on the 9th of June, 1646, was delivered up to the Parliament.

At preſent it belongs to the Crown, and a ſort of Governor is appointed to it; but the building is ſuffered to fall to ruin.

A VERY juſt and accurate account of this Caſtle is given in the Tour through Great Britain, in theſe words: "The Caſtle of Ludlow ſhews plainly, in its decay, what it was in its flouriſhing eſtate. It is the palace of the Prince of Wales, in right of his principality.

"Its ſituation is indeed moſt beautiful. There is a moſt ſpacious plain or lawn in its front, which formerly continued near two miles; but much of it is now encloded. The country round it is exceeding pleaſant, fertile, populous, and the ſoil rich; nothing can be added by Nature to make it a place fit for a royal palace. It is built in the north weſt angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful proſpect northward, and on the weſt is ſhaded by a lofty hill, and waſhed by the river. The battlements are of great height and thickneſs, with towers at convenient diſtances. The half which is within the walls of the town, is ſecured with a deep ditch; the other is founded on a ſolid rock. A Chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels; as has the Hall, together with lances, ſpears, firelocks, and old armour.

"It will be no wonder that this noble Caſtle is in the very perfection of decay, when we acquaint our readers, that the preſent inhabitants live upon the ſale of the materials. All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls, and rooms of ſtate, lie open and abandoned, and ſome of them falling down; for ſince the Courts of the Preſident of the Marches are taken away, here is nothing that requires the attendance of any public perſons; ſo that Time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into the ſtone walls, and to ſpread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric. Over ſeveral of the ſtable-doors are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c." The ſword of ſtate carried before the Princes of Wales, was very lately remaining.

THE Town of Ludlow was called by the Welch, Dinan and Lhyſtwafoc, i. e. the Prince's Palace, probably from the Caſtle. It ſtands at the confluence of the Temd and Corve, was fortified with walls and towers, and had ſeven gates, alſo a handſome church with curious painted glaſs. It is a Corporation governed by bailiffs and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; it has a market on Mondays. Its chief note aroſe from its being the place where the Court for the Marches of Wales was kept; firſt inſtituted by Henry VIII. for the convenience of the Welch and neighbouring inhabitants. It conſiſted of a Lord Preſident, ſeveral Counſellors, a Secretary, an Attorney, Solicitor, and four Juſtices of the counties of Wales, and was held in the Caſtle: but this Court becoming a great grievance to the ſubject, was diſſolved by an Act of Parliament paſſed in the firſt year of King William and Queen Mary.

This Drawing was made Anno 1774.



WENLOCK MONASTERY, SHROPSHIRE.

THIS Monastery takes its denomination from the town of Wenlock, near which it stands, and which is situated about ten miles south-east of Shrewsbury, and gives its name to the Hundred.

THIS House was, as it is said, founded about the year 680, by Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, and niece to Wolphere, King of Mercia; she presided as Abbess over it, and at her death was buried here. According to Mathew of Westminster, her grave was long after discovered by accident, when many miracles were performed. The Monastery was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Leofric, Earl of Chester, temp. Edward the Confessor; but again falling to decay, and being forsaken, it was, in the 14th of William the Conqueror, rebuilt and endowed by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, a person of vast possessions in these parts. So says William of Malmesbury; but both Brompton and Leland attribute its restoration to Warin, Earl of Shrewsbury.

THIS last refounder (whosoever he was) placed therein a Prior and Convent of Cluniac Monks, who were looked upon as a Cell to the House de Caritate in France, and suffered the same fate with other Alien Priories, till the 18th of Richard the Second, when it was made indigenous, or naturalised. In Rymer this is called the second House of the Order; but Prynne mentions it as a Cell to the Abbey of Cluny. It was dedicated to St. Milburga, and, at the 26th of Henry the Eighth, had revenues to the yearly value of £401. 0s. 7d. q. clear, as Dugdale; and £434. 1s. 2d. ob. in the whole. It was granted, 36th of Henry the Eighth, to Augustino de Augustini. This Monastery was at first called Wimmicas, but in after times its legal stile was Wenlock Magna, or Moche Wenlock.

IN the Monasticon is the patent of King Edward the Third, reciting and confirming the Charter of Isabella de Say, Lady of Clun, whereby she granted to these Monks the Church of St. George, at Clun, with seven Chapels depending on it; namely, the Chapel of St. Thomas, in Clun; of St. Mary, at Waterdune; St. Swithin, at Clumbierie; St. Mary, at Clintune; St. Mary, at Appitune; with those of Eggedune and Subbledune. There is likewise an Inquisition, taken the 29th of Edward the First, determining the right of presentation to the Cell of Ferne to be in the Monks of Wenlock. In Stevens's Supplement, vol. ii, p. 14 seven Deeds are translated into English from the Latin originals, then in the hands of Francis Canning, Esq; of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, viz. the Deed of Geoffry de Say for the manor of Dointun; confirmation of that Deed by Henry the Second; another Deed of the same

WENLOCK MONASTERY, SHROPSHIRE.

King, granting, that these Monks might always enjoy the said manor, unless he or his heirs gave them eleven pounds per annum, in Churches or other things, in lieu of it. Charter of Henry the Third to them for the said manor, anno regni 46. p. 15. The Deeds of William Mitleton and Adam Fitz-William about a yard land in Mitleton. A composition between Simon Dean, of Brug, and the Prior and Convent of Wenlock, about the Church of Dudinton.

GERVAS PAINEL, pursuant to his father's design, founded, at Dudley, in Staffordshire, anno 1161, a Priory of the Invocation of St. James, for the Monks of St. Milburga of Wenlock, giving them the ground on which the said Church of St. James stood; as also the Church of St. Edmond and St. Thomas at Dudley, and those of Norkphel Segefle, Iggepenne and Bradfel, with the tythe of his bread, game, and fish, as long as he resided at Dudley, or at Herden; also grazing, wood, and diverse other privileges. This House was always considered as a Cell to Wenlock, and after the Dissolution its lands were granted as a parcel thereof.

THE following list of Priors is collected from Brown Willis's History of Abbies, and his Series of Principals of Religious Houses, printed in Tanner's Notitia; and from the former is taken the sums that remained in charge.

IMBERTUS, Prior about the year 1145. Peter de Leja, promoted from this dignity, anno 1176, to the see of St. David's. Joybertus occurs Prior anno 1198; he was also Prior of Daventry and Coventry. Richard, elected 1221. Guycardes, 1265. Aymo de Montibus, who was succeeded 1272, by John de Tycford.

JOHN TUBBE occurs Prior in the beginning of the Reign of Edward the First, about the year 1277. His successor was Henry de Ponville, anno 1291 and 1297; Henry, elected 1325; Henry de Myons, elected 1363; Roger Wyvel, 1395; John Stafford, 1422; William Brugge, on whose resignation, anno 1437, 16th of Henry the Sixth, Roger Barry was admitted Prior; William Walwyn, elected 1462; John Stratton, elected 1468; John Shrewsbury, elected 1479; Thomas Sutbury, 1482; Richard Wenlock, 1485; Richard Singar; Rowland Gracewell, elected 1521; John Cressage, alias Baylis, who surrendering this Convent January 26, 1539, had a pension assigned him of £80. per annum. Anno 1553 here remained in charge £7. 13s. 4d. in fees, and £75. 10s. 6d. in annuities and corrodies; and these pensions, viz. to Richard Fennymore and William Benge, £6. each; William Morpew, John Leighe, Thomas Balle, and John Hopkins, £5. 6s. 8d. each. The arms of this Monastery were Azure 3 Garbs Or, in pale a Crozier Argent.

THIS Monastery is situated in a small bottom, having the town on the west, and is surrounded on all sides by gently ascending grounds. At present, it has no body of water near it; but from some remaining dams, it seems as if here had been formerly some pools or ponds. Indeed, all Religious Houses, distant from the sea, must have had these conveniences, in order to supply the Monks with fish, which made a very considerable part of their diet.

OF the buildings there still remains what is now made a good dwelling-house, with proper offices for a farm: adjoining to this house is a range of Cloisters. The Church was built in the form of a cross; part of its walls are standing; those particularly of the southern end of the transept are pretty entire. At the extremity of it are seen the remains of a Chapel, into which the entrance lies under three circular arches adorned with undulating zigzags; the pillars are so far buried, that the architraves appear but just above the ground. On the inside of the walls are razed figures of pointed and circular arches mutually intersecting. Other broken and detached parts of the body of the Church remain, and the bottom of the south aisle is converted into stabling.

ABOUT half a century ago, a considerable part of the Ruins were taken down by an agent of the manor, to rebuild some houses of which he had a lease; but the late Sir Warkin Williams Wynn put a stop to any further demolition. The walls that encompassed the Monastery and part of the gate-way remain. Here are neither any remarkable monuments nor inscriptions, neither have any such been dugged up; altho' it is said (I think by Leland) that the body of King Mervald was found in a wall of the Church.

THE common people have an absurd tradition of a subterraneous communication between this House and Bildewas Abbey; which has not the least foundation in truth, the nature of the ground rendering such an attempt impracticable; but, indeed, there is scarce an old Monastery in England but has some such story told of it, especially if it was a Convent of Men, and had a Nunnery in its neighbourhood. These reports were probably invented and propagated in order to exaggerate the dissolute lives of the Monks and Nuns; and thereby to reconcile the Multitude to the suppression of Religious Houses.

THIS Monastery and Manor, soon after the Dissolution, came into the possession of Thomas Lawley, Esq. who lived in the house. By a marriage with a Lawley, it devolved to Robert Bertie, Esq. of the Ancaister family; and from him it passed into the family of Gage, but whether by marriage or purchase I have not been able to learn. Sir John Wynn, of Wynnflay, in the county of Denbigh, bought it of Lord Viscount Gage, and devised it, with his other estates, to his kinsman, the late Sir Warkin Williams Wynn, Bart. whose son, of the same name, is the present proprietor.

This View was drawn anno 1772.



THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN, AT GLASTONBURY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE Abbot's kitchen, here represented, is much more entire than any of the other buildings of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction; this surmise is somewhat justified by a tradition, which says, that King Henry the Eighth having some dispute with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby insinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily answered, that he would build such a one, that all the wood in the royal forrests should not suffice to accomplish that threat, and forthwith erected the present edifice; perhaps this might be true of some former king, but the building seems rather older than the reign of Henry the Eighth.

DOCTOR Stukely, who accurately considered and surveyed the remains of the abbey, gives, in his *Itinirarium Curiosum*, the following account of this building.

“NOTHING is reserved entire but the kitchen, a judicious piece of architecture;
 “it is formed from an octagon, included in a square, four fire-places fill the four
 “angles, having chimneys over them in the flat part of the roof; between these
 “rises the arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, one within
 “another; there are eight carved ribs within, which support the vault, and eight
 “funnels for letting out the steam through windows, within which, in a lesser
 “pyramid, hung the bell, to call the poor people to the adjacent almshouse, whose
 “ruins are on the north side of the kitchen; the stones of the pyramid are all
 “cut slanting, with the same bevils to throw off the rain.

This drawing was made anno 1753. •



March 1774.

Sparrow sculp

BURROUGH CHAPEL, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS Chapel is in the Deanry of Ilchester and Hundred of Somerton, and stands East of the River Parret, on a steep Mount, said to be natural; from which, perhaps, it takes its name: Mounts being from the ancient Saxon Language stiled Burroughs or Borrows; a name, however, generally confined to such as were thrown up, or formed by art, for sepulchral monuments. Verstigan, in his Antiquities concerning the English Nation, has the following curious disquisition on the word Burrough: “It was (says he) a thing usual among our
“ old Saxon ancestors, as by Tacitus it also seemeth to have bin among the other Germans,
“ that the dead bodies of such as were slaine in the field were not laid in graves; but,
“ lying upon the ground, were covered over with turves or cloddes of earth: and the more
“ in reputation the persons had bin, the greater and higher were the turves raised up over
“ their bodies. This some used to call Bprriging, some Bgeorging, and some Buringing, of
“ the dead (all being one thing, though differently pronounced), and from whence we

BURROUGH CHAPEL, SOMERSETSHIRE.

“ yet retaine our speech of Burying of the dead, that is, hyding of the dead. Now
“ because these Byrighs or Biorghs, &c. (being as much to say as hiding places) seemed as
“ hilles; the name of Byrigh or Biorgh (now Burgh) became (though metaphorically) all
“ Germanie over to be the general name of a mountaine, more than the name of *hil* or *dun*,
“ there formerly used. I am the more willing to shew the originall meaning of this word,
“ because of the number of places in England, which end in bery, bury, and burrow,
“ originally all one, and properly signifying to shroud or to hyde; which may also
“ appear by our calling in some partes of England, the places made for Conies to hide
“ and shroud themselves in, *Conie-beries* or *Conie-buries*; and in other parts of England,
“ *Conie-Burrows*. The name also of Burgh or Burrough, now commonly wryten
“ Burrow, which we give to some townes, is from hence originally derived; places
“ first so called having bin with walles of turf or clods of earth fenced about for men to
“ be shrowded in as in fortes or castles. And where the word burie is the termination
“ of a citie, as Canterburie, Salisburie, and the lyke, it metaphorically signifieth a high
“ or chief place.”

BURROUGH CHAPEL belonged to the Rectory of Aller, otherwise Auler, a place famous for the baptism of Godrun, King of the Danes, for whom King Alfred here stood Sponsor, after having vanquished and bound him by an oath to depart the Kingdom with all possible expedition.

THIS Chapel was dedicated to St. Michael. It is at present in ruins. The tradition is, That it was destroyed in Cromwell's time; and it appears likely, as in Walker's History of the Sufferings of the Parochial Clergy at that period it is said, “ That Walter Foster, B.D. “ was Vicar of Auler (perhaps he meant Rector); that his living was sequestered, himself “ imprisoned, and that he could never receive any fifths from his successor, only once in “ derision, when he was offered a groat.” He was born in Northamptonshire, and had been Fellow of Emanuel College, to which the Patronage of Auler belongs. “ He “ lived, (adds Walker) if I mistake not, to be restored.”

DURING his sequestration it is more than probable the Chapel was neglected, or rather destroyed; such demolition, particularly of places dedicated to Saints, being by the furious zealots of those times deemed highly meritorious. It was built cathedral-like, in the shape of a Cross. No remarkable monuments are to be found in it, neither do the neighbouring inhabitants bury there. Divine Service for the Parish is performed in the Parochial Church of Lyng.

THE Ruin, the Mount and River together, form a picturesque View. • The Mount, tho' generally deemed natural, has much the appearance of being artificial.

This View was drawn Anno 1762.



CLEVE ABBY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

CLYFF, CLEVE, or OLD CLEVE ABBY, is situated in the western part of the county, next Bristol Channel, in the deanery of Dunster and hundred of Williton. It was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and is, by Dugdale, classed among the Benedictine monasteries; but Tanner thinks it was of the Cistercian order. The following account of its foundation is given in the Monasticon, extracted from a manuscript in the Cotton Library, which treats of the abbey of Rewesby.

“ WILLIAM, youngest son of the forfeid William de Romare and the seid Lucy
 “ hys wyff, found the abbey and monastery of seid Blessed Lady of the Clyff, in the
 “ forfeid countie of Somerset, in the nyenth yere of the reigne of King Richard
 “ the First, late King of England, and that by the hondes and oversight of
 “ one Hugh, then abbot of the forseyd monastery and abbey of Rewesby;
 “ the which stalled and made then first abbot of the forseyd monastery of Clyff
 “ aforeseid oone Raff, as hit apperith, by old wretyns, in the seide abbey of
 “ Clyff; and this seide William, youngest son, dyed, and is tumbled and beryed
 “ in the forseyd monastery and abbey of Rewisbey; and lyeth ther, in the south

C L E V E A B B Y.

“ fide of the tumber of the forefeide William de Romare, his feide fader; and
“ theis verfis followyng be wretyn uppon the tumber of this forfeide William, the
“ youngeft fon : Hic jacet in tumba, Willielmus de Romare, filius Lucie, co-
“ mitiffe Lincolnie, fundator monafterii Beate Mariæ de Clyve.”

THIS monastery was endowed by the founder, with all his lands, at Cleve, with all their rights, excepting the fervice of his foldiers; and by another deed, he confirmed the faid lands, with all belonging to them, only referving to himfelf the freemen thereof.

KING JOHN confirmed the above donation, and that of his chamberlain, Hubert de Burgo, of the free tenure of the faid Cleve, and of the church of Hammel. Richard, earl of Poitou and Cornwall, alfo ratified to the monks of Cleve the lands of Pochewill and Treglafton, the gift of Hubert de Burgo aforefaid, and thofe of Pundeftoke, granted by William de Pundeftoke, with all other donations in Cornwall.

REGINALD DE MOHUN gave to this abby, which in his grant he calls by the name of Vallis Florida, or the Flowery Vale, vulgo Cleve, all his lands of Salworth; and by another deed confirms the donation of Storemansford, given by William Mohun.

KING HENRY the Third, by his charter, confirmed the gifts of Hubert de Burgo; and by another, dated in the 13th year of his reign, granted to this abby his manor of Brampton in Devonfhire, to be held of him and his heirs, at the annual rent of twenty-two pounds, to be paid at two payments into the Exchequer.

IN a manuscript belonging to Corpus Chrifti College, Cambridge, quoted by Tanner, it is faid that this abby was a cell to the abby of Bec; and that William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, having given the church of Old Clyve, A. D. 1188, to Savericus, bifhop of Bath and Wells, he made it a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells, and annexed it to the abbot of Bec and his fucceffors.

HERE were, not long before the Diffolution, feventeen Monks, who were endowed with £155. 9s. 5d. per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The latter, by miftake, places this abby in Devonfhire, and afcribes its foundation to Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, before the Conqueft.

THE fite, with great part of the lands, was granted to Robert, earl of Suffex, and Mary his wife, 33d of Henry the Eighth; and to Thomas, earl of Suffex, the 14th of Elizabeth.

IN 1754, when this view was taken, befides the ruins here reprefented, the gate-houfe of the abby was ftill ftanding.



June 30 1774

Sparrow

FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

PLATE I.

AT what time this Castle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known: indeed, considering its importance (at least, if one may judge from the extent of its ruins), it seems surprizing so little should be said of it in history.

THE first account of it is no farther back than the 16th of Edward III. when Farley, or Farleigh, appears to have then been the property of Bartholomew Lord Berghersh, who then obtained a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands here. It was sold by his grand-daughter, the sole heir of his son Bartholomew, with other estates, to Robert Lord Hungerford; who, for his attachment to the house of Lancaster, was attainted by Parliament, when Edward IV. was settled

FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

on the throne: his lands being confiscated, this Manor, with several other of his estates, were given to Richard duke of Gloucester, brother to the King, in whose possession it continued till his accession to the crown.

RICHARD, among the many honours and favours he bestowed on John Lord Howard, duke of Norfolk, and earl-marshal of England, in consideration of his faithful services to the house of York, granted him the Castle and Lordship of Farley in special tail. It seems afterwards to have returned to the Hungerfords; but whether it was restored to them, or they repurchased, does not appear. By Camden's manner of expressing himself, it looks as if it did not belong to them when he wrote. His words are: "Farley, once a castle on a hill [but now pulled down] "belonging not many years since to the Hungerfords:" and yet from the date of some monuments in that chapel, it appears to have been the burial-place of that family as late as the year 1613. It was afterwards the property of the Earl of Huntingdon, and has since been purchased by — Frampton, Esq. the present proprietor.

AN old woman who shews the ruins says, that her grand-father was game-keeper to the last of the Hungerfords that possessed this Castle, who sold twenty-eight manors, and lived to be one hundred and fifteen years of age; but that, owing to his great extravagance, the last thirty years of his life he was reduced to subsist on charity.

This View, which shews the inside of the Drawbridge Gate, was taken Anno 1774.



THE CHAPEL IN FAIRLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS Chapel consists of a single aisle, having a recess or small chantry on its north side, the ceiling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the Resurrection, in many parts now demolished; but though it is exposed to the injuries of air and weather, the roof being decayed and gone, the remaining part is remarkably fresh. In a border next this ceiling are represented several Saints.

THIS Chapel was (it has before been observed) the burial-place of the Hungerfords; though many other persons were probably interred here, as a great heap of human bones are piled up in one corner of the building, and through every aperture of broken pavement more appear.

HERE are four monuments of that family in the recess, which is paved with black and white marble; one very elegant, representing a man and his wife, carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble slab.

AMONG many memorandums of the Hungerfords, the following has rather a pretty turn, particularly in the four last lines. It is engraved on brass.

IF birth or worth might add to rareness life,
 Or teares in man revive a vertuous wife,
 Looke in this cabinet, bereav'd of breath,
 Here lies the pearle inclos'd; she which by Death,
 Sterne Death subdu'd, fighting vaine worldly vice,
 Achiuing heaun with thoughts of Paradise.
 She was her sexes wonder, great in blood;
 But what is far more rare, both great and good.
 Shee was with all celestiaall vertues storde,
 The life of Shaa and soule of Hungerforde.

THE CHAPEL IN FAIRLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

AN EPI T A P H

Written in memory of the late right
Noble and most truly Vertuous
Mrs. Mary Shaa
Daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} Walter Lord
Hongerford, Sister and Heyre General to the
Right Noble Sr. Ed. Hungerford Knt. Deceased
And wife unto Thomas Shaa Esqr. leaving
Behind Robert Shaa her only sonne
She departed this Life in the faith
Of Christ the last day Septembr.
Ano. Dni 1613.

IN a vault beneath this chapel, to which the descent is from without, are several leaden coffins (six, I think) exactly resembling those enclosing Egyptian mummies, having the representation of a human face raised on them, a swelling about the shoulders, gradually tapering to the feet. Upon the upper lids of two of them are placed similar small coffins, containing the bodies of children; they are kept from the ground, being laid on pieces of stone squared like large beams. Here is likewise an urn, containing the bowels of some person who was embalmed.

NEAR the entrance into the Chapel stands a chest of old armour, formerly belonging to the Hungerfords, and brought from the Castle, on opening of which were found three original letters written by Oliver Cromwell. Two of them, it is said, were lent to a gentleman, who never returned them. The third is preserved in a frame, by the woman who shews the monuments.

ALTHO' this letter really contains nothing interesting, yet from a writer of Oliver's rank even trifles become important; a copy of it is therefore hereunder given:

" Sr. I am very sorryd my occasions will not permitt mee to return to you as
" I would, I have not yett fully spoken wth the Gentlemen I sent to wait upon
" you when I shall doe itt I shall be enabled to be more particular being un-
" willinge to detaine youre servant any longer. Wth my service to youre Lady
" and family I take leave and Rest y^r Affectionate Servant.

July 30th 1652.

O. Cromwell.

" For my Honnerd frind Mr Hungerford the Elder at his House These."

IN the east-wall are the remains of the Communion Table, the slab of which was not long ago taken away.

This View, which was drawn Anno 1774, not only shews the Chapel, but also Two of the Towers of the Castle, one quite overgrown with Ivy.



DA 20 Nov 1772

GLASTONBURY ABBY, SOMERSETSHIRE. (PLATE I.)

THIS was a mitred abbey; it stood near the middle of the county, in a spot formerly called Ynyswytryn, or the Glas Island, and the Island of Avalonia, being encompassed on every side by bushes, water, and marshes. The history of its foundation is by several of the Monkish historians thus related.

PHILIP THE APOSTLE, 31 years after the death of Christ, on the dispersion of the Christians, preached the gospel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and, being desirous of extending Christianity as far as possible, chose out 11 of his most zealous followers, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, sent them to Britain to preach the faith. Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed; who, although not converted, yet permitted them to settle in his kingdom; and for that purpose granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manses, familys or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they inclosed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the same materials erected a place of worship, being the first Christian church in this island.

THE Legend says it was consecrated by Christ in person, and by him dedicated to the honour of his mother; and that St. David, bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, some time after intending to consecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, who appeared to him in a vision, and as a token that he had himself performed that ceremonial, with his finger, pierced St. David's hand; which wound was the next day seen by many persons. Here these holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, spending their time in acts of penitence and devotion: they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country; where, by their preaching, they converted many of the Pagans to Christianity. Two of the successors of Arviragus, observing the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of their subjects, encouraged them in their undertaking, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince.

AFTER the death of these holy men, the people, for want of pastors, revolted to their idolatry; so that Christianity was nearly forgotten, when K. Lucius coming to the throne, and being desirous of knowing the tenets of the Christian religion, applied to Pope Eleutherius, and intreated him to send some preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who soon converted and baptized that king and most of his subjects; and in travelling about to instruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this island; where, finding this chapel built by Joseph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been used as a place of worship by Christians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed 12 of their number to reside there. These lived a sort of monastic life; serving God in the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number, by choosing a fresh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This society was at length reduced into a more regular form.

G L A S T O N B U R Y A B B Y.

by St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who instructed them in the monastic discipline, and became their first abbot, in which office he continued 39 years. St. Dunstan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

THIS place was famous for the residence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Columkill, and Gildas the historian; after them came St. David, who added to the east end of the old church a lesser chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin: near this chapel was buried St. Joseph of Arimathea, with the other disciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunstan, and many other saints and martyrs. The monks were now enabled to make themselves an oratory of stone; which they dedicated to Christ, and his apostles St. Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more lasting materials; the number of monks increased: in a word, this community began to take hasty strides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards so renowned.

THE account of the foundation here given is far from being uncontroverted: many of our most learned antiquaries doubting whether either Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here; among them are found the respectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not to be denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran strongly for this being the burial place of Joseph of Arimathea; and, by a record preserved in Rymer's *Fœderâ*, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edw. III. obtained a licence, dated at Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of Joseph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he said he had on that subject in the preceding year.

THIS abbey was most liberally endowed by the munificence of K. Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the house with so much land and so many privileges, that he has by some, particularly Bp. Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewise benefited by Edw. the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the Conquest, K. William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and in 1083, made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards, that king restored to it some of these lands, confirming them by his grant.

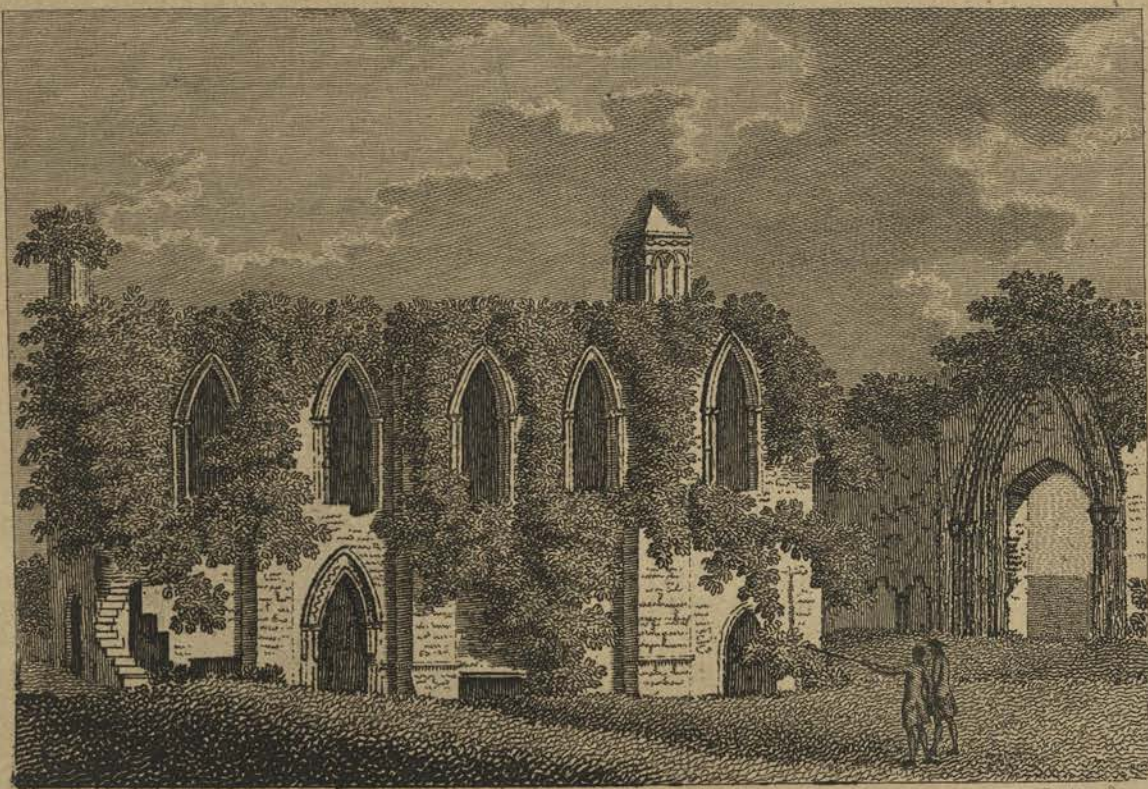
IN the year 1116 or 1120, the church was rebuilt by Herlewinus, successor to Turstin; and anno 1184, the whole monastery, except part of the abbot's lodgings and the steeple, was consumed by fire; after which, there then being no abbot, K. Hen. II. sent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitzstephens, to take care of the revenue of the abbey; who began, and partly finished, a new church, and the offices of the house: these were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swansey; in whose time the tomb of K. Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. It is said, K. Hen. II. on the faith of several ancient songs recording his being buried in this place, ordered search to be made; and, at about 7 feet under ground, a kind of tomb-stone was found, with a rude leaden cross fixed on it, on which was a Latin inscription in barbarous Gothic characters, the English of which is, "Here lies buried the famous King Arthur, in the Isle of Avalonia." About 9 feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of K. Arthur; these were, by the care of the abbot, translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

ABOUT the year 1313, Geoffry Fromond, being made abbot, began the great hall, and made the chapter-house to the middle; his successor, Walter de Tanton, who died before confirmation, made the front of the choir with the curious stone images where the crucifix stood. Adam de Solbury, the next abbot, gave the 7 great bells belonging to the church. Walter Monnington, the fifty-third abbot, was a considerable benefactor; he built the vault of the choir and of the presbytery, and lengthened the presbytery two arches; he died anno 1374. John Chinnock, the next in succession, finished what had been begun by Monnington, and built the cloyster, dormitory, and fraterie; also perfected the great hall and chapter-house, begun by the Abbot Fromond: having continued abbot near 50 years, he died anno 1420.

RICHARD BEERE, installed about anno 1495, built the new lodgings by the great chamber, called the King's Lodgings in the Gallery; as also the new lodgings for the secular priests and clerks of our Lady: he likewise built the greatest part of Edgar's chapel at the east end of the church, arched the east part of the church on both sides, and strengthened the steeple in the middle by a vault of two arches, which would have otherwise fallen: he moreover made a rich altar of silver, gilt, and set it before the high altar; and returning out of Italy, where he had been ambassador, he built the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, adjoining to the N. side of the body of the church: he also erected the chapel of the sepulchre at the S. end of the body of the church; an alms-house, with a chapel on the N. side of the abbey; and built the manor place at Sharpham, in the Park.

RICHARD WHYTING, the last abbot, successor to Beere, finished Edgar's chapel: he was, according to Willis, and others, a man of irreproachable life and fervent piety; but refusing to surrender up his abbey to K. Hen VIII. he was sent for to town, and, in his absence, persons were deputed to search his study, who pretended to find there, in a cabinet, a little book written against the king's divorce; upon which, being indicted, he was found guilty of high treason, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill, which overlooks the monastery, and whereon stands the church called the Torr, here he was hanged in his monk's habit: after which he was quartered, his head set up on the abbey-gate, and his quarters sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgewater. The king soon after took possession of the lands and revenues of this abbey; which were valued, according to Speed, at £3508 13s. 4½d.; Dugdale £3331. 7s. 4d. ob. The site was granted, 1st Edw. VI. to Edw. D. of Somerset; and the 1st of Eliz. to Sir Peter Carew.

This drawing was made anno 1756.



THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOSEPH OF ARIMATEA, AT GLASTONBURY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS Chapel stands at the west end of the Conventual-Church of the Abbey, to which it communicated by an arch and a spacious portal. Dr. Stukely, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, wherein he has accurately considered this monastery, treating of Joseph of Arimathea's chapel, thus describes it: "The present work is about the third building upon the same spot. 'Tis forty-four paces long, thirty-six wide without. 'Tis so entire that we could well enough draw the whole structure. The roof is chiefly wanting: two little turre's are at the corners of the west end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which seems to indicate the space of ground the first chapel was built on; the rest between it and the church was a sort of Anti-chapel: underneath was a vault, now full of water; the floor of the chapel being beaten down into it: it was wrought with great stones. Here was a capacious receptacle of the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into cisterns. Hence is the subterraneous arched passage to the Torr, according to their notion. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of stone; the sides of the wall are full of small pillars of Sussex marble, as likewise the whole church, which was a way of ornamenting in those days; they are mostly beaten down. Between them the walls are painted with pictures of saints, as still easily seen. All the walls are overgrown with Ivy, which is the only thing here in a flourishing condition; every thing else presenting a most melancholy, tho' venerable aspect."

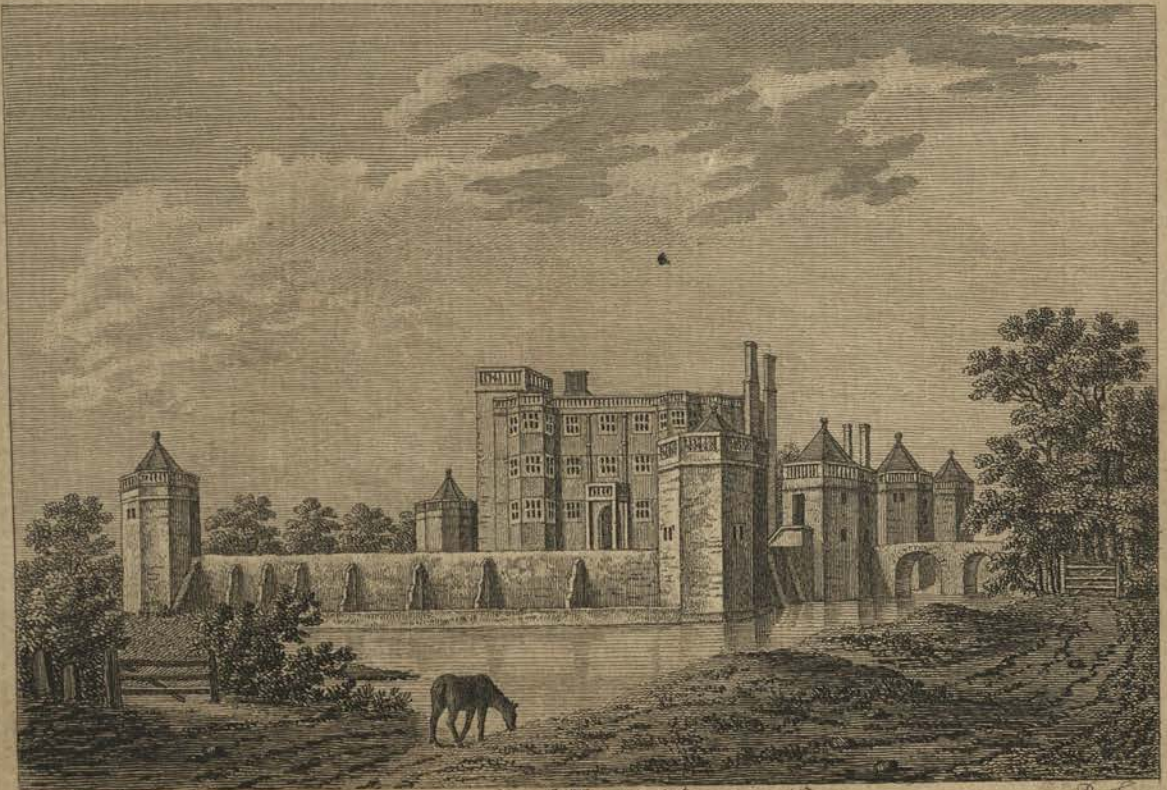
In Stevens's *History of Abbeys, or Additions to the Monasticon*, there is a very particular account of the death of Richard Whiting, the last Abbot; but from whence taken is not there said. But it appears pretty evident, that it is from some zealous Roman Catholic writer; therefore, not altogether an impartial evidence. Nevertheless, as it shews the almost royal state in which the Abbots of the great monasteries then lived, the Reader will not perhaps be sorry to see it here transcribed.

"Whiting was Abbot of this monastery; a man both venerable for his age, which was almost decrepit, and really wonderful for the moderation of his religious life, which he had preserved amidst the greatest plenty of temporal blessings. For This England had still retained; That tho' the monasteries were extraordinary wealthy, they should not be governed by any but Monks. All the religious men also lived in community, were most assiduous in the choir, and

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, AT GLASTONBURY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

“ and very rarely ever went abroad without the enclosure of their monasteries. Whiting therefore being Abbat, had an
 “ entire and enclosed monastery of about an hundred religious men; but according to the custom of Abbats, he maintained
 “ three hundred domesticks in separate houses and places adjoining; and among them many Gentlemen’s sons. Besides,
 “ he kept many at their studies in the Universities. He practised hospitality to all travellers passing by upon any
 “ account whatsoever, in so much that he sometimes entertained five hundred horsemen. On Wednesdays and Fridays he
 “ distributed bountiful and fixed alms on the poor resorting from all the villages round about. And this was the custom
 “ of almost all the other monasteries and richer Abbats in England. The King’s officers who went about to the
 “ monasteries, having therefore acquainted Henry the VIIIth that Whiting could not be prevailed on to sign the
 “ Instrument proposed by his Majesty; they were directed to bring him immediately to London, without hindering him
 “ to take along a decent retinue suitable to his dignity; but to take care that he should dispose of nothing that belonged
 “ to the monastery; and lastly, that a certain Knight, who was the chief of his family, and whom the King’s officers
 “ had already corrupted, should come with him, as it were to assist him on his journey, but in reality as a Keeper and
 “ Spy. When he was come to London, the King’s Counsellors did not think fit to say much to him, when they
 “ understood from his Steward that he was positively resolved never to subscribe that Instrument; but the King would not
 “ seem to exact it from any man by force. Having searched Whiting’s cabinets, the King had found a little book written
 “ against the Divorce, brought in without Whiting’s knowledge by them that searched, which he thought a sufficient
 “ pretence to put him to death. Having therefore receiv’d a slight check, and being strip’d of part of his retinue (for he
 “ came with about an hundred and fifty horse) he was dismissed from London to receive the King’s pleasure at home.
 “ But when he arrived at the city of Wells, which is five miles from Glastonbury, he was informed that there was an
 “ assembly of the Gentry, and he summoned to it. He went immediately, and entering the Court was going to take his
 “ place among the prime of them, when the Crier called him to the bar, and bid him answer to the crimes of High
 “ Treason laid to his charge. The old man wondered, look’d about him, and asked his steward what the meaning
 “ of it might be? He, as he had been instructed, bid him be of good heart, whispering him that this was all done to
 “ fright him. Soon after Whiting was condemned, and sent away to Glastonbury, yet never imagining that his end was
 “ so near. When he came near the walls of the monastery, a Priest was presented to him, to hear his confession in
 “ the horse-litter that carried him; for they assured him he must dye that very hour. The old man with tears begged
 “ he might have a day or two allowed him to prepare for death, or at least that going into the monastery he might
 “ recommend himself to his Monks, and take his leave; but neither was granted; for being turned out of the horse-
 “ litter and laid upon an hurdle, he was dragged along the ground to the top of an high hill which overlooks the
 “ monastery, where he was hanged in his Monk’s habit, and quartered on the day above-mentioned. The Shepherd
 “ being slain, the Sheep were easily dispersed; nor were there many religious men found after the death of these three
 “ Abbats to oppose the King’s tyranny. Henry therefore, like a conqueror, invaded, threw down, plundered, and
 “ demolished all; but the possessions and revenues of the monasteries he for the most part distributed amongst the Nobility,
 “ that they might never after be reclaimed or restored to the Church, by any of the Princes his successors, exchanging
 “ some for other lands and revenues, and disposing of others for ready money; and he compelled the Catholics against
 “ their wills to buy these spoils of the Church, to the end he might by that means oblige them to defend his
 “ wicked act. And this was the end of Monasteries and Monks in England, almost a thousand years after they had
 “ brought the Christian faith into that Island, increasing with it, and being advanced by the generosity of all the Kings.
 “ King Henry, that he might rejoice in wickedness, and glory in his sin, commanded the Bishops and other Churchmen,
 “ that in all their sermons to the people they should congratulate the expelling of the Monks out of England, and
 “ inform the multitude how advantageous the same would be to them, as being delivered not only from the Pope’s
 “ yoke, but also from the trouble of these monks; of which there was frequent gratulation in most places.”

This view was drawn anno 1756.



J. Hooper, del.

J. Hooper, del.

J. Hooper, del.

CAVERSWALL CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

CARES WALL, or Caverfwall castle, stands in the north part of the county, and in the Hundred of Totmanstoe. The following account of it is transcribed from the Magna Britannia, in 6 vols 4to.

“ CARESWALL, or Caverfwall, was, 20 Conq. held of Robert de Stafford, by
 “ Ernulfus de Hesding, but hath long been the lordship of a family of that
 “ name, ancient and gentile, descended probably from him; for in the reign
 “ of Richard the First, one Thomas de Carefwall was lord of it. From him
 “ it descended to Sir William de Carefwall, knight; whose grandson, William
 “ de Carefwall, erected a goodly castle in this place; the pools, dams, and
 “ houses of office, being all of masonry. His posterity enjoyed it 'till 19
 “ Edw. 3d; when, by the heir-general, it passed from the Carefwalls to the
 “ Montgomeries, and from them, by the Giffords and Ports, to the family of
 “ Hastings, earls of Huntingdon, who were owners of it in the last century,

CAVERSWALL CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

“ and, as we suppose, are still. The castle, in the beginning of that century,
“ was in reasonable good repair; but was suffered to run into decay (if not
“ ruined on purpose) by one Brown, the farmer of the lands about it, lest
“ his lord should be at any time in the mind to live there, and take the
“ demesne from him. It hath been since sold to Matthew Cradock, Esq; in
“ whose posterity it was in 1655, but is since come to Captain Packer. In the
“ church of this place, is a monument for William de Careswall above-
“ mentioned, the builder of the castle, with this inscription about it:

“ Willielmus de Carfwellis.” At the head;

And then about it this distich:

“ Castri structor eram, domibus, fossisq; cemento
“ Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento.

In English thus:

“ I built this castle, with its rampiers round,
“ For the use of th’ living, who am under ground.”

ERDSWICK says that the following lines were since written under this monument:

“ William of Careswell, here lye I
“ That built this castle, and pooles hereby.
“ William of Careswell, here thou mayest lye;
“ But thy castle is down, and thy pooles are dry.”

The first part was an imperfect translation of his epitaph; the second, a sort of jeering answer, occasioned by the state of the castle; written, perhaps, to excite the owner to an enquiry into the misbehaviour of his tenant Brown before-mentioned.



Dec. 2. 1774

Lincolnton 26

DUDLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Castle is said to have been built by one Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon, about the year 700 ; its present appellation of Dudley being, according to this account, a corruption of his name. At the Conquest it was, as appears from Domesday Book, given to William Fitz Ausculph, who possessed twenty-five manors in this county.

IN the reign of King Stephen, when the Empress Maud contended with that King for the Crown, this Castle was in the possession of Gervase Pagnel, who then fortified it, and held it for the Empress.

IN the reign of Henry II. Pagnel resided here ; and upon the assessment for the marriage of the King's daughter, he certified his Knights fees de veteri feoffmento to be in number 50 ; and de novo, six and a third part. Afterwards taking part with Prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the King dismantled his Castle of Dudley.

THE Heiress of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III. when it is styled an Honour, it was seized by the King ; its owner, Roger de Somery, having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the honour of Knighthood. The writ is preserved in Madox's History of the Exchequer ; and in English runs thus : " Because " Roger de Somery, at the Feast of Pentecost last past, has not appeared before the King to be girded " with the military girdle, the Sheriff of Worcestershire is hereby commanded to seize on the Honour of " Dudley, and all the other lands of the said Roger within his jurisdiction, for the King's use ; and to " keep them, with all the cattle found upon them, so that nothing may be moved off without the King's " permission. Witness the King at Wenlock, &c."

DUDLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

IN the 48th of this King, Somery obtained the Royal licence to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which probably had remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled in the reign of Henry II. This Castle and estate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edward II. when the male issue having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, transferred it to the Suttons by marrying one of that family named John. A MS. in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. calls the person who married the heiress of the Somerys, "Sir Richard Sutton." The Suttons were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and, on account of their owning Dudley Castle, one of them, temp. Henry VI. was, as Lord Dudley, summoned to Parliament. In the possession of their descendants it continued till parted with by John Lord Dudley (said to have been a very weak and necessitous man) to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, son of that instrument of extortion used by King Henry VII. to plunder his subjects.

THIS Duke affected to be thought of the Sutton Family. Erdeswick, in his History of Staffordshire, says, there was a story current in the country, which made him the grandson of an itinerant Carpenter born at Dudley, who being employed in the Abbey of Lewes in Sussex, was (according to the custom of the Monks, who usually added the Christian name to that of the birth-place) there called John of Dudley; which name he afterwards assumed. This Carpenter marrying, had a son named Edmund, who was educated by the Abbot, and first sent to one of the Universities, afterwards placed at an Inn of Court, and made Solicitor to the Monastery; and, in process of time, becoming famous for his abilities, he was employed with Empson by King Henry VII.

THE Duke, whilst in possession of this Castle, according to the last cited authority, made great repairs and additions to the buildings; but opposing Queen Mary's accession to the Crown, forfeited his estates. The Castle was shortly after granted by that Queen to Sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of that Lord Dudley from whom he had obtained it, with diverse other of his father's lands. These Anne, the heiress of his grandson Sir Ferdinando Sutton, carried in marriage to Humble Ward, Esq. son and heir of William Ward, Esq. a wealthy goldsmith, and jeweller to the Queen of King Charles the First. March 23d, 1463, Humble Ward was created a Baron, by the title of Lord Ward of Birmingham, in Warwickshire.

IN the Civil Wars this Castle was a Royal garrison. Anno 1644, it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the King's forces from Worcester; who, with small loss to themselves, slew an hundred men of the Parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards; but May 13, 1646, was surrendered to Sir William Brereton by Col. Levison, Governor for the King. Probably the part taken by Lord Ward in these matters rendered him liable to some inconveniences from the victorious party; as, among Mr. Astle's MS. Collections for this County, there is a Certificate to the Lord Protector from his Privy Council, certifying the truth of a petition presented by Humble Ward, which petition the Protector had referred to them. They therein likewise add, that they conceive the said Mr. Ward to be an object of his Highness's grace and favour, held forth in his Highness's declaration. This paper is dated July 16, 1656, and signed by ten of the Members.

ACCORDING to several Writers, the Lords Ward seem afterwards, for a while, to have resided here; but at length they abandoned it---probably on account of the ruinous state it was in, from the damage received in the siege. Tradition relates that, some years ago, it served for a retreat to a set of coiners, who set fire to the buildings---whether by accident or on purpose, is not said; neither does the story ascertain the date when this happened.

AT present this Castle belongs to the Lord Ward, whose predecessor was, by King George II. April 21, Anno 1763, created Viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley.

This View, which represents the North Aspect, was drawn Anno 1774.



DUDLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THE former view of this Edifice was taken from the North, and shewed the southernmost parts and Keep of the Castle. This was drawn from a point directly opposite to that of the former station, and exhibits the northernmost remains of this stately Mansion: both together give the whole of the internal buildings; a small inconsiderable part of the western wall excepted.

THIS Castle stands on the summit of a rocky hill, whose sides are beautifully wooded. From its windows it commanded a most extensive prospect over five counties, and into part of Wales. It is situated near the east end of the town of Dudley, which is in the county of Worcester.

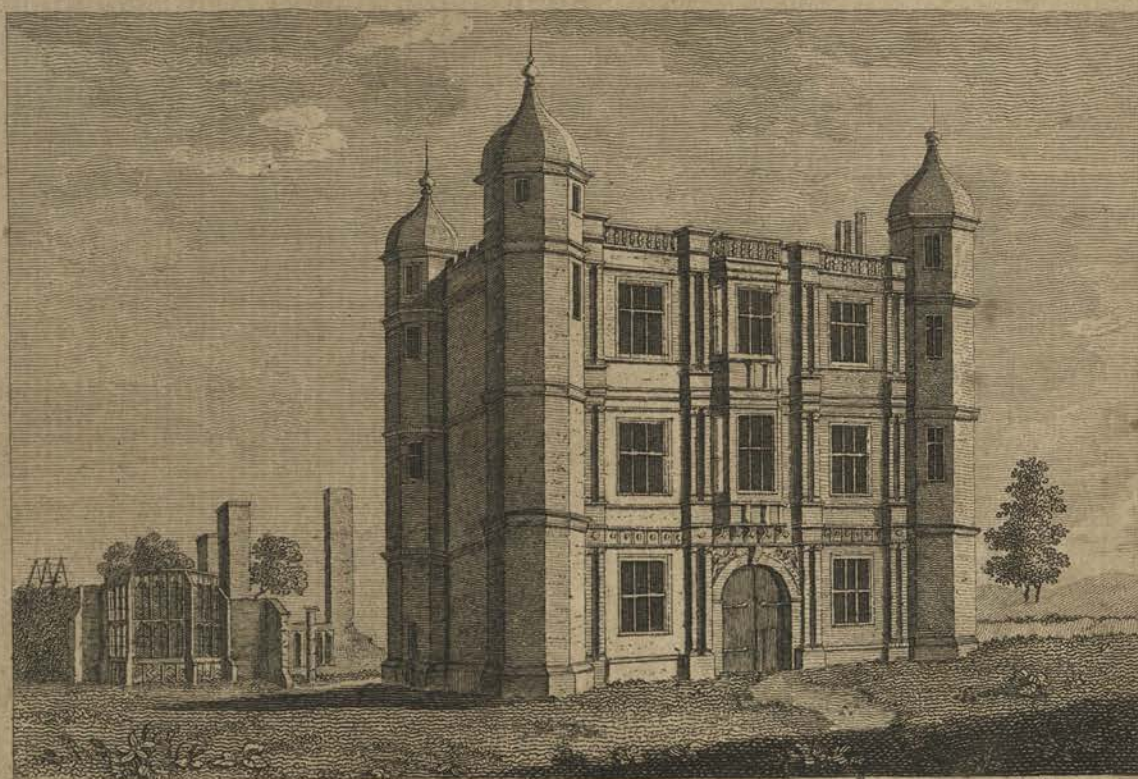
THE Mansion consisted of a variety of buildings, encompassing a court surrounded by an exterior wall flanked with towers.

THE Keep, which stands in the south-west angle, shews manifest marks of antiquity. Most of the other buildings do not seem older than the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth.

DUDLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

IN the kitchen, which stands on the east side, are two monstrous chimneys, the fire-place in one of them measuring four yards and a half in width. A considerable area of land is enclosed with these walls: It was lett to a butcher, anno 1774, when this Drawing was made, for thirty pounds per annum.

IN the great hall here was an oak table, 17 yards long and one yard broad, all of one entire plank, which originally measured 25 yards; but being too long for the intended place, the superfluous part of it was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring Gentleman. The thickness of this plank is not mentioned. The tree from which it was taken is said to have contained upwards of one hundred tons of timber.



Nov^r 24th 1775

S. Hooper Exc.

S. Sparrow Sc.

THE GATE OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF TIXALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE following account of this Manor is taken from a MS. in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq. entitled, "The Parochial Antiquities of Staffordshire," &c. by the Reverend Mr. Lockfdale :

"TIXALL stands about two miles east of Stafford. Roger Earl of Montgomery held it of the King, when the Domesday Survey was taken ; and Henry de Ferrers of him." Mr. Erdswick says, "That in Henry II^d's time Pagan de Gastenoys, or Wasteneys, was Lord. Roger his son had Geofry, who enjoyed it 24th of Ed. I. and the 9th of Ed. II. he settled it on himself for life ; after on Masculine, or Malcolm, his son, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, with several remainders over, as may be seen in the copy of the fine which Sir William Dugdale has given us in his Origines Juridicales, dated 9th Ed. II. Malcolm left a son, William ; who had Roger, father of Rose ; who having married Sir John Maveston, Knt. joined with him in the sale of Tixall to Thomas Lyttelton, alias Westcoat, and Joan his wife. He was Justice of the Common Pleas under Ed. IV. the fine being levied before Sir John Prisett, one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, 26th Hen. VI. He gave it to his third son, William Lyttelton of Frankley, who married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Walshe of Anlip, or Wanlip, in Leicestershire, Esq. Joan was one of their daughters and heir, who marrying Sir John Aston of Haywood, Knight-Banneret, he had with her Wanlip and this Tixall."

THE fruits of this match were several children. Sir Edward, the eldest, succeeded to this estate. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire in the years 1528, 1540, and 1556. Jane, daughter of Thomas Bowles of Penham Castle, was his second wife, and survived him three years. They are buried under a stately Monument in St. Mary's Church, in

THE GATE OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF TIXALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

in Stafford : on which is the following Inscription round the Tomb, whereby it appears the House was built by her :

In hoc tumulo conditur Domina Joanna Aston
 Uxor Eduardi Aston de Tixall, Militis Generosi,
 Eaque ipsa filia Tho: Bollis de Penho. Equitis egregii,
 Quæ quidem Dñā Aston intra Mortales esse desiit
 Ao. Dñi 1562 tamen adhuc vivente Marito,
 Manerium de Tixall fuit ædificatum, non sine
 Summa Sollicitudine atq. Labore impenso Janæ
 Bowles filiæ Thomæ Bowles Militis.
 So all my trust is in God.

With the Quarterings of Aston impaled with Bowles on a stone or table, at the head, are the following verses :

Hic Johanna jacet Domina Aston quæ pia quondam
 Edvardi de Aston Militis Uxor erat
 Filia sic et erat Thomæ Bollis, Domus unde
 Prodiit est Penho, Miles et ipse fuit;
 Illa quidem Ville de Tixall Ædificando
 Auxiliatrices præbuit usq; manus
 Hæc Matrona potens prolis Joanna benigna
 Prudens atq; sciens ac animosa fuit,
 Si Mundus iudex pereat livor quoq; dicam
 Illa annos multos vivere digna fuit
 Deinde dies venit fatalis quæ manet omnes
 Debita naturæ solvere quæque jubet
 Septembris die decimo quarto perit illa
 Atq. secundo, et aiunt Mors tua vis nimia est
 Immo non periit, sed Olympica regna petivit
 Quæ Pater æternus præparet usque suis
 Non Mors est quem nos fugimus mortemq; vocamus
 Sed vere vita est, vivimus atq; Deo
 Anno Milleno Quingenteno quoque bis sex
 Ac quingenta Deo ac Domino deficit.

THE Date of the buildings of this House is farther fixed by the following Inscription, fairly cut in the lower part of a stool of one of the windows, and still very legible :

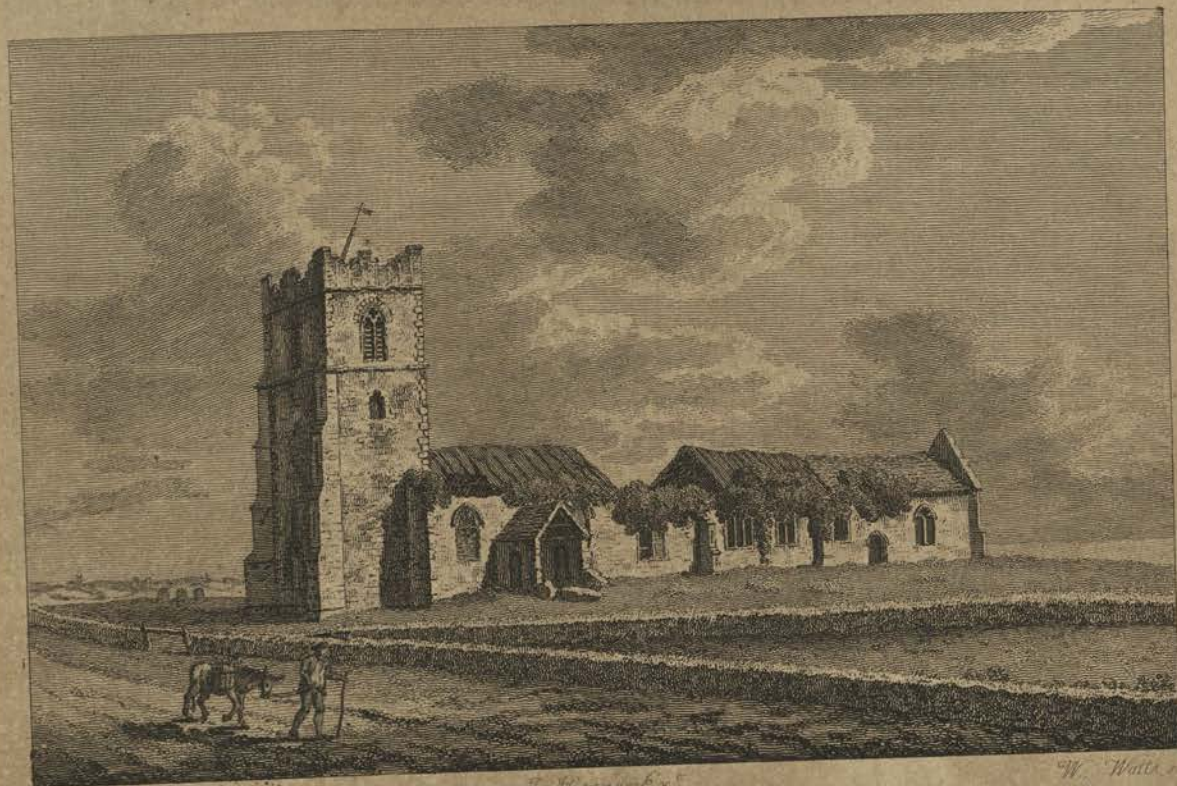
William Yates made this House. M D LV.

THE next in succession was Sir Walter, who built the Gate-House, here shewn. He was Sheriff anno 1569 and 1574. He died the 2d of April, in the 3d year of Queen Elizabeth anno 1560. This estate continued in the family of the Astons till the death of Lord Aston; and is now the property of — Clifford, Esq. who married one of his co-heiresses.

TIXALL House, a View of which is engraved in Plot's History of Staffordshire, was a handsome building : the first story was of stone ; the rest, according to the prevailing fashion of the times, of timber and plaister. It is now taken down, and another Mansion built near its site.

THE Gate House, which much resembled the Mansion, is of that style of Architecture which then began to be adopted, being a medley of the Grecian and Gothic. It is entirely of stone, and well finished.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.



ALL-SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH, SUFFOLK.

THE Church, here represented, is the only remaining one of Six or Eight which formerly adorned the once-flourishing Town of Dunwich. From its shattered ruinous state, it is evident it cannot long continue standing; its figure is therefore, it is hoped not improperly, preserved in this Work. It seems to have had few or no remarkable Monuments; nor does its Inside appear ever to have been much decorated. This, however, is partly conjecture; a cursory View through the Windows, is all the grounds on which it is formed. The entry into the Building, or a very near approach, at the time this Drawing was made, would have been attended with danger. This Church was dedicated to All-Saints. Its certified Value is 13*l*. Patron, the Representative of Sir Jacob Downing.

The following Account of Dunwich is given by Kirby in his *Suffolk Traveller*:

“THO’ the traditionary Accounts of this Place are probably fabulous, it hath certainly been very ancient and considerable. From the finding Roman Coins here, it may reasonably be thought to have been a Roman Station. Felix, the Burgundian Bishop, whom Sigebert, King of the East Angles, brought hither to reduce his subjects to Christianity, which they had almost forsaken, fixed his Episcopal See here, A. D. 636. After him sat three Bishops here, who had jurisdiction over the whole Kingdom of the East-Angles; but in the latter part of his third Successor’s time, and, perhaps, about fifty years from the erection of the See, it was divided: and a Bishop for the Norfolk part of the Kingdom being placed at Elmham, the Bishop of Dunwich, or (as it was then called) Domoc, and Donmuc, had the Suffolk part only. After this division of the See, there sat, as ’tis said, eleven Bishops at Dunwich, till about the year 820, or shortly after, when the trouble-some times put an end to this Bishopric, before it had stood 200 years. When Domesday Book was made, this place was valued as yielding 50*l*. per year to the King, and 60,000 herrings. In King Stephen’s time they seem to have had some Toll paid them by ships at Oreford; which is mentioned in his Grant to the Monks of Eye, as valued at 30*s*. per annum. In King Henry the Second’s time, it was a famous City, well stored with riches of all sorts. In the first year of King John it had a Charter of Liberties, and a Grant of Wreck of the Sea. It is said, that there was some time a Mint here; but I meet with no Money coined here, either in Thoresby, Nicholson, or the Nummi Britain-Historia, &c. It sendeth two

ALL-SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH, SUFFOLK.

“ Members to Parliament, and is governed by two Bailiffs, &c. King John, among other things mentioned in his Charter, granted to the Burgeſſes the liberty of marrying their Sons and Daughters as they would; and alſo the liberty of giving, ſelling, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of their Lands and Houſes within their Town, at pleaſure. This Charter is dated at Gold Cliff, 29 June, 1 Johan.; and it coſt them 300 Marks, beſides ten Falcons, and five Gir-Falcons.

“ HERE were certain'y fix, if not eight Pariſh Churches, viz. 1. St. John's, which was a Rectory, and ſeems to have been ſwallowed up by the ſea, about A. D. 1540. In a Will, dated 1499, and proved 1501, there is a Legacy of ten Marks for ſome Ornaments in this Church, with this Clauſe: “ If it fortune the Church to decay by adventure of the Sea, the ten Marks to be diſpoſed of by my Attornies (i. e. Executors), where they think beſt.” About 1510 two Legacies are given towards building a Pier againſt St. John's Church: The laſt inſtitution to it was in 1537; and the laſt time it is mentioned is in 1538, when Margaret Haliday ordered her Body to be buried in the fourth Iſle of it.”

“ 2. ST. MARTIN'S, which was likewiſe a Rectory; but the laſt inſtitution we can find to it was in A. D. 1335.

“ 3. ST. NICHOLAS, a Rectory alſo, but no inſtitution to it occurs ſince A. D. 1352.

“ 4. ST. LEONARD'S, impropriated, and probably early loſt; for in a will dated A. D. 1450, the teſtator deviſeth his houſe in the pariſh, anciently called St. Leonard's.

“ 5. ST. PETER'S, a Rectory, laſt inſtituted into in A. D. 1609; but ſtanding ſince the Reſtoration.

“ 6. ALL-SAINTS, impropriated; the only Church now ſtanding, and that in a mean condition.

“ THESE, and all other Churches here, were given by Robert Mallet to his Priory at Eye, in his foundation or endowment Charter (Temp. Will. Conq.). And the ſaid Prior and Convent preſented to all the inſtituted Churches, and had portions of tythes out of moſt of them; and all the revenues of the impropriated ones, finding a ſecular Prieſt to ſerve the cures.—The Register of Eye mentions alſo the churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew, in Dunwich, which were ſwallowed up by the ſea before A. D. 1331; when the Prior and Convent of Eye petitioned the Biſhop of Norwich to impropriate the Church of Laxfield to them; and amongſt other reaſons for it, alledged, that they had loſt a conſiderable part of their revenues at Dunwich, by the breaking in of the ſea: However, in A. D. 1359, Dunwich ſent to the ſiege of Calais ſix ſhips and 102 mariners, when Ipſwich ſent twelve ſhips and 239 men; and Orford three ſhips and 62 men.

“ BESIDES theſe Churches, Weaver mentions three Chapels here dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catherine. The laſt is often mentioned in old Wills: It was in St. John's pariſh, and had a guild of St. Catherine's belonging to it; and was ſtanding and in uſe in King Henry VIIIth's reign. But the other two we have yet met with nothing of.

“ HERE was alſo, Firſt, The Temple Church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Baptiſt, which probably belonged firſt to the Templars, and afterwards to the Hoſpitalers, who had a good eſtate hereabouts; and might, as other Lords often did, build a Church for the uſe of their own tenants: For we don't find that they had ever any Preceptory, or Commandery here; the Temple Manor of lands hereabouts being granted as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Preceptory at Batiſford, to Thomas Andrews, 4th Elizabeth.

“ Secondly, A noble ancient church belonging to St. James's hoſpital; the ruins of which yet remain. Thirdly, Another church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the uſe of another hoſpital, called Maifon Dieu, or God's Houſe. Some part of the revenues of theſe ancient hoſpitals (which we can ſay nothing of, but that the former ſeems to have been chiefly for men, and the latter wholly for women), are yet remaining. Here were alſo two houſes of Friars; one of Franciſcan, or Grey Friars, founded by Henry Fitz-John, and Alice, his wife, and enlarged by King Henry III. and the other of Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, founded by Sir Roger Holſhe, Knight. Both theſe Houſes had fair Churches belonging to them.

“ BUT whatever the ancient ſtate of this place was, it is at preſent but a ſmall village, conſiſting of a few mean houſes. It hath a mean market on Mondays, and a fair (which was probably granted to the Hoſpital) on St. James's day, July 25th. It ſeems to have been at its height in King Henry the Third's time, when it paid one hundred marks to the King's tax; and to have declined alſo in that reign, when the ſea made ſo great a breach here that the King wrote to the Barons of Suffolk to aſſiſt the inhabitants in ſtopping it. And Stowe mentions an high wind and great tide on New Year's day, 15 Edward I. or A. D. 1287, which did great damage to the churches here.



ALDERTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

WHETHER this church owes its shattered appearance to the depredations of time, and neglect of seasonable repairs, or whether to some violent tempest, does not occur in any of the writers who have described this county; nor can the present inhabitants of the village give any satisfactory information on that head; which at least proves it has long been in its present state. Neither the builder, nor time of its erection, is known. Stavely, in his Account of Churches, very justly observes, “ That very few ancient churches have any remarks or memorials left of their particular founders, or the time of their building or dedication, especially our ordinary parish churches.”

THIS church stands in the village from whence it takes its name, and is situated in the south-east part of the county, in the hundred of Wilford, about two miles distant from the sea. The following account of it is given by Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller: “ Alderton consists of four manors, each of which hath a right to present to the rectory in its turn, viz. the manor of Naunton-Hall, or

ALDERTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

“ Alderton-Hall, the first turn ; the manor of Boviles, the second ; the manor
“ of Peckys, the third ; (these three are vested in the heirs of Thomas Bacon,
“ Esq.) and the manor of Alderton Comitis, or Earl's Alderton, hath the fourth
“ turn. This manor is held by lease from the bishop of Norwich, by Sir Ro-
“ bert Clarke. The antient family of Naunton, who were formerly lords of the
“ first three manors, resided here for a long time before Sir Robert Naunton re-
“ moved to Letheringham.” According to Kirby, the church is dedicated to
St. Bartholomew ; but Ecton has it St. Andrew. Its yearly tenths are, One
pound, nine shillings and ten-pence. It is extremely conspicuous at sea ; but
whether it is of material use as a sea-mark, the author cannot ascertain.

This Drawing was made, Anno 1769.



Jan. 1773

Godfrey del.

THE GATE OF ARWERTON HALL, SUFFOLK.

ARWERTON-HALL is the mansion-house on the manor of that name ; it is situated in the hundred of Samford, on a point of land formed by the junction of the Ipswich and Manningtree rivers. The house or offices are no ways remarkable either for beauty or antiquity : for want of proper care, they are now so thoroughly in ruins, as to be irreparable.

THE gate is, by travellers, generally noticed as a curiosity, not for the beauty, but extreme singularity of its form, which alone has procured it a place in this work. From the whimsical taste of its construction, it was probably erected about the time of Elizabeth, or James the First ; a period when architecture seems to have been at its lowest ebb ; the buildings of those days being neither Grecian or Gothick, but an unnatural and discordant jumble of both.

THE GATE OF ARWERTON-HALL.

THE lordship of this place belonged antiently (says Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller) “ to the family of the Danvilliers. Sir Robert Bacon married Isabel, “ daughter of Bartholomew Danvilliers, who left no male issue, and thereby “ obtained the manor. About the year 1330, and in the twentieth of Edward “ the Third, anno 1345, he had a grant of a market and fair here: it came “ afterwards to the Calthorpes, and was purchased by Sir Philip Parker, knight, “ of Sir Drue Drury, about the year 1577. Philip Parker, of Arwerton, was “ created a baronet the 16th of July, 1661. This manor and estate is now vested “ in the Dowager Lady of the Right Honourable the Lord Chedworth, who was “ one of the daughters of the late Sir Philip Parker Long, bart.”

This drawing was made in the year 1769.



1st Nov. 1772

Ellis Sc.

BLIBURGH, OR, BLYTHBURROW PRIORY, SUFFOLK.

THIS priory stands near the eastern extremity of the county, in the hundred of Blithing, and village of Bliburg, from which it takes its name. This, though now but a mean place, is said to be of great antiquity; which appears probable, both from the termination of its name, and a number of Roman urns dug up here about the year 1678.

THIS house was founded about the time of King Henry the First; it seems doubtful whether by that king, or an abbot of St. Osith in Essex, to which it was made a cell. Richard Beauveys, bishop of London, anno 1108, was so great a benefactor, as to be esteemed almost a founder. It was a college of Black Canons, called Præmonstratenfes, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. King Richard the First, by his charter, printed in the Monasticon, recites and confirms all the grants made to these Canons by the benefactors therein named.

BLIBURGH, OR, BLYTHBURROW PRIORY, SUFFOLK.

At the Suppression, the twenty-sixth of King Henry the Eighth, it was valued at forty-eight pounds eight shillings and ten pence per annum ; about which time there were therein five religious. In the thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, it was granted to Sir Arthur Hopton, knight, then lord of the manor. At present it belongs to Sir John Blois.

This drawing was made in the year 1770.



BURGH, OR, CNOBERSBURG CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

THIS Place, according to several Antiquaries, at the head of whom is Camden, was the Gariannonum of the Romans; but Sir Henry Spelman and some others place that station at Caistor, near Yarmouth. Both parties produce plausible reasons in support of their opinions; both appeal to the number of Roman coins, urns, and other remains found near their adopted spots; though, on the whole, the probability seems rather to favour the pretensions of Burgh Castle. Caistor, however, is allowed to have been a summer camp or station dependent on that Fortress.

Mr. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenious dissertation on this Castle, says, great quantities of oyster-shells are dug up near its walls, as also many iron rings belonging to ships: from which he infers, that the Æstuary of Yare once washed its ramparts. The æra of its erection he supposes to have been during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 49. and that it was built by the Pro-Prætor Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

BURGH Castle stands on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Yare and Wavenny. Its present remains form three sides of a quadrilateral figure, having the angles rounded off. Whether the fourth side next the river was ever enclosed seems doubtful; perhaps the water might then run closer to the works, and with the steep bank be deemed a sufficient security.

ACCORDING to the plan given in Mr. Ives's account, the north and south walls are not parallel; the first forming a right angle with that on the east, and the latter making with it an obtuse angle of near 94 degrees.

THE length of the north and south sides are nearly equal, each measuring about one hundred and seven yards, just half that of the east side, which measures two hundred and fourteen. The height throughout is fourteen, and thickness nine feet; the area included is somewhat less than four acres and three quarters, being nearly one acre and three quarters more than was contained within the walls of Richborough Castle; according to the measures given by Mr. Batteley, supposing by paces that he means yards; though it must be confessed that the simple word *pace* is a very vague expression.

THE wall, which is of grout work, has at certain intervals bands or courses of Roman bricks, like those at Richborough. It is buttressed by four round solid towers, or rather cylinders of about fourteen feet diameter on the east,

BURGH, OR, CNOBERSBURG CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, and join to them only at the top. On each of them, at the top, is a round hole two feet deep, and as many in diameter, designed, as is supposed, for the reception of a kind of circular centry-box. The principal entry was on the east side.

"THE south-west corner of the station," says Mr. Ives, "forms the Prætorium raised by the earth taken out of a vallum which furrounds and secures it, and which is sunk eight feet lower than the common surface of the area. Near this was placed the south tower, which being undermined a few years since by the force of the water running down the vallum, after some heavy rains, is fallen on one side near its former situation, but remains perfectly entire. The north tower, having met with a similar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about six feet, and has drawn down a part of it, and caused a breach near it."

THE field, adjoining to the eastern wall, is supposed to have been the common burial-place of the garrison. "Here," continues Mr. Ives, "great numbers of Roman urns have been found, and innumerable pieces of them are every where spread over it; but neither the workmanship nor the materials of these urns have any thing [to recommend them. They are made of a coarse blue clay, brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell, ill formed, brittle, and porous. In the year 1756 a space of five yards was opened in this field, and about two feet below the surface a great many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the plough and carts passing over them: these, and the oyster-shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been the Ustrina of the garrison. One of the urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear."

"THE eastern situation of this field corresponds with that of Mons Esquilinus at Rome; the place assigned there for the interment of the common people, and a situation for which they seem to have had great veneration: the officers of the garrison might possibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years since, upon pulling down part of the hill which formed the Prætorium, urns and ashes were discovered in great abundance. Amongst them was a stratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with earth, the whole of which appeared like that brought from Herculæum, quite black as if it had been burnt. A great part of it resembled a coarse powder; but the granulated form of the other plainly shewed what it had originally been."

"IN the same place, and at the same time, was found a Cochleare, or Roman spoon; it was of silver, and had a long handle very sharp at the point, that being used to pick fish out of the shell." Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other instruments are frequently found hereabouts, as also a number of coins, silver, and copper; but these are mostly of the Lower Empire.

A BODY of cavalry, according to the Notitia, called the Stableiden Horse, garrisoned this Fortress. Their commanding Officer was styled Gariennonensis.

ROBERT de Burgh had anciently this Castle and Manor, and after him Gilbert de Wifham. It being surrendered to Henry III. he on April 20th, in the 20th year of his reign, gave it to the Priory of Bromholme in Norfolk, where it remained till the Dissolution; it was afterwards in the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joshua Smith, Esq.

A SMALL distance north of it are the remains of a Monastery built by Furseus, a Scotchman, in the time of King Sigbert, about the year 636, as is mentioned by Speed; which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.

This View, which represents the South-east Aspect, was drawn Anno 1775.



BUTLEY PRIORY, SUFFOLK.

THIS priory is situated in the south-east part of the county, in the Hundred of Plomesgate, about four miles west from the sea, and two north-west of Orford, from which it is separated by a creek.

IT was a priory of black canons of St. Augustine, founded, anno 1171, by Ranulph de Glanvil, the famous lawyer, afterwards justiciary of England, who endowed it with many churches and lands. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

THIS Ranulph de Glanvil being displaced from his office, in a fit of discontent took on him the cross, resolving to visit the Holy Land; and accordingly accompanied King Richard the First thither, and was present at the siege of Acon.

BEFORE he set out on this expedition, he divided his estate among his three daughters, Maud, Amabile, and Helewise.

To Maud, the eldest, who married William de Auberville, he gave the entire manor of Benhall, and the patronage of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Butley; and to his other daughters, the remainder of his estates.

KING Henry 7th, in the 24th year of his reign, granted to Robert Brommer, prior of this monastery of Butley and the convent of the same, the priory of the Virgin Mary at Snape, in this county, with all the lands and tenements at that time thereunto belonging, or which Thomas Neyland, late prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the same, to hold in pure and perpetual alms, without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the said priory of Butley. The priory of Snape, which lies about 5 miles north of Butley, was originally made a cell to the abbey of St. John, at Colchester, in Essex, by the appointment of William Martell the founder; but they were deprived thereof by the authority of the bull of Pope

BUTLEY PRIORY, SUFFOLK.

Boniface the 9th, under pretence that they did not maintain here a sufficient number of religious, according to the will of the founder; wherefore it was made conventual, and absolved from its subjection to Colchester. Though this bull seems to have had but little effect, as according to the Bishop of Norwich's Register, it appears that the abbot and convent of Colchester presented the priors down to the year 1491; and probably the canons of Butley found that this cell brought them more trouble than profit for in the year 1509 they quitted all claim and title to the same.

THE revenues of this priory became very large. At the Dissolution their annual income was estimated at 318l. 17s. 2d. ob. 9; and its site was granted, 32 Hen. 8, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and 36th Hen. 8, to William Forth, in whose family it long continued. It was afterwards the property of Mr. Clyat, and lately of Mr. Wright. In the year 1737, George Wright, Esq; fitted up the gate-house, and converted it into a handsome mansion, which has since been inhabited as a shooting seat, by General Frampton, the Lords Peterborough and Donnegal, and Archibald Hamilton, Esq. George Wright, Esq; dying, left it to his widow, from whom it descended to John Cloyt, a watchman in London, heir at law to Mr. Wright; and was by him sold to the present proprietor, Mr. Strahan, printer to his majesty.

IN the church of this priory was interred the body of Michael de la Pole, the third Lord Wingfield, and Earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt, with Edward Plantagenet, duke of York.

THIS priory was both large and magnificent: its walls and ruins occupy near 12 acres of ground. South of the gateway are the remains of several buildings, particularly those of an old chapel, in a wall of which it is said a chest of money was some time ago discovered, arched into the wall; the remains of the arch is visible.

THE gate-house, which is here shewn, was an elegant structure. Its whole front is embellished with coats of arms, finely cut in stone; and between the interstices of the free-stone are placed squared black flints, which, by the contrast of their colour, give it a beautiful and rich appearance.

IN Browne Willis's History of Abbies is the following list of priors of this house, from Dr. Tanner's Collections:

Gilbert was first prior: he occurs ann. 1172, and 1194.

William, ann. 1195, and 1229.

Richard de Jakefley was confirmed prior, by the bishop of Norwich, 16 cal. Oct. 1303, as was Nicholas de Wittleham, the 7th of the id. of December, 1307; and

Richard de Hoxne, 16 cal. August, 1309; and

William de Geyton, the 9th of the cal. of March, 1311; and

Alexander de Stratford, the 5th of Sept. 1332. After him

Matthew de Pakenham occurs prior, an. 1338.

Alexander de Drinkeston was confirmed prior in Sept. 1351. His successor, as I judge, was

John Baxter, who surrendering an. 1374, had for his successor

William Halefworth, confirmed prior Jan. 31st, 1374; as was

William de Randworth, 31st March, 1410; to whom succeeded

William de Pooley, 20th Aug. 1444, and

Thomas de Framlingham, June 21, 1483: he occurs an. 1501, and was, no doubt, succeeded by

Edmund Litchfield, suffragan to the bishop of Norwich, by the title of Calcedon, about the year 1505.

The next prior was

Robert Brommer, who hanging himself at Ipswich, May 25th, 1509, was succeeded by

Augustine Rivers, confirmed the 7th of December following. He died Sept. 24th, 1528, and was buried in St. Anne's chapel, in the church of this monastery, and succeeded by

Thomas Manning, alias Sudburn, S. T. P. nominated to this office by Cardinal Wolsey, Feb. 8th, 1528-9, by compromise. He was afterwards suffragan bishop of Ipswich; and being the last prior, surrendered his convent, with eight monks, March 7, 1539. Soon after which he likewise became the last warden of Melingham college, an. 1553. Here remained in charge, 4l. in fees, and 8l. in annuities.

This view, which represents the north aspect of the gate-way, was drawn anno 1775.



May 1772.

J. Hall Sc.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

THIS castle stands in the hundred of Loes, and is situate on a clay-hill, north of the town, having on the west side a mere or marsh, formerly a lake. It is a very ancient structure, and is said to have been erected in the time of the Saxons; but history does not record the name of the builder. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, conjectures it to have been constructed by Redwald, the most powerful king of the East Angles, who kept his court at Rendlesham, in this hundred.

It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when pursued by the Danes. Hither, likewise, they followed him, and laid siege to the castle; when he, being hard pressed and having no hopes of succour, endeavoured to escape; but being overtaken in his flight, was beheaded at Hoxton; from whence, long after, his corps was removed, and interred at Bury; therefore called St. Edmund's Bury; the castle being taken, remained, as it is said, fifty years in the possession of the Danes.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, his son Rufus, or, according to others, Henry the First, gave this castle to Roger Bigod; by whose son Hugh it was either rebuilt or much repaired, having been dismantled in the year 1176, by order of King Henry the Second. This Hugh Bigod was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, as a reward for having testified upon oath, before the archbishop of Canterbury and others, That Henry the First had, on his death-bed, nominated Stephen for his successor to the crown of England, in preference to his daughter Maud.

IN the possession of the Bigods it continued till the twenty-fifth of Edward the First, when that family being extinct, it reverted to the crown, and was by that king given to his second son, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, who repaired it, as appeared by his arms set up in diverse parts of the building. On his decease it came to his two daughters, Margaret and Alice; the latter married Edward de Montacute, who, upon the division of the estate, had, in his part, this castle and the demesnes thereof. He left it to his daughter

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

Joan, who marrying William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, carried it into that family; from whence it came to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, who some time resided here. From the Mowbrays it descended to the Howards, earls and afterwards dukes of Norfolk. After them it was granted to the De Veres, earls of Oxford; from whence it returned to the Howards; and was, by Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, sold, together with the manor and demesnes, to Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, attorney-general, in the reign of King Charles the First; who, by his will, dated in August, 1636, devised the castle, manor and lordship of Framlingham, together with the manor of Saxted, being then of the yearly value of one thousand pounds, to the masters and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge; one hundred pounds per annum to be expended for the benefit of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uses, for the emolument of the poor of the parishes of Framlingham and Debenham, in this county; and those of Coggeshall in Essex.

THE account of the various possessors, is differently stated by Doctor Samson, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; who, in the year 1663, wrote the history of this castle, printed in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea. He gives as follows:

- I. Roger de Bigod and his posterity.
- II. Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son to king Edward the First.
- III. John, lord Segrave, who was the first husband of Margaret, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, and to her brother Edward, who died fine prole; she was afterwards married to Sir William Manny, knight.
- IV. Thomas, lord Mowbray, son of John, lord Mowbray, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Margaret, dutchess of Norfolk, and John, lord Segrave, her husband. It continued in their family diverse generations.
- V. Sir John Howard, knight, son of Sir Robert Howard, knight, and of Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
- VI. Thomas, lord Howard, the first son of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by Margaret his second wife, daughter and only heir of Thomas, lord Audley, of Walden, and afterwards created earl of Suffolk, whose heirs afterwards sold it to Sir Robert Hitcham.

THIS castle was a large, strong and handsome building, fortified with a double ditch; its walls, which are forty-four feet in height, and eight in thickness, inclose within their circuit, an area of one acre, one rood, and eleven perches; and are flanked by thirteen square towers, which rise above them fourteen feet: two of these were watch-towers, and are called by Doctor Samson, Barbicans; who says they were, by the common people, corruptly called Burganys.

This author, describing the castle, says, "It was inwardly furnished with buildings very commodious and necessary; able to receive and entertain many; in the first court was a deep well of excellent workmanship composed with carved pillars, which supported a leaden roof, and, though out of repair, was in being anno 1651. In the same court also was a neat chappel, now wholly demolished, anno 1657, and transported into the highways.

"There were in the building diverse arms, some in stone, some in wood, to be seen anno 1651; as of Bigod, Brotherton, Segrave and Mowbray; and under a window, largely carved and painted, were, quarterly, the arms of St. Edward, king and confessor; and those of Brotherton, under a chapeau turned up ermine, supported by two white lions; for the bearing whereof, Thomas, earl of Surry, the son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk of that name, lost his head in the thirty-eighth year of Henry the Eighth. Also on the hall-gate fairly cut in stone, were the arms of Brotherton impaling Bouchier, quartered with Lovayne, supported by a lion and an eagle. There were likewise, an old door, a great iron ring garnished with Ms. with ducal coronets thereon.

"On the west side of this castle spreadeth a large lake, which is reported to have been once navigable, and to have filled the double ditch of the castle: but it is now much less than it formerly was; being every day filled up with earth and sand, washed into it by heavy rains. People now call it the Mere. It is said that from hence cometh the river Ore, which emptieth itself (having taken in diverse other waters) into the sea, at Orford.

"This castle had a draw-bridge, and a port-cullis over the gate, which was the strongest tower; and beyond the bridge without, was a half moon of stone, about a man's height, standing in 1657. There was on the east side a postern, with an iron gate, leading over a private bridge into the park, wherein the castle standeth, which was not long since thick beset with trees, as the stumps yet shew."

THIS drawing, which represents the outside of the castle, was made in the year 1769.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

THIS view shews the inside of the castle, the ruins of several of the dwelling-houses, with others lately erected on their foundations. The large house nearest the left hand of the spectator, in all likelihood was in being when the castle was entire; as, both by the bricks and stile of building, it appears to have been constructed about the time of Henry the Eighth, or Queen Elizabeth.

THE chimneys, many of which are still standing in the towers, are worthy of observation, being curiously wrought into various figures with ground or rubbed bricks: indeed the artificers of those days gave many extraordinary instances how perfectly these materials might be worked into the different mouldings and ornaments of architecture.

IN the year 1173, Queen Elinor, out of revenge (as it is supposed) for the matrimonial infidelities of her husband, Henry the Second, incited his son Henry, an ambitious and ungrateful youth, to raise a rebellion against his father in Normandy. He was assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, and joined by many of the barons, amongst whom was Robert earl of Leicester, who crossing the sea, with a body of French, and three (some say ten) thousand Flemings,

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

landed at Walton, in this county, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, into his castle of Framlingham. From hence they made frequent excursions, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, which they repeatedly laid under heavy contributions, robbing and despoiling all passengers, burning villages and castles, and committing diverse other enormities; insomuch that Hugh Lucy, the chief-justice of England, assisted by Humphry de Bohun, attacked and defeated them in a pitched battle, fought at a place called St. Martin's, at Farnham, near Bury St. Edmond's. In this engagement the earl of Leicester and his wife, a lady of a masculine spirit and deportment, were taken prisoners, together with many of the French; but the Flemings were, to a man, all either slain or drowned. Their bodies were afterwards buried in and about that village.

HENRY having reduced his son to obedience, soon after returned to England; when he besieged, took, and dismantled this castle. Its owner, Hugh Bigod, obtained his pardon, on paying to the king four thousand marks; but the earl of Leicester did not escape so easily, for he was conveyed prisoner to Roan in Normandy, where he was closely confined; his castle at Leicester was demolished, the town burned, its walls razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other places.

HITHER likewise, in the year 1553, Queen Mary retired, on notice being sent her, by the earl of Arundel, of the death of her brother, Edward the Sixth, and of the patent for the succession of the lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might easily escape to Flanders; but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers, by the Duke of Northumberland, in the late reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice; for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties, who encamped near the castle, to the number of thirteen thousand men. From hence she soon after set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate competitor. She was met on her way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of a thousand horse, which that princess had raised for her service.

IN the year 1653, an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxtead, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, late serjeant at law, to certain charitable uses.

This drawing was made in the year 1769.



LEYSTONE ABBEY, SUFFOLK.

THIS Abbey, which was of the Premonstratensian Order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was built and endowed about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanvill, who gave them the Manor of Leystone, which had been bestowed upon him by Henry II. ; and also certain Churches, which he had before given to the Canons of the Priory of Buteley, whereof he was also Founder ; which they resigned in favour of the Abbot and Convent of this Monastery.

THE first House was placed a mile nearer to the Sea ; but that situation being found both unwholesome and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363 built the Abbey, whose ruins are here shewn. It was unfortunately consumed by fire before the year 1389 ; but being rebuilt, continued in a flourishing condition till the General Dissolution, at which time there were here fifteen Monks. Their annual revenues were then estimated at the clear sum of £. 181 17s. 1d. 7. ; and the Site, with the greatest part of the Manors, Rectories and Lands belonging to them, were granted 28th Hen. VIII. to Charles Duke of Suffolk, in whose family the Patronage of this House had been for several generations.

It afterwards became the property of Daniel Harvey, Esq. in right of his wife ; and next, with the Manor of Leystone, was vested in the Honourable Elizabeth, relict of Kelland Courtney, Esq. who was daughter of the Viscountess Hinchinbrooke, and grand-daughter of the Right Honourable Lady Ann Harvey. It at present belongs to Sir Joshua Van Neck, of Putney, in the County of Surry, Bart.

THE former House was not totally abandoned, some Monks, according to Tanner, continuing in it till the General Dissolution ; and Legacies (he says in a note) were left to our Lady of the Old Abbey, in Wills in the Archdeacon of Suffolk's Office, as late as A. D. 1511 and 1516. And under A. D. 1531, there is the following passage in Chronicon Butley MS. f. 38 : " John Grene relinquishing his Abbacy by choice, " was consecrated an Anchorite at the Chapel of St. Mary, in the Old Monastery near the sea."

THE Abbot obtained a Charter for a Market and Fair here, 6th Edw. II. A. D. 1312 ; but both have long since been disused.

L E Y S T O N E A B B E Y, S U F F O L K.

THESE Canons enjoyed diverse privileges; among them were these granted by Pope Lucius: They were not obliged to pay Tithes of their proper goods and chattels, and might celebrate Divine Worship privately in the time of a general interdiction (with absolute freedom in the election of their Abbot); and liberty of burying any person not under a sentence of excommunication, who should desire to be interred in their Monastery, saving the rights of the Churches from whence the bodies came. Richard II. also, in the 12th year of his reign, confirmed to the Abbot and Canons of this House all their estates, and the free election of their Abbot; and, moreover, granted to them, That in the time of a vacation neither he, nor his heirs, nor any of his officers should seize upon their temporalities, nor intermeddle with them; nor should this House be ever compelled to grant any corody or pension to any person whatsoever.

The following List of the Abbots is given by Browne Willis:

Names of the Abbots from Dr. Tanner's Collections:

PHILIP occurs Abbot, an. 1216, in the last year of King John, about thirty-two years after the Foundation; as does

MATHEW, an. 1250, 35th Henry III. After him I meet with John de Glemham, whose election was confirmed 12 Cal. Jan. 1301. His successor, as I guess, was

ROBERT. He occurs an. 1312, 6th Edw. II. as does

JOHN, an. 1390. After whom I meet with

THOMAS DE HUNTINGFIELD, who was elected to this office in Nov. 1409. I presume he was alive an. 1428; because I meet with one Thomas, Abbot, in that year; as I do with one Clement, an. 1438; and again 1540. After him,

JOHN occurs Abbot, an. 1456 and 1463; as does

RICHARD DUNMOW, an. 1475 and 1483; and then

THOMAS DOGGET, an. 1488. He died before the 9th of July 1506, in Henry the VIIth's time; in whose reign here were 18 Religious, besides the Abbot, belonging to this House: his Successor, as I guess, was

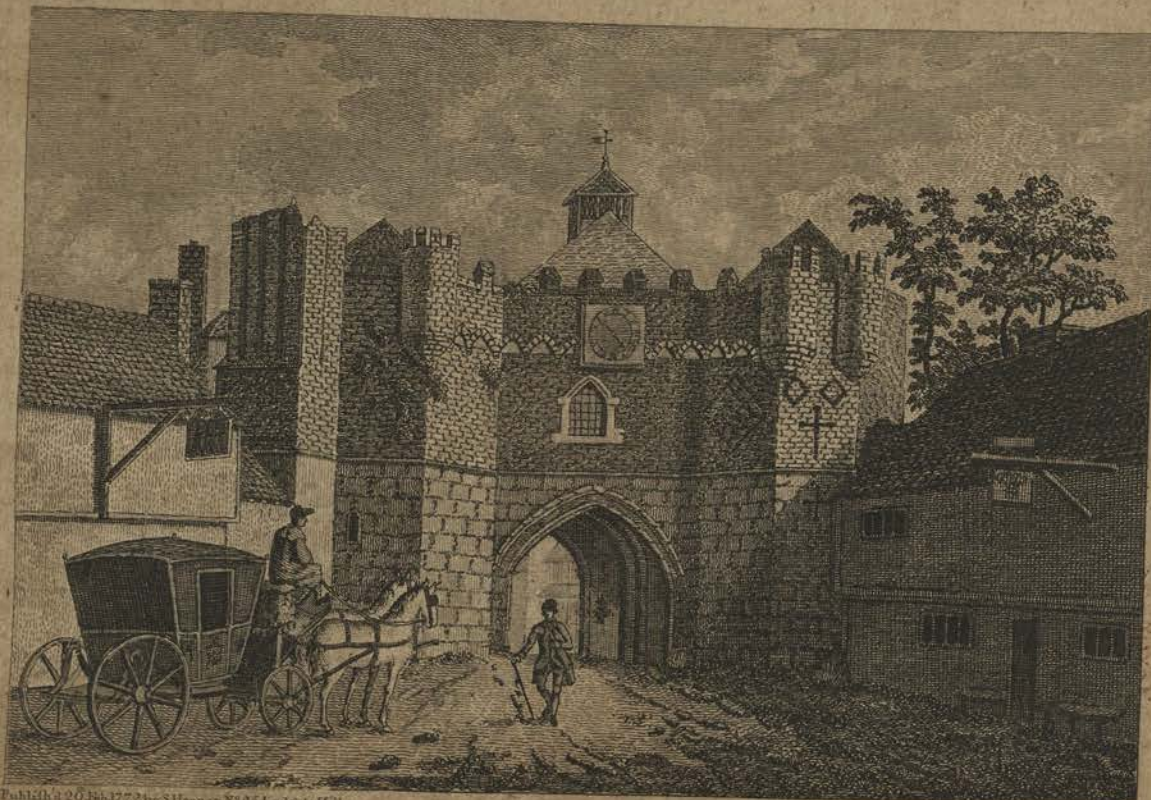
JOHN GREEN, who resigned the 21st of May, 1531, and turned Hermit; whereby room was made for

GEORGE CHARLTON, the last Abbot, whom I find possessed of this Office, an. 1533, as also at the Dissolution; when he had a pension of 20*l.* per ann. assigned him; which he enjoyed an. 1553, when there remained also in charge 2*l.* in annuities.

GREAT part of the Church, several subterraneous Chapels, and diverse Offices of the Monastery, now serving for barns and granaries, are still remaining. The Church was in length about fifty-six yards, the breadth of the middle aisle seven yards. It appears to have been a handsome building, decorated, according to the fashion of the country, with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black-squared flints with free-stone. In the walls of the Church and other buildings are many bricks of a different form from those used at present, being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. Near the west-end is a small Tower entirely of brick, seemingly built about the time of Henry VII. some ornaments of which appear to have been formed in moulds. Here too, as well as in most ruined Abbies, is shewn a subterraneous passage. This is said to communicate with Framlingham Castle.

THE Walls of the ancient Chapel of the first Monastery, near the Sea, are still standing.

This View, which shews the East Aspect, was drawn Anno 1775.



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R. B. Godfrey sculp.

ST. MATTHEW'S, OR THE WEST GATE, IPSWICH.

Is one of the four gates which formerly stood in that town: at present there are are not the least remains of more than three.

THIS gate gives its name to the *LETE*, or ward, wherein it stands, which, from it, is called the West Gate *LETE*: it was probably nominated St. Matthew's Gate from its being situated in the parish dedicated to that Evangelist.

ON the same spot formerly stood an older gate, which falling to ruin, this present building was erected, and made a gaol, in the time of King Henry the Sixth, at the voluntary expence of John de Caldwell, bailiff and portman. The lower part, to the height of about fifteen feet, is of stone; but, according to the

ST. MATTHEW'S GATE, IPSWICH.

present barbarous custom, covered with plaister. The upper part is of brick, and must be amongst the earliest buildings with those materials, it being generally allowed, that bricks, in their present form, were not used in England, till about the time of King Henry the Seventh, and then only for chimneys, palaces, or religious houses.

ADJOINING to this gate are to be seen some remains of the rampart, built in the fifth year of the reign of King John, to replace the ancient wall, thrown down by the Danes in the year one thousand, being the second time of their ravaging this town within the space of ten years.

NEAR this place formerly stood St. Mary's Chapel, commonly called the Chapel of our Lady of Grace, famous for an image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is mentioned in the third part of the Homily against Peril of Idolatry, under the title of Our Lady of Ipswich, together with Our Lady of Walsingham, and Our Lady of Wilfdone.

This drawing was made anno 1769.



A. J. 1773.

Godfrey sc.

ORFORD CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

ORFORD CASTLE stands a small distance west of the town. Neither the builder, nor the time of its construction, are positively ascertained; but that it is of Norman origin, seems evident from its being coined, and in some places cased, with Caen stone. It was probably built about the time of the Conquest; and, according to a marvellous story mentioned by Camden from Ralph de Coggeshal, was in being in the reign of Henry the First; at which time Bartholomew de Glanvil was constable thereof. Stowe, from the same authority, and naming the same constable, gives this prodigy, in the thirty-third of Henry the Second; and it is by other writers placed almost a hundred years later; namely, in the sixth year of King John. These relate it as follows.

IN the sixth year of John's reign, some fishermen of Orford, in Suffolk, took a sea-monster in their nets, resembling a man in shape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford Castle, who kept him several days; he was hairy in those parts of the body where hair grows, except the crown of his head, which was bald: his beard was long and rugged: he eat fish and flesh raw or boiled; the raw he pressed in his hands before he eat it; he would not or could not speak; though, to force him to it, the governor's servants tied him up by the heels and cruelly tormented him. He lay down on his couch at sun-set, and rose at sun-rising. The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go; having first spread three rows of strong nets to secure him; but he diving under them all, appeared beyond them; and seemed, by his often rising and diving, to deride the fishermen; who giving him over for lost, returned home; but the monster soon after followed them. He continued with them some time; but being weary of living ashore, watched an opportunity and stole away to sea.

THE spot whereon the castle stands was, it is said, formerly the center of the town. This tradition has the appearance of being founded on truth, from the great quantity of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings, constantly turned up by the plough in the fields, west and south of that edifice: besides, several of them retain the name of street annexed to their denomination of field: such as the West-

ORFORD CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

street-field, and the like; all alluding to streets formerly there situated; and it is farther confirmed by the charter of the corporation, and other authentic records. Certainly Orford was once a large and considerable trading town; till the sea throwing up a dangerous bar at the harbour's mouth, it fell to decay, and is now dwindled to a small and poor village, but still continues to send members to parliament. It is a corporation and manor, although no parish; its church being only a chapel of ease to Sudborne. The stile of the manor court is, "Sudborne cum capella de Orford."

OF the castle, there remains, at present, only the keep; its shape, a polygon of eighteen sides, described within a circle, whose radius is twenty-seven feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers, placed at equal distances on the west, north-east, and south-east sides; each tower measuring, in front, nearly twenty-two, and projecting from the main building twelve feet. They are embattled, and over-look the polygon, whose height is ninety feet; and the thickness of its walls, at bottom, twenty. At the lower part they are solid; but above are interspersed with galleries and small apartments. Round this building ran two circular ditches; one fifteen, the other about thirty-eight, feet distant from its walls: their depth measures fifteen, and at bottom they are six feet broad. These dimensions are taken from an accurate plan, communicated by a gentleman who resides on the spot.

BETWEEN the two ditches was a circular wall; part of which, opposite the south-east tower, is still remaining: it is forty feet in length, the same in height, and has a parapet and battlements. The entrance into the castle was through a square building, adjoining to the west side of the tower, on the south-east part of the polygon. To it a bridge was laid over the two ditches; the arches of which have been long choaked up. The inside of the body of the castle contained one room on a floor; it was divided into four stories, as may be seen by the holes made in the wall for the reception of the joists. There is a spiral stair-case; which, although now somewhat ruined, may be easily ascended to within twenty-feet of the top.

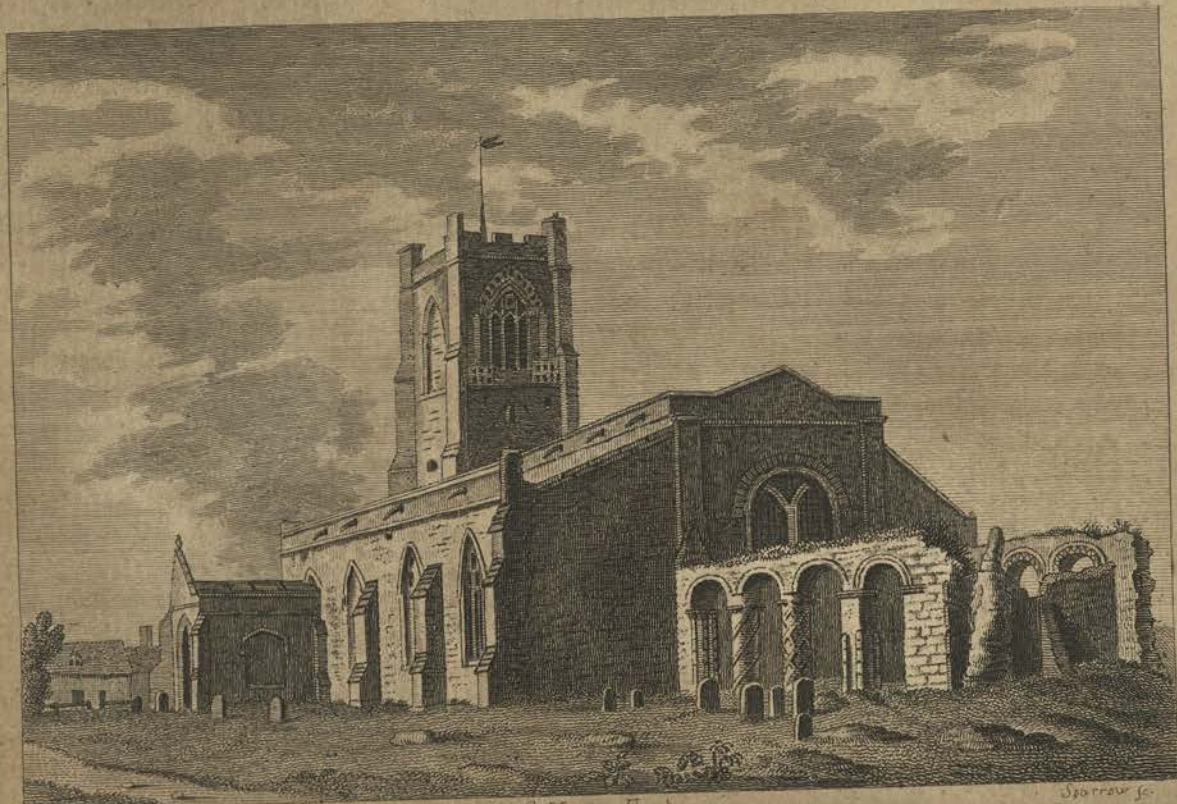
THE main building is lighted by two, and the towers by five stages of small windows.

THE inhabitants say, there was a small building, which fell down about forty years ago, that joined to the keep, and was called the kettle-house; probably it was the kitchen. Its materials have been carried away.

IN the year 1204, Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert, were appointed joint governors of this and Norwich castle; and, upon their removal, anno Domini 1215, the command of both were, in the same year, given to Hubert de Burgh. In the forty-fifth of Henry the Third, the office of governor of this castle was conferred on Philip Marmion; and three years afterwards, when the barons had taken that king prisoner, at the battle of Lewis, they entrusted it to Hugh le Dispenser.

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE says, that the descendants of Peter de la Valoines, who came over with the Conqueror, made the castle of Orford the capital seat of their barony; which, probably, must have been in the time of either Edward the First or Second: for the fourth of Edward the Third, Robert de Ufford, who married Cecilia, the daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines, had a grant for life of this town and castle. William de Ufford died seized of it, the fifth of Richard the Second, and it was part of the dowry of Isabel his wife. Upon her death, the fourth of Henry the Fifth, Robert, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, whose ancestor married Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Ufford, before mentioned, had livery of the town and castle. William Lord Willoughby died seized of the lordship of Orford, the eighteenth of Henry the Eighth, and assigned it to his wife for life. It probably came afterwards, with the estate at Sudbourne, to Sir Michael Stanhope; and descended, as that did, to the right honourable Pryce Devereux, lord viscount Hereford, of whose executors it was purchased, in the year 1754, by the right honourable the earl of Hereford, the present proprietor. It is said, that when it belonged to my Lord Hereford, he once purposed to have pulled it down for the sake of the materials; but it being a necessary sea-mark, especially for ships coming from Holland; (who, by steering so as to make the castle cover or hide the church, thereby avoid a dangerous sand-bank, called the Whiting) Government interfered, and prevented his putting this design into execution.

This drawing was made in the year 1769.



ORFORD CHAPEL, SUFFOLK.

THIS was a Chapel of Ease to Sudborn; Orford originally being only a Hamlet to that place: it had, however, a Market as early as the time of King Stephen. The Manor of Sudborn and the advowson of its Church, with this dependent Chapel, belonged formerly to the Prior and Convent of Ely. The Manor, as is said in the description of the Castle, belongs to the Earl of Hertford; the advowson is in the Crown. Sudborn is a Rectory, the Church dedicated to All Saints; it is, according to Edton, valued in the King's Books at 33 l. 6 s. 8 d.; the yearly tenths are 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Chapel of Orford is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Besides this Chapel, there was once at Orford one dedicated to St. John Baptist, and another to St. Leonard.

ORFORD Chapel, when entire, was a very large and handsome building; the outside was ornamented with flint work, according to the custom of this County; and from the stile of its Chancel, appears to be of great antiquity: but its Founder and the date of its construction are both forgotten; though, probably, like most other Chapels of Ease, it was built at the expence of the Inhabitants of Orford, assisted by the Lord of the Manor, and the donations of pious persons.

THE inside consisted of three aisles: those of the body are still remaining; but the Chancel, having fallen to ruin, has been excluded by a wall built cross the East end of the body. This Chancel has a double row of thick columns supporting circular arches, their height equal to their circumference, each measuring about twelve feet. Their surfaces are ornamented in various manners; and, what is extraordinary, the opposite ones are not alike; some having a small cylindrical moulding twisting spirally round them; some

ORFORD CHAPEL, SUFFOLK.*

are crossed lozenge fashion, being reticulated by an embossed net-work; and others, which are square, have small columns at each of their angles. The arches, in their inner sides, are decorated with the zig-zag ornament. All the carvings are sharp, and seem to have been highly finished.

THE time when this beautiful Chancel was suffered to fall to ruin is not exactly known; though the Monument of the Rev. Mr. Mason, once Rector of Sudborn, a description of which here follows, seems to shew that it was in tolerable repair about the year 1621, when that Gentleman was buried, and had his monument set up therein; an expence his Executors would not have been at, had the Chancel then been ruinous.

THIS Monument is a mural one; it stands against the South wall, and is of marble; on it is the figure of Mr. Mason, on his knees, praying at a desk, on which a large book is laid open before him; beneath is the following inscription:

“ HERE lyeth Frauncis Mason, borne in the Bishoprick of Duresme, brought up in the
 “ Univerſitie of Oxford, Batchelour of Divinity, Fellow of Merton College, after Rector
 “ of Orforde, in Suffolke, where he built the Parſonage Houſe; Chapleyne to King James.
 “ The books which he writ testify his learning. He married Elizabeth Price, daughter
 “ of Nicholas Price, Vicar of Biſſain, in Oxfordſhire, by whom he had thre children,
 “ She erected this Monument for him. He died in December 1621.

Prima Deo cui cura fuit ſacrare labores
 Cui ſtudio ſacris invigilare Libris
 Ecce ſub hoc tandem requievit marmor^e maſo
 Expectans Dominum ſpeq; fideq; ſuum.

On a triangular tablet at the bottom.

“ IN juſtice to y^e memory of ſo great a Man, who was Rector here 80 years, and above
 “ 110 years old, this monum: was removed from the ruinous Chancel, and repaired and
 “ ſet up here at the Charge of the preſent Incumbt. Joſias Alſop, B. D. Anno 1720.”

IN this laſt Inſcription there are two great miſtakes; one reſpecting the age, and the other the time that Mr. Maſon held the Rectory of Orford. In Wood's Athenæ Oxoniæſes, there is an account of him; he is there ſaid to have been born in 1566, and made Rector of Orford, Anno 1597. Now, according to the Monument, he died in the year 1621, which on reckoning makes his age only 55, and his Incumbency 24 years: by what means theſe errors crept in ſeem unaccountable.

BESIDES this there are divers other ancient funeral memorials, particularly a coffin like ſtone, with a croſs ſleury, and ſeveral braſs plates, put down about the times of Elizabeth or K. James I. The arches dividing the aiſles of the body are pointed. The font is a very elegant one, and ſeemingly ancient. It has this inſcription round its edge, but no date:—“Orate pro Animabus Johannis Cokerel & Katerina uxori ejus qui iſtam fontem in
 “ honore Dei fecerunt fieri.” Over the porch is a handſome croſs here not viſible, being only ſeen edgeways. The inſide of the arch is decorated with Kings heads; ſix on the Weſt, and five only on the Eaſt ſide.

This View, which ſhews the South-Eaſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.



18 Dec 1772.

Drawn by J. H. R.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

CARDINAL WOLSEY, willing to bestow some marks of his regard on the place of his nativity, as well as desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his great college at Oxford.

For this, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he obtained bulls from the pope for the suppression, and letters patent from the king for the site and estate of the priory of Saints Peter and Paul, a house of black canons, founded in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second, or the beginning of that of Richard the First, by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy and Alice his wife.

HERE, in the twentieth of Henry the Eighth, he founded a college, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, consisting of a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together with a grammar-school; and for its farther endowment he procured part of the possessions of the late monasteries of Snape, Dodnash, Wikes, Harkesley, Tiptree, Romborough, Felixtow, Bromehill, Bliburgh and Montjoy. The first stone was laid with great solemnity by the bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion a grand procession was made through the town, from the college to the church of our Lady.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

BUT this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its site, containing by estimation six acres, was granted, the twenty-third of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas Alverde; and, in the ninth of James the First, to Richard Percival, and Edmund Duffield.

No part of this college is now remaining, except the gate here represented, which stands adjoining to the east side of St. Peter's church-yard; the rest has been long demolished, even to the very foundations. Kirby says the first stone was not long since found in two pieces, worked up into a common wall in Woulform's Lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect: "In the year of Christ 1528, and the twentieth of Henry the Eighth, king of England, on the fifteenth of June, laid by John bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the first stone of Wolsey's College at Oxford.

THIS gate, excepting a square stone tablet on which is carved the arms of King Henry the Eighth, is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles and chimneys, flowers and other decorations, according to the fashion of that time. It was in all likelihood the great or chief gate; for as the cardinal, by setting the king's arms over a college of his own foundation, meant to flatter that monarch, it is not therefore probable he would place them on any other than the principal entrance: if this is the case, the specimen but ill agrees with the character given of the college by the writer of Wolsey's secret history, who says, it was a sumptuous building; and indeed the cardinal himself, in an exhortatory Latin preface to Lilly's Grammar, then lately published, styles it "no ways ineligible." This is the more remarkable, as at that period architects were extremely attentive to, and expended great sums in the construction of, gatehouses, which they generally made superior in magnificence to the other parts of the edifice; and it was particularly so in all the buildings erected by this cardinal.

AT present it seems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining considerably towards the street.

This view was taken anno 1772.



THE ANTIENT CRYPT, IN GUILDFORD, SURRY.

THE antient Crypt, mentioned in the description of Guildford Castle, is here represented. There is not the least tradition for what purpose, by whom, or at what time this was constructed; but, from the plainness of the work, and the shortness and solidity of the columns, which are of squared chalk, it seems to be at least coeval with the castle, to some of the outworks of which it in all probability belonged. On the opposite side of the way is another Crypt, or cellar, now belonging to the Angel; its arches are built with stone, but no communication can be traced between them, or leading to the castle. If there ever were any, they might easily be filled up in the great alterations they must have undergone since their original fabrication. At present this serves for a cellar for a private house, but the entrance is from the street; it is used as a repository for faggots, with which it was so filled in 1770, when this drawing was made, that the exact measure of it could not be taken; but, from a guess, it seems about twenty feet square, and about eight or nine high.



THE ABBEY OF BERMONDSEY, SURRY.

P L A T E I.

THE foundation of the Religious House at this place was projected and begun by Alwin Child, citizen of London, in the 16th of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1082. It was a Priory of Benedictine Monks of the Cluniac Order, and stocked at first from the Priory of La Charité sur la Loire, to which it accordingly became subordinate as a Cell. In the 45th of Edward III. A. D. 1371, it was sequestered among other alien Priories to the use of the Crown, but re-established by King Richard II. in the second year of his reign; who also, two years afterwards, in consideration of 200 marcs, enfranchised it, thereby enabling it to purchase and possess lands in its own right, and to its own use and benefit; and about 18 years after converted it into an Abbey.

THE annual revenue of this House, as in the original account, taken by commission and delivered to the King, was 548l. 2s. 5d.¹/₄; but according to a valuation taken also by Commissioners in 26th Henry VIII. 474l. 14s. 4d.¹/₄. The for-

THE ABBEY OF BERMONDSEY, SURRY.

mer of these is supposed to be the extended, the latter the clear value of its estates.

THIS House was surrendered to the Crown on the 1st Jan. 29th Henry VIII. A. D. 1537-8, by Robert Wharton, alias Parfew, the last Abbot, who had been Bishop of St. Asaph about a year and a half before, with which he was permitted to hold his Abbacy in commendam. As a farther reward of his service in this particular, he was translated to Hereford in April 1554, of which he died Bishop, 22d September 1557.

VERY little is remaining of this House, except some of the outer buildings. The Gate here represented has been taken down since the year 1756, when this drawing was made. Near a small moulding containing a zig-zag ornament, shewn just over the sitting figure on the shady side of the print, is said to have been a spot much venerated by zealous Papists, who never passed it without taking off their hats : possibly it was the burial-place of some Saint or pious person.



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CATHARINE HILL NEAR GUILDFORD SURREY.

J. Penke Sculp

CATHARINE-HILL,

IS called in ancient records, Drake-Hill; but obtained its present name from the chapel erected on its summit, which was dedicated to St. Catharine. At what time it was founded, does not certainly appear; but it is spoken of in the Pipe-Rolls of 14 Henry the Third, and in the following reign of Edward the First. The SITE, together with the chapel, was purchased of the Abby of Wherwell, Homo de Gatton, John de Mareschall, and Andrew de Brayboef, then lords of the manor of Ertindon, by Richard de Wauney, parson of St. Nicholas, in Gyldeford, for chapel of ease to him and his successors, parsons of that parish, for ever. The same Richard de Wauney, procured a charter in 2 Edward the Third, for holding a fair annually at this place, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew; which is still observed, according to the new style.



C R O Y D O N C H U R C H, S U R R Y.

CROYDON, in the County of Surry, stands ten miles south of London, and gives name to the Hundred. Its situation is low, being near the spring-head of the river Wondel. It is a market-town; the market-day on Saturday. Camden says, it was called Cradiden; in many Records it is called Croindene and Crondon. Some Antiquaries suppose, that hereabouts was the Noviomagus, mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary; and Dr. Stukely, who once supposed it to have been near Crayford in Kent, afterwards altered his opinion, and subscribed to that of its being at or near Croydon.

THE Manor of Croydon has belonged to the See of Canterbury ever since the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, as appears from Domesday Book, wherein the Church is mentioned. That Church, in all probability, stood where the present Church now stands; because, had it been built on any other than consecrated ground, its consecration would have appeared in the Register of the Archbishop in whose time it was rebuilt; the rule of the Canon Law being never to consecrate a Church unless it has been consumed by fire, defaced, or built upon unconsecrated ground. If a Church happened to be polluted by any accident, it was not reconsecrated, but only reconciled; an instance of which happened to the Church of Croydon, in the time of Archbishop Chichele, in whose Register is the entry of a Commission, dated Feb. 16th, 1417, directed to the Bishop of Sorron, to reconcile the Parish Church and Church-yard of Croydon, then lately polluted by an effusion of blood.

THE present Church is supposed to have been begun in the time of Archbishop Courtney, whose arms are to be seen on each side of the North door, and finished in that of Archbishop Chichele, whose arms are carved on each side of the West door, and who, if he did not finish it, contributed largely towards its erection, as we are informed by his Historian, Dr. Duck. It is a large and handsome structure, built mostly of stone, having a nave, chancel, and two aisles; and being adorned with a lofty square tower, crowned with pinnacles, in which is a good ring of eight bells. • It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

In this Church a Vicarage was very anciently founded, the original endowment of which cannot be found; but an ancient instrument, dated at Maydenston, 2 Id. of June, in the year 1384, temp. Archbishop Stratford, (whose Register is lost) is preserved in that of Archbishop Courtney, and contains an ordination, made by Archbishop Stratford, of what tythes were then to belong to the Rector, and what to the Vicar, settled by their mutual consent; by which it appears, the former was to have the great tythes of corn, hay, wood, and timber, all five mortuaries due at funerals, a moiety of the tythe of lambs tithed per capita, and a pension of eight marks,

C R O Y D O N C H U R C H, S U R R Y.

to be paid quarterly on the accustomed feasts by the Vicar, together with all other incomes or profits not hereafter allotted to him.

THE Vicar to have the vicarage-house and garden, and all oblations in the Church of Croydon; a moiety of the lambs tithed per capita; also all tythes of wool, calves, pigs, geese, ducks, pigeons, cheese, milk, butter, herbage, apples and other fruits, as well growing in gardens or orchards, as those dug out of the earth, flax, mustard, eggs, and merchandize; of mills and all small tythes not before allotted to the Rector; also all legacies left to the Church, which the Rectors or Vicars may receive, and all dead mortuaries; for which the said Vicars are, by themselves and another priest, to perform divine service, and to have the ministering of the bread, wine, candles, and other necessaries used in the celebration of the divine offices. They are also to find such books, vestments, and ornaments as are usually found by the Rectors and Vicars. They are to pay the accustomed tenths and other impositions laid on the Church of England, according to the known taxation of 101. sterling. The Rector to repair the chancel, its roofs and walls, within and without; and to be at all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, happening to the said Church. It was also decreed that the Vicar and his successors should make oath to the Rector, that they will not be guilty of any fraud or deceit respecting the portion due to the Rector. Lastly, the Archbishop reserves to himself and his successors the power of augmenting or lessening the income of this Vicarage, if he shall think proper so to do.

ACCORDING to an ancient Valor Beneficiorum in the Bodleian Library, made the 20th of Edward I. which formerly belonged to Sir Henry Spelman, the part of which relative to Surry is printed by Aubrey, the Church of Croydon is valued at 60 marks, the Vicarage at fifteen.

IN the 11th of Edward II. there was an Inquisition ad quod damnum, previous to an exchange between Archbishop Reynolds and the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey, in which the Archbishop was to give them the Advowson of this Church, then belonging to him, for one hide of land and two mills in Winchesflete, with the appurtenances, valued at 28l. 12s. 11d. subsequent to which, there is an Instrument in the Register of the said Archbishop, appropriating the said Church accordingly. This act not being dated, and besides being crossed out, gives occasion to surmise the appropriation never took place; especially as the Archbishops continued to present to the Rectory till the time of Archbishop Courtney, in whose time there was an exchange of this Advowson for the Manor of Waddon, made between that Archbishop and the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey; when the King's Licence and the Pope's Bull being obtained, and Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, acting as the Pope's sole delegate, it was settled by a decree dated Jan. 16, 1390, and agreed by an indenture 14th of Richard II. that the collation and patronage of the Vicarage should remain in the Archbishop and his successors, who should name two proper persons to the Prior and Convent, one of which they were to chuse.

THE most probable account that can be given of this composition is, that the annual value of the Church was 100, and that of the Manor only 80 marks per ann. At the Dissolution of the Convent of Bermondsey, the great tythes were granted to - - - , and the right of presentation reverted to the see of Canterbury, and is now a Peculiar belonging to it. The present owner of the great tythes is the Right Hon. Viscount Montacute. The Vicarage-House, situated in the Church-yard, was built at the sole expence of the late Archbishop Wake, who expended thereupon near 700l. In this Church were formerly two Chauntries; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the other to St. Nicholas: the first founded before Anno 1402, by Sir Reginald de Cobham, Sire de Steresburgh, and endowed with lands and tenements to the value of 16l. 1s. 2d. per ann.: the other by John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, about the year 1443, and benefited in like manner to the annual amount of 14l. 4s. 6d. At the Dissolution of these Chauntries temp. Edward VI. the then incumbent Chaplains had each an annual pension of 6l. 13s. 4d. assigned them for life.

IN this Church are several remarkable Monuments, particularly those of the following Archbishops, Grindal, Whitgift, and Sheldon. This last is much admired for its exquisite workmanship; and was executed under the direction of Joseph Latham, the City Mason, who lived near Fleet Ditch. It was entirely finished by English workmen, about the year 1683. The Archbishops Wake and Potter are also buried here; the latter without any monument or memorial.

THE windows of this Church were once ornamented with fine painted glafs. Mr. Aubrey says, that in the late Civil Wars, one Bleafe was hired for half a crown per day to break them. The Church-wardens in a late repair, since the year 1762, when this Drawing was made, have completed what he left undone, by taking away most of the ancient Gothic window-frames, and putting up modern ones in their places, which by no means harmonise with the rest of the Building.



2 June 1772.

CROYDON PALACE, SURRY.

THIS was originally the Manor house. It is supposed to have been built between the years 1066 and 1087, about which time the Manor of Croydon was given by William the Conqueror to Archbishop Lanfranc, by whom it is probable it was erected; as, according to Eadmer the Monk, he built much in the villis belonging to the Archbishop.

THE loss of ancient records renders it impossible to ascertain the different additions and alterations of the earlier periods.

ARCHBISHOP Kilwordby is the first who appears to have resided at Croydon. At his resignation anno 1278, the houses and castles belonging to the See of Canterbury were so much out of repair, that his successor expended on them 3000 marks, some part of which was in all likelihood laid out upon this house. In the Reg. Peckham. fol. 111, an ordination in the chapel of this house is mentioned as early as the year 1283.

THE Steward's accounts shew that certain repairs were done here by Archbishop Winchelsea, or his successor; at which time the buildings seem to have been entirely of timber, no other workmen but carpenters being employed about them. In the same roll two curious circumstances occur, which, tho' not immediately in point to the subject here treated of, are worthy of notice. One is a charge for thirty cart-loads of coals bought by the Bailiff of Burstowe, and conveyed to Croydon; the cost of which, carriage included, was LIII s. 1x d. By the other (among the expences of the kitchen-garden), certain sums appear to have been expended on the vineyard; which corroborates the assertion of Somner in his Antiquities of Canterbury, who says, that in the time of Henry de Estria (who was Prior of Canterbury from the 11th Ides of April 1285, to the 6th Ides of April 1331), the church of Canterbury was plentifully furnished with vines; as at Colton, Berton, St. Martin's, Chertham, Brook, and Hollingbourne, all Manors of the same. This shews that wine was in former times commonly made in England, and, also, that it was probably very good, when the persons for whom it was made are considered.

By frequent repairs, alterations, and additions, this Mansion, from a very small one, encreased to its present size. At first, it is said to have been so small that the Archiepiscopal

CROYDON PALACE, SURRY.

Acts were executed in the bed-chamber of the Archbishop, and were dated 'Juxta lectum Domini,' and 'ad pedes lecti : ' tho' this, perhaps, might have been at a time of sickness when he was confined to his room ; or through an affected stile of humility, rather than the want of a spare chamber ; but about the time of Archbishop Courtney, the principal chamber occurs on these occasions.

DURING the Episcopacy of Archbishops Arundell and Stafford great repairs were done to the buildings of this Mansion, some more trifling in that of Archbishop Bouchier and the succeeding Incumbents ; and tho' it does not appear that it was ever entirely rebuilt, it is not to be doubted but it has totally changed both its form and materials more than once since its first erection.

THIS Building is not by any means, in point either of magnificence or conveniency, fit for the habitation of an Archbishop of Canterbury ; neither can much be said in favour of its salubrity, its situation being low and surrounded with water.

PART of it is of brick, which Doctor Ducarel (from whose manuscript History of this Palace, preserved in the Archbishop's Library, at Lambeth, this account is taken) supposes to be one of the oldest brick buildings in England.

AT the upper end of the Great Hall are the Arms of Edward the Confessor, carved in stone, empaling the Arms of England as borne by Henry VI. supported by two Angels ; another beneath it holding a scroll with this motto :

DNE. SALVVM FAC REGE, &c.

THESE were removed from a passage by one of the Archbishops, and are supposed to have been set up in the year 1444, when Henry VI. wrote to the Convocation to cause the Translation of Edward the Confessor to be kept throughout his Province as a Double Feast and Holiday ; to which the Archbishop and Convocation consented. There are about it diverse other Coats, particularly those of Richard Duke of York, Archbishop Stafford, and his relations Archbishop Laud, Juxon, and Herring. In the Guard Chamber are diverse others.

MOST of the Archbishops have resided here at different times, except Archbishops Iſle, Whitlesey, Sancroft, and Tillotson.

THE Registers of Archbishop Mapeham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwerdin, being lost, nothing can be said of them. No public Acts of Archbishop Abbot are dated from hence.

HERE Archbishop Parker entertained Q. Elizabeth with her retinue, on Wednesday the 14th July, 1575, for seven days ; after which she went a progress into Kent, when she was again magnificently entertained by him at his Palace at Canterbury, on Monday, the 7th of September, which happened to be her birth-day.

AFTER the death of Archbishop Laud, this Mansion and Estate were wrested from the See of Canterbury, and offered to sale, a particular survey being made for that purpose, 17 March, 1646 ; wherein the materials of the house, which was to be taken down, were valued at £. 1200. It was then leased to the Earl of Nottingham, after which it came into the possession of Sir Wm. Brereton, General of the Cheshire forces, who turned the Chapel into a kitchen ; in which state it continued till the Restoration, Anno 1660 ; when Archbishop Juxon repaired and fitted it up, as appears by his arms on several parts of the building. In the windows of the Gallery was the following inscription with a diamond, supposed by Archbishop Wake, who rebuilt that Gallery, to be written by Archbishop Laud (now preserved in the MS. Library at Lambeth) :

Memorand. Ecclia de
Micham. Cheme & Stone cum alijs
fulgure combustæ sunt
Januar. 14. 1638-9
Omen avertat Deus.

This View was drawn Anno 1769.



20. April 1773.

Godfrey Sculp.

FARNHAM CASTLE, SURRY.

[PLATE I.]

THIS Castle stands on a hill in a pleasant park, north of, and overlooking the town of, Farnham, and is one of the mansions of the Bishops of Winchester. It was built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, who died anno 1171. Lewis, the Dauphin, possessed himself of it the 11th of June, 1216; but it was shortly after recovered by King Henry the Third; and, in the course of the Barons wars of that reign, levelled with the ground. It was, however, afterwards rebuilt by the Bishop of Winchester; and, in the time of the Civil Wars, was garrisoned and commanded by Sir John Denham for the King; but he, retiring to His Majesty at Oxford, left it to the mercy of Waller, the Parliament's General, who

FARNHAM CASTLE, SURRY.

blowed it up the 29th of December, 1642. On the 4th of July, 1648, the Commons ordered an enquiry to be made into its state, and gave special directions to render it indefensible.

At the Restoration, Doctor George Morley, Bishop of Worcester, being translated to the see of Winchester, raised a considerable sum of money, by leasing out Waltham Park, and by the tenements built out of his palace in Southwark ; this, with much more from his private fortune, he laid out in purchasing Winchester House at Chelsea, and in repairing his other episcopal mansions. In particular, he expended eight thousand pounds in repairing or rebuilding this castle, which was executed without the least taste or judgment, the present edifice being neither handsome or convenient. It stands a little to the southward of the ruins of the Keep of the old Castle, is built of brick, and probably was patched up out of some of the old offices.



FARNHAM CASTLE, SURRY.

PLATE II.

THIS plate shews the eastern side and shattered walls of the Keep, or antient part of the castle, not seen in the former view. It was a polygon of no great area, seemingly hexagonal, and flanked by towers now almost totally demolished.

A FLIGHT of stairs leads to what was the first story of this building, where there is a kind of platform, elevated about twenty feet from the ground; from hence, in 1761, when this view was drawn, the remains of some chimney-pieces were still visible in the ruins of the Towers.

THE walls here are uncommonly weak, their thickness scarcely exceeding two feet; they are built chiefly of stone, here and there slightly interspersed with brick. Near this spot many human bones have been dug up.

ROUND the Keep runs an outer stone wall, garnished with small towers, and environed by a ditch.



2 June 1772.

Hall Sc.

GUILDFORD CASTLE, SURRY.

OF this castle very little is mentioned in history; and not only Camden and Leland, but even Aubury and Salmon, who wrote the antiquities of this county, content themselves with simply mentioning its existence: neither is its founder, or the era of its construction, known. The first time it occurs in story, is a little before the Conquest; namely, in the year 1037, when it was the theatre where was acted the following tragedy.

HAROLD, surnamed Harefoot, being, by the intrigues of the Earl Goodwin, acknowledged King of Wessex, in opposition to the sense of the people, which favoured Hardicanute, son of the late King, then absent in Denmark, his mother Emma, an ambitious woman, fearful of losing thereby her influence in the government, entertained the design of procuring the crown for her son Alfred, or his brother Edward, the fruits of her marriage with King Etheldred.

FOR this purpose she obtained permission of Harold to send for her two sons from Normandy, whom she had not seen since her second marriage. Goodwin, who was a man of great sagacity, soon perceived her intentions, although, to prevent suspicion, she pretended to be totally occupied at Winchester, in works of devotion; he, therefore, determined to get these Princes into his hands, and, for this end, persuaded the King to send them an invitation to spend a few days at his court. This invitation puzzled Emma, who saw the risk of trusting them with a man whose interest it was to destroy them: but, on the other hand, hoping by their presence at court, to form a party amongst the nobility, without which she could not entertain the least hopes of success in her machinations; she therefore embraced what she thought a medium between the two extremes: this was, to suffer one son to go, and to detain the other with her, under some specious pretences; hoping that, in case Harold harboured any bad design, he would defer it till he had both the brothers in his power. Alfred accordingly set out, attended by a large retinue of Normans.

GOODWIN had so contrived it, that the reception of this Prince was deputed to his care; he accordingly met him at Guild Down, near this place, and with all semblance of respect and honourable treatment, brought him to Guildford Castle, under pretence of refreshment. Here he threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately seized, conducted to Ely, and after his eyes were put out, shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants, by order of Goodwin, were tortured with great cruelty, and afterwards twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, nine were killed, and only the tenth saved; and this was again repeated on the wretched survivors of the first slaughter. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus put to death.

BROMPTON mentions a hellish kind of torture used here; the same that was afterwards practised in the Irish massacre in 1641; which was, they ripped up the bellies of some of those people, and tying one end of their bowels

GUILDFORD CASTLE, SURRY.

to a post, made them run round that post till all their entrails were wound upon it. For the honour of humanity, this story of Goodwin's perfidy and cruelty does not remain uncontroverted, being not only differently related by some authors, but absolutely contradicted by William of Malmbury.

IN the year 1216, Lewis, the Dauphin of France, having landed his forces at Sandwich, in Kent, the twenty-first of May, in consequence of an invitation from the barons to accept the crown, possessed himself of this castle on the ninth of June following.

THE tenth of Henry the Third, William de Coniers was governor of it for the King; as were afterwards, about the thirtieth and fifty-third year of the same reign, Elias Maunfel, and William de Aguillon; and in 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward the First, it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that King, in part of her dowry.

IN the fifteenth of Edward the Second, Oliver de Burdegala was governor, as appears by a writ of privy-seal, preserved in Maddox's History of the Exchequer, then directing that castle to be furnished with provisions and munition.

IT had been used as a common goal, at least, as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward the First, when Edward de Say, keeper of the King's prisoners there, had orders to repair it, if necessary. In the forty-first of Edward the Third, it was given to the sheriff, both for a goal and a dwelling-house for himself: how much longer it was appropriated to that use does not appear. In the first year of Richard the Second, Sir Simon Burleigh, knight, was constable; from which time, there is a hiatus in the history of this castle, till the year 1611, when it was granted by King James the First to Francis Carter of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married — Goodyer, esquire, of Alton, Hants. Goodyer had two daughters, joint-heiresses; one married to — Tempest, esquire; the other to Rolfe. Tempest had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday; which Loveday, and Tempest, junior, are the present joint proprietors.

THIS castle stands to the south of the High-street, on an eminence, overlooking, and within one hundred and fifty yards of, the river Wey; but is commanded towards the south by a hill, which, at a small distance, is higher than the top of the building. From the foundations of many walls, as well as several foundations in the town, it is evident, this was once a very extensive building. Two of these are remarkable: one, the cellar of the Angel, on the north side of the High-street, where there are several arches and pillars: the other, that of a private house, on the south side of the same street; it is a low vault, about eight feet high, supported by several short strong columns, from which branch out arches crossing in different directions, all built of squared chalk.

THE part of the castle now remaining was the Keep; it is nearly square, each side measuring on the outside forty-four, and its height seventy feet; the walls, which are of chalk, cased on the outside with sand-stone and flint, are ten feet thick: in them are cavities, which shew the remains of several apartments: the window cases are formed, some with stone, others with brick, said to be Roman: these windows being near the top, the truth or falsehood of this assertion cannot be easily ascertained. On the walls of what was the second story, are several rude figures, deeply scratched in the chalk, representing a crucifixion; St. Christopher carrying Christ; a king, or bishop, lying at full length under a Gothic canopy, and a square Saxon pilaster. Whether these were done, as tradition relates, by a noble person confined here, or are the work of some wag to deceive the painful antiquary, I will not take upon me to determine.

THE roof of this building was taken off about a hundred and fifty years ago, being then much decayed. This circumstance is related by an inhabitant of Guildford, whose grandfather saw it done, being then about ten or twelve years of age. On the easternmost part of the south side, is a small machicolation: on the west side, leading to Castle-street, is still remaining an ancient gate, which has a groove for a herse, or portcullis; adjoining to this, and hereabouts, are several scattered pieces of wall.

IN the chalky cliff on which the castle stands, about two hundred yards south-west of that building, is a large cavern, or rather suite of caverns; the entrance is near Quarry-street, facing towards the west, from whence there is a small descent into a cave, about forty-five feet long, twenty wide, and nine or ten high: near the entrance on either hand are two lower passages, which, when I saw them, were nearly closed up by the fragments of fallen chalk; but, according to a plan made by Mr. Bunce, a stone-mason, anno 1763, that on the north-side stretches towards the north-west seventy-five feet, opening by degrees from two to twelve feet; from this passage on the north-east side, run five chambers, or cavities, of different sizes; the least being seventy, and the largest one hundred, feet in length; their breadths are likewise various, but all widen gradually from their entrance; the biggest, before mentioned, from two to twenty-two feet.

ON the south side of the entrance, as I have before observed, is another passage which opens into a large cave, shaped somewhat like a carpenter's square, or the letter L, the angle pointing due south, its breadth upwards of thirty, and the length of its two sides taken together, above one hundred and twenty feet: the height of these excavations is not mentioned; neither is there any section annexed to the plan. For what purpose these places could be formed is not easy to guess; if only for the chalk, the workmen were bad economists of their labour.

A variety of ridiculous stories are told by the common people concerning this place, which, according to custom, is by them held to be a subterraneous passage leading to the castle.

This drawing was made in the year 1763.



L A M B E T H P A L A C E, S U R R Y.
P L A T E I.

THIS is one of the palaces of the archbishop's of Canterbury. It is situated on the western bank of the river Thames, and is a large but irregular pile, built at different times, and without attention to any particular plan.

THE following particulars are chiefly extracted from a M.S. historical account drawn up by doctor Andrew Coltae Du-carrel, from the registers of the see, and other authentick records, and deposited in the archiepiscopal library.

LAMBETH, in the time of the Saxons, is said to have been a royal manor. Its name is by Camden, Lambard and others, derived from Lam, mud, and hythe a Harbour, *i. e.* sinus luteus, or muddy harbour. It is also variously written, as Lome-hith, Lambhithe, Lamuda, and in domesday Lanchei.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor, it was part of the estates of his sister Goda, and afterwards of Eustace, earl of Bologne, who gave it to the bishop and church of Rochester, reserving to himself the patronage of the church.

AFTER the Norman conquest it was seized by the crown, and part of it granted to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, but restored by William Rufus, who added to his gift the church of St. Mary's at Lambeth, as appears by his grant in the Textus Roffensis; and it was among other manors confirmed to the church of Rochester for the maintenance of the monks, with no other reserve out of it than a provisional rent, then valued at xl. that was to be contributed to the bishop by way of exennium or hospitable entertainment, according to the appointment of Gundulf, on the festival of St. Andrew every year, and which sum is still paid by the Dean and Chapter. The proportion of the manor of Lambeth to this contribution was settled at, unum Salmonem, et dimid, Millen de Lampridis. The manor of Lambeth continued in the church of Rochester, till the year 1197, when it was by bishop Gilbert de Glanville, and the monks, exchanged with Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, for the manor of Darent in Kent, with the church, and the chapel of Helles, and a sheep-walk, called Etnerth in Clive; this exchange was confirmed by the kings Richard the 1st and John, Pope Celestine, and the prior and convent of Christ's church, Canterbury.

BEFORE this, archbishop Baldwin had obtained certain lands here by an exchange with the monks, with an intent to found a college of secular canons, who were to have been the chapter of the archbishop, independent of the monks of Canterbury, by whom the election of the archbishops had been then newly usurped; by this he meant to humble the whole order of monks, and to prevent their interfering in the civil and ecclesiastical constitutions of the kingdom; a plan that seems to have been concerted between the king and that prelate.

BUT in order more perfectly to understand this matter, we must look back into our ecclesiastical history. Ever since king Edgar had thrust the monks (the standing army of the popes) into the monasteries and cathedrals, in the room of the secular clergy, they endeavoured by degrees to influence the elections of their superiors, and even of the bishops and archbishops; these incroachments our monarchs saw with concern, and strove to restrain. Henry the Second in particular, who had so much suffered from the insolence of Becket, contrived a method with Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, which, if it succeeded, might in time humble and reduce the monks to their duty, or at least put it out of their power to become troublesome.

THE way was this; Baldwin was to found a college for secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury; the better to cover his design, he pulled down the church there, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and proposed, after it was rebuilt, to dedicate it to the honor of St. Stephen and Thomas Becket; he had not only the royal assent and approbation, but was also au-

L A M B E T H P A L A C E, S U R R Y.

thorized by a bull of pope Urban the Third, with a grant of the fourth part of the offerings made at the tomb of that pretended martyr, for the carrying on of this work. But notwithstanding Baldwin's precaution to hide his secret design, the monks foresaw, that if this college was perfected, it might not only withdraw the archbishops from their residence amongst them, but also induce those prelates to make choice of that place as well for consecrating bishops, as the chrysm for the use of the diocese; besides, that being dedicated to Becket, might divide the devotions and donations of the people, and still worse, the college might in time be made the mother church of the diocese, and the secular canons the chapter, which would deprive the monastery of their usurped power of choosing the archbishops.

ACTUATED by these considerations, they stirred up the whole body of monks and people, and appealed to the pope, from whom they were sure to meet with countenance. The archbishop, however, pursued his work, and not having stone ready for his chapel, erected one of wood, solemnly consecrated it, and placed therein secular priests or canons; alledging, he had only fulfilled the intentions of both Anselm and Becket, and therefore refused to appear to the appeal. The monks nevertheless still prosecuted their suit at Rome by gifts, requests, and repeated appeals, till they prevailed on pope Urban the Third, to send an order to archbishop Baldwin, not only to stop his work, but also to demolish it, and make void every thing he had done. Urban dying, and being succeeded by Gregory, with whom Baldwin had great interest, he again set his design on foot, and to give the monks the less umbrage, by fixing it at a considerable distance from Canterbury, procured from the monks of Rochester certain lands in Lambeth in exchange. When the demolition of the church at Hackington could not be avoided, it was agreed, that the foundation should be translated to Lambeth, which agreement was made by king Richard the First, with the concurrence of the bishops and barons, and sealed with their seals. Thus authorized the archbishop, transported by water, the stones, timber, and other materials which he had prepared for his college, and began the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth, but he did not live to finish it, and his successor, Reginald, surviving him only forty-nine days, nothing more was done towards its completion.

HUBERT WALTER, the next archbishop, resumed the work in good earnest, and procured the church and manor of Lambeth, which he caused to be confirmed to himself and successors by king Richard the First, anno 1197, as has before been related.

ONE would have thought, that removing the intended college so far from Canterbury might have put an end to the fears of the monks; yet so tenacious were they of their favourite and newly assumed right of electing the archbishops, that they opposed it with all their might, and sent one of their body to remonstrate to the archbishop against this foundation; he, on his part, made them several concessions and equitable proposals, but all would not do; and they privately sent to Rome two of their body, and obtained from pope Innocent a bull, conceived in so haughty a stile, as might better have become an eastern tyrant, than a Christian prelate; for he not only ordered, that the college at Lambeth should be demolished, and the canons turned out, but also threatened, that if it was not done in thirty days, he would command the bishops, of the province of Canterbury, not to own the archbishop as their metropolitan, and would suspend him from his office as bishop; and in a letter afterwards to the king, he had these insolent expressions, That he held the place of God upon earth, and without distinction of persons he would punish the men and the nations that presumed to oppose his commands. As for the chapel at Lambeth, when it was just finished, anno 1199, all the differences about it being put to a reference, the arbitrators awarded, anno 1202, that the chapel should be pulled down to the ground, and that the archbishop might here at Lambeth, or any other spot than the foundation of the former chapel, build an ordinary church, and place therein not less than thirteen, nor more than twenty premonstratensian canons, and endow the same with one hundred pounds a year, upon condition, that no bishop should be there consecrated, no councils held, no monks admitted, no orders conferred, &c. But the archbishop did not think fit to build one upon these disagreeable and humiliating terms. Lambeth, however, was advantaged by this dispute, which procured it the honour of being made the residence of the archbishops.

THE first archbishop who resided here was Stephen Langton, who dwelt in the ancient manor house, which he greatly repaired, as well as his palace at Canterbury; his residence here is proved by some publick acts; of this house there is no account or description.

IN 1216, archbishop Boniface obtained a bull from pope Urban the Fourth, for disposing of the fourth part of the offerings made at Becket's tomb to pious uses, and had leave at the same time to rebuild his houses in a fit place at Lambeth, or to build new ones; so that he seems to have been the first founder of the present palace. Undoubtedly it was gradually enlarged and improved by the succeeding archbishops; most of whom, as appears by the registers of the see, made it the chief place of their residence.

THE successive additions made to this house since archbishop Kilwardby here follow; those prior to that prelate cannot be ascertained; owing to his taking away, when made cardinal and bishop of Portua, not only the jewels, plate and money of the see, but also the register books, as appears from the register of archbishop Peckham, his successor, who in vain sent divers procurators to Rome to recover them.

A. D. 1321, Archbishop Reynolds caused diverse repairs to be done here; in the steward's account of which are mentioned the following apartments, the great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber next the hall, wardrobe next the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen, bake-house, great gate at the entrance, also the poultry-room, the wharf, mill near the postern, and Wallum super Tamisiam.

IN 1381, During Wat Tyler's insurrection, the rebels not only beheaded archbishop Sudbury, then high-chancellor, but a party plundered this palace; the damage done to the building was, in all likelihood, repaired by the two succeeding archbishops, William Courtney and Thomas Arundel; but the most considerable improver was archbishop Chichele, who, between the years 1424 and 1445, expended great sums on this house, as is evident from his steward's accounts. Among the works of this munificent archbishop was that great tower, now called the Lollards Tower, at the west end of the chapel, built the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth, in the years 1434 and 1435; to make room for which, there was an old stone building taken down and cleared away. All the expences of this tower are particularly set down in the steward's accounts of those years; whereby it appears, that the whole amounted to £278. 2s. 11½d. Every foot in height of this tower, including the whole circumference, cost 13s. 4d. for the work; the iron work used about the windows and doors weighed thirteen hundred and twenty-two pounds and a half, which, at three half-pence per pound, cost £10. 14s. 11½d. Three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower; the stair-case is said to be eighty-eight feet high. On the west side was a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image cost 33s. and 4d. A bricklayer's and a tyler's wages were then by the day, with victuals, 4d. without victuals 5½d. but most of this tower was done by the great, or according to admeasurement.

THIS view, which represents the great gate or entrance into the palace, was drawn anno 1773.



LAMBETH PALACE, SURRY.

PLATE II.

BESIDES the necessary repairs which so large a pile of buildings constantly required, many additions were made by the several Archbishops. The most material here follow :

ARCHBISHOP STAFFORD is supposed to have built the coach-house, it being the same kind of brick-work as the east and west sides of Croydon Palace built by him: Archbishop Morton, who was a great improver of all the Archi-episcopal Houses, finding this much out of repair, about the year 1490 re-edified great part of it, particularly the Great Tower next the Gateway, and the Gateway itself.

ARCHBISHOP WARHAM testifies, in his last will, that he had expended 30,000*l.* in repairing and beautifying his houses; and prays, upon that account, that his successors would forbear suit for dilapidations against his executors. How much was laid out at Lambeth is not specified.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER, his immediate successor, built the Great Parlour, now called the Steward's Parlour; and also erected in the garden a curious summer-house of exquisite workmanship, chiefly contrived by his Chaplain, Dr. John Prout, afterwards bishop of Winchester. This building has been taken down by the present Archbishop.

CARDINAL POLE built a certain gallery towards the east, at Lambeth, and some few rooms adjoining. Indeed, the whole site of brick-buildings fronting the west, between the Lollard's Tower and the Great Court, seem to be of his constructing. His motto, "*Esote prudentes sicut serpens, et innocentes sicut columbae*," being painted on some of the windows with the representation of a dove and serpent. The Cloyster, under the gallery, is also thought to have been built or repaired by him.

In 1570, and 1571, Archbishop Parkes, who was a great builder, repaired and beautified this palace. The great Hall he covered with shingles, and made entirely the Long Bridge that reaches into the Thames; repaired the Solarium, or Summer-house, built by Cranmer, as also the two Aqueducts conveying water to the house and garden, and constructed subterraneous drains communicating with the Thames, whereby the house was cleansed and kept sweet. These drains are so high, that a man may stand upright in them.

LAMBETH PALACE, SURRY.

FROM the arms of Archbishop Bancroft, which are set up in the Servants' Hall, it should seem that he either built or repaired it.

IN the year 1422, August 19th, and Nov. 24th, this palace suffered much in the troubles of King Charles the First: some soldiers, under pretence of searching for arms, broke open the doors, defaced the organ, and committed other violences; and on May 1st, 1643, the Chapel windows were defaced, and the steps torn up. On the 9th of the same month, all the books and goods of Archbishop Laud were seized, and the palace for a while made a prison for the Royalists. After the beheading of the King, Lambeth House fell to the share of Colonel Scot, who turned the Chapel into a hall, or dancing-room; and for that purpose removed the monument of Archbishop Parkes, who was buried there; and also pulled down the Great Hall to make money of the materials, and committed other ravages; so that, at the Restoration, it was in many places in a very ruinous condition.

THESE ruins were mostly repaired by Archbishop Juxon, who particularly rebuilt the Great Hall; the expence of which amounted to 10,500*l*. Archbishop Sheldon completed these repairs with some improvements; and, as some say, built the present Library.

ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT built the kitchen about the year 1685, from which time the old one hath been made a passage. He also built part of the new buildings adjoining to the south end of the Great Hall, and a stair-case leading from the Picture-gallery to the garden.

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON continued those new buildings towards the Gate-house, and altered the windows of the Archbishop's lodgings, in painting, white-washing, glazing, and wainscoting. During the three years and seven months of his incumbency, he expended near 8000*l*.

ARCHBISHOP TENNISON erected a rabbit-house without being authorized by a royal licence, and is said to have laid out above 200*l*. per annum in repairs.

THE Laundry was built by Archbishop Wake, who for that purpose pulled down an old house, in which Mr. Tennison formerly lived.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER expended a considerable sum in repairing and beautifying the Chapel; he also new-flated the Great Hall, cleared the drains, and made divers improvements.

HIS Grace, the present Archbishop, has displayed an elegant taste in the additions and alterations made by him in this Palace, whereby it is rendered both more pleasant and convenient. In these he must undoubtedly have expended a considerable sum of money.

The View hereto prefixed, shews the east, and part of the north front of the Palace, with Lambeth Church, as it appears from the kitchen-garden, near the hot-house. It also exhibits two remarkable fig-trees nailed against the house. These are of the white-Merfaillies, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southmost is 28 inches, of the other 21. On the south-side of the building is another tree of the same age, but not seen in this View. Its circumference at the bottom is 28 inches.

THE tradition relative to these trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumstances. Fig-trees were, it is generally allowed, brought into England in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and it seems likely that Cardinal Pole, who had long resided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating those fruits to which he had been there accustomed. And to the objection arising from their great age, it may be answered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flourish, if properly cultivated. And besides that, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and instances of two very antient ones, the times of whose plantation are well ascertained.

THE first of these stands at Mitcham, in the garden of the Manor-house, formerly the private estate of Archbishop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his descendants. It is likewise of the white sort; and is confidently asserted to have been planted by Archbishop Cranmer. Its branches are very low, but its stem, which measures thirty inches in girth, has every possible mark of great age.

IN the Dean's garden at Winchester, there was also, in the year 1757, a very antient fig-tree, whose fruit was of the small red sort. It was inclosed in a wooden frame, with a glass-door and two windows on each side of it, for the admission of sun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain.

ON the stone-wall to which the tree was nailed there was a plaistering, and several inscriptions in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages: one of them in the latter mentioning, that in the year 1623, King James the First, as is there said, "Tasted of the fruit of this fig-tree with great pleasure." The other inscriptions were passages in the Old and New Testaments, all alluding to the fig-tree. This tree has been suffered to perish for want of necessary repairs to the frame-work.

AT Oxford, in the garden of the Regius Professor of Hebrew is a fig-tree brought from the East, and planted by Dr. Pocock in the year 1648, which is this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

As the digression respecting these trees is a piece of Horti-cultural History, it is hoped the Reader will pardon its being here inserted.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



May 2. 1775. J. Hooper del.

G. Kneller sc.

L A M B E T H P A L A C E, S U R R Y.

P L A T E III.

THIS View represents the north side of the Palace, as it appears from the Bowling-Green. The building immediately over the Piazza, is the Picture Gallery. That towards the right, in which three pointed windows are seen, is the Chapel. The farthest Tower towards the right is the Lollard's Tower.

HAVING in the former Descriptions mentioned the several Archbishops who either built or repaired the different parts of this Mansion, it remains to take a cursory view of the various apartments, and the things worthy notice therein, simply naming those which contain nothing curious.

T H E C H A P E L.

THAT there was a Chapel here from the first foundation of the House, is indubitable. Indeed, it appears, here was more than one, and also several Oratories. The lower part of the present Chapel seems to be the most ancient part of the whole edifice; being fine high arches, which, with the roof, are built with stone, now serving for cellars and vaults. There seem to be the remains of an old bake-house. This building was repaired in 1280, and a new one, or a new altar (for the words of the Record are ambiguous), consecrated in 1407. It was likewise again repaired and beautified by Abp. Laud. The windows here had very fine painted glass, put up by Abp. Morton, representing the History of the World from the Creation to the day of Judgment: Three lights in a window: the two side-lights contained the Types in the Old Testament, and the middle lights the Anti-types. The repairing of these windows, by Abp. Laud, was objected to him, as a mark of his inclination to Popery. They were totally defaced by the Puritans.

It has before been related, that this Chapel was by Colonel Scot converted into a dancing-room. At that time the body of Abp. Parker was taken out of his tomb here, his monument demolished, and the lead in which he was wrapped stripped off and sold, and the corpse buried in a dunghill. After the Restoration, Sir William Dugdale hearing of this by chance, acquainted Abp. Sancroft therewith, by whose pious care the body was discovered, and again decently deposited in the spot from whence it had been taken. Over it is an inscription cut in marble, importing, that "The body of Mathew the Archbishop there rests at last." Another monument to his memory, recounting the demolition of his tomb and ignominious treatment of his body, was likewise set up by the same Archbishop in the south-west corner of this Chapel.

T H E B U R Y I N G G R O U N D

Is a piece of ground so called, lying on the north side of the Chapel; but it does not appear to have ever been used as such, Abp. Herring having caused the ground to be dugged; no bones were found.

T H E G A T E W A Y.

THE Registry of the Prerogative Office was anciently in a ground room on the left hand side of the entrance, and afterwards in one on the opposite sides of the gate. The Archives of the See of Canterbury are still kept in a room over the gateway, called the Record Room. In the Porter's lodge, which in entering is on the right-hand, are three rings fastened to the wall, whence it is thought to have been used as a prison for the Lollards.

LAMBETH PALACE, PLATE III.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

THIS is a house on the right-hand of the first court, built at different times by the Abps. Sancroft and Tillotson, about the years 1684 and 1692. A room which juts out over the hall-door is said to have been Abp. Tillotson's study.

THE HALL.

THE ancient hall having been demolished by Colonel Scot, it was re-edified about the year 1661 by Abp. Juxon, as has before been observed. He could by no persuasions be prevailed upon to build it in the modern taste. Dying before it was completed, by a clause in his will he directed his executors to pay the expences of finishing it, which amounted to 800l. The dimensions of this Hall are—Length 93 feet—Width 38 feet—Depth of the bow window 7 feet 4 inches.

THE GUARD CHAMBER.

THIS room was in being as early as the 3d of Henry VI. A. D. 1424. Here formerly were many ancient arms, which were handed down the different successions of Archbishops till taken away in the last Civil Wars, Anno 1642, but afterwards restored or replaced. In Abp. Potter's time, some old bandileers and muskets remained in the Burying-ground, the wall whereof was pulled down by Abp. Herring, and the arms deposited elsewhere. Over the door of this room is the date 1681—The dimensions are 56 feet by 27 feet $\frac{1}{2}$. Adjoining to the Guard Chamber, a large handsome drawing-room (33 feet by 22) and a dressing-room (16 feet by 14) were built by Abp. Cornwallis, in the year 1769.

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER

(29 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 19) is so called in imitation of the like apartments in the Royal Palaces. This room has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them, supposed to have been set up by Abp. Sancroft. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the Theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the See and of Abp. Sheldon, at whose expence it was done.

THE LOBBY

23 feet 4 inches by 21 feet. In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son to King James I. at full length.

THE DRAWING ROOM,

18 feet 10 by 19 feet 10 inches.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STUDY,

20 feet 8 by 19 feet, and 19 feet by 14—8, being two rooms containing his private library.

BED CHAMBER,

19—9 by 19 feet 1 inch.

THE LONG GALLERY,

89 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 9, built by Cardinal Pole. The windows of this Gallery have painted glass, representing diverse coats armorial, particularly those of all the Protestant Archbishops from Abp. Cranmer to Abp. Cornwallis, and diverse of the Popish Bishops. In this Gallery and the great dining-room adjoining is a compleat suite of the portraits of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from Abp. Warham, to Abp. Cornwallis; and likewise those of many modern Bishops.

GREAT DINING-ROOM

Is 38 feet 3 by 19 feet 6 inches.

THE CHAPLAINS AND RECEIVERS ROOMS

ARE in the Lollards Tower, and have nothing remarkable. The only curiosity here is the room in which the Lollards were confined, which is at the very top of the Tower, to which there is an ascent by a small stone stair-case. This room is very small, being only 12 feet long, and 9 broad. The windows are small, and placed west and north. In the waincot, which is of oak above an inch thick, are fastened eight large iron rings, three on the south, four on the west, and one on the north side. The ceiling is also of oak, and here is a small fire-place. On the waincot are various scratches and half sentences, names and letters, cut out with a knife, as is supposed, by the unhappy persons confined here. The names are, "John Sib, T farley, John T. fyfche, T fown, Jhon Werth, Chesham Doctor, "H Vil, John Yorke Barboer, and Scandelar Thomas Bacar."

THE CLOYSTERS.

THESE are mentioned in the Steward's accounts, as early as the year 1424. The inner Cloysters, which stood on the north side without the Chapel, were covered and floored with tiles, and supported by twelve pillars; they were taken down in Abp. Herring's time. The other Cloysters stand under the Library.

THE LIBRARY.

It is not to be doubted but every Archbishop had a Library of his own; but the first founder of the present Collection was Abp. Bancroft, who by his Will, dated October 28, 1610, bequeathed his Library to his successors, together with the maps and pictures in the Gallery at Lambeth, and his papers and writings in his paper study and great study. His successor, Abp. Abbot, took great pains to secure them to the See; and at his death much encreased them. During the Civil War they were deposited at Cambridge, under the pretence of Trinity College in that University having a reversionary right to them on the cession of the order of Bishops: here they remained till after the Restoration, when they were returned to Abp. Sheldon, who likewise made a considerable addition to them. Abp. Tennison also bequeathed part of his books to this library, as did the late Abp. Secker, since whose death many valuable books have been added to it by Abp. Cornwallis, and the number of them amounts to near twenty thousand volumes. This building stands over the Cloyster. On the north-east window is painted in glass, the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; near it a figure of Abp. Chicheley, with the Motto of Abp. Stafford, put here by the mistake of a Glazier. It is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time.

•THE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

THIS stands over part of that last described, and contains, at this time, about eleven hundred Manuscripts, many of which are extremely fair, curious, and valuable.

This View was drawn Anno 1775.



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R.B. Godfrey Sculp

MARTHA'S HILL, NEAR GUILDFORD, SURRY.

THIS is called, in some antient writings, Martyr's-Hill, of which the present name is therefore supposed to be a corruption. On the top of it is a chapel, but we have no accounts of its foundation. It was probably erected by some lord of the manor of Chilworth, which lies at the foot of it, and to the inhabitants of which it serves as a parish-church. This manor, together with the patronage of the Chapel, was part of the possessions of the priory of Newark, in this county; and escheating to the crown, on the dissolution of religious houses, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the family of Morgan, from which it descended, by marriage, to that of Randyll: Of the latter it was purchased, in 1720, by Richard Holditch, esq. one of the South-sea directors; and, on the fail of the said directors estates, sold again to Sarah, dutchess of Marlborough, from whom it came to the right honourable Earl Spenser, the present proprietor.

This view was taken in the year 1763.



20 April 1773

Sparrow Sc.

MOTHER LUDLAM'S HOLE, NEAR FARNHAM, SURRY.

THIS Grotto, although not strictly within the plan of this book, being neither a piece of antiquity, nor even entirely a work of art, is here inserted, in compliance to the request of several of its admirers. Indeed, it is not only in itself a natural curiosity worthy notice, but also respectable, as having served for the retirement of the great Sir William Temple, to whom the Park and adjoining seat formerly belonged, and who so much esteemed this spot, that, in obedience to his last will, his heart enclosed in a silver box, was buried under a sun-dial in the garden.

MOTHER Ludlam's Hole lies half way down the west side of a sandy hill, covered with wood, towards the southernmost end of Moor Park, and is near three miles south of Farnham, and about a quarter of a mile north-east of the ruins of Waverley Abbey, which were, when standing, visible from it. Moor Park, though small, affords several scenes, most beautifully wild and romantic.

THIS cavern seems to have been originally the work of Nature, formed by a rill of water, which probably forced itself a kind of channel, afterwards enlarged by art. At the entrance it is about eight feet high, and fourteen or fifteen broad, but decreases in height and breadth till it becomes so low, as to be passable only by a person crawling on their hands and knees: farther on it is said to heighten. Its depth is undoubtedly considerable, but much exaggerated by the fabulous reports of the common people. It does not go straight forwards, but at some distance from the entrance turns towards the left hand, or north.

THE bottom is paved, and the widest part separated by a marble frame, with a passage for a small stream of clear water, which rising within, is conducted by a marble trough through the center of the pavement into a circular basin of the same materials, having an iron ladle chained to it, for the convenience of drinking. From hence it is carried out by other troughs to the declivity of the hill, where falling down seven steps, it is collected in

MOTHER LUDLAM'S HOLE, NEAR FARNHAM, SURRY.

a small reservoir. Four stone benches placed two on each side, seem to invite the visitor to that meditation, for which this place is so admirably calculated. The gloomy and uncertain depth of the receding Grotto, the gentle murmurs of the Rill, and the beauty of the Prospect, seen through the dark arched entrance, shagged with weeds and the roots of trees, all conspire to excite solemn contemplation, and to fill the soul with a rapturous admiration of the works of the Great Creator.

THIS place derives its name from a popular story, which makes it formerly the residence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam, or Ludlow; not one of those malevolent beings mentioned in the *Dæmonologie*, a repetition of whose pranks, as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter and Cotton Mather, erects the hair, and closes the circle of the listening rusticks round the village fire. This old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broom staves, nor made children vomit nails and crooked pins; crimes for which many an old woman has been sentenced to death by judges, who, however they may be vilified in this sceptical age, thereby, certainly cleared themselves from the imputation of being either wizards or conjurors.

ON the contrary, Mother Ludlam, instead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly assisted her poor neighbours in their necessities, by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture, as they wanted for particular occasions.

THE business was thus transacted, the petitioner went into the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud, Pray good Mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing (naming the utensil) and I will return it within two days. He or she then retired, and coming again early the next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable. This intercourse continued a long time, till once, a person not returning a large cauldron, according to the stipulated time, Madam Ludlam was so irritated at this want of punctuality, that she refused to take it back when afterwards left in the cavern; and from that time to this, has not accommodated any one with the most trifling loan. The story adds, that the cauldron was carried to Waverley Abbey, and after the dissolution of that monastery, deposited in Frensham church.

IN fact, a monstrous cauldron was kept in the vestry of that church, according to Salmon, who seems to hint, that some such ridiculous story was told concerning it as that above recited. "The great cauldron, says he, which lay in the vestry beyond the memory of man, was no more brought thither from Waverley than, as report goes, by the Fairies. It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many in England, till very lately, to be seen, as well as very large spits, which were given for entertainment of the parish at the wedding of poor maids; so was in some places a sum of money charged upon lands for them, and a house for them to dwell in for a year after marriage. If these utensils of hospitality, which drew the neighbourhood to contribution upon so laudable an occasion, had committed treason as the property of a convent, they had not been too heavy to be carried off."

This drawing was made anno 1761.



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R. Godfrey, Sc.

NEWARK PRIORY, SURRY.

NEWARK, Novo Loco, or NEWSTED PRIORY, is situated on the river Wey, in the manor and parish of Sende, on a spot formerly called Aldbury.

IT was a priory of black, or regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine. By the charter of King Edward the First, repeating that of King Henry the Third, it appears to have been founded in the time of Richard the First; that is, between the years 1189 and 1199, by Rauld de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife (with the consent of William Malbanc their heir) who gave to it lands called Hamm, at Popwarth, with their possessions, to build a church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Thomas of Canterbury: Robert Tregor, Godfrey Bishop of Winchester, Andrew Bucherel, and Ralph Tryere, were also benefactors;

NEWARK PRIORY, SURRY.

their donations are likewise confirmed by these two charters. At the Dissolution, twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, it was valued at two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, eleven shillings and eleven pence, *per annum*, clear. Richard Lippiscombe, the last prior, had a pension of forty pounds *per annum* assigned him, which he possessed in 1553; when also remained in charge three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, and pensions to the following persons; to William Thatches, six pounds; Thomas Swellinge, John Marten, Nicholas White, Nicholas Wood, John Rose, and Thomas Garlande, five pounds, six shillings and eight pence each.

HENRY the Eighth granted it, anno 1536, with the estates thereunto belonging, to Sir Anthony Brown, knight; whose descendant, Henry Lord Viscount Montacute, sold it about the year 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow, baronet; from whom it came to Richard Lord Onslow, the present proprietor.

IN the year 1761, when this view was taken, part of the church was standing, which is here represented. The other buildings of this Priory have from time to time been pulled down, for the sake of the stones and rubbish, used to mend the roads. It would probably have been entirely destroyed, but for the interposition of the late Arthur Onslow, Esq. speaker of the house of commons, whose taste preserved this ancient monument of the great, though mistaken, piety of our fore-fathers.



WAVERLEY ABBEY, SURREY.

(PLATE I.)

THIS abbey is most delightfully situated on the banks of the river Wey, about three miles south-east of Farnham.

It was founded by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, anno 1128, and was the first house which the monks of the Cistercian order had in England. It was like most other Cistercian monasteries, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. Leland, in his Collectanea, says, that Bishop Giffard began, and Nicholas de Ely, bishop of Winchester, finished this monastery. Godwin, however, mentions nothing of this circumstance. Indeed this last prelate dedicated the new church here, A. D. 1278, and treated most munificently all that resorted hither, (as appears by the Annals of Waverley and Worcester), and was buried therein, anno 1280; but Tanner thinks he did nothing farther.

THE founder, William Giffard, by his charter printed in the Monasticon, granted, (with the consent of King Henry, and all the brethren of the church of Winchester) to these monks, all the land of Waverley for ever, with its appurtenances; also, two acres of

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meadow at Helestedde, with free pannage for their hogs in the woods of Farnham; and also wood for their house, both for firing and other necessary uses. These benefactions were confirmed, with diverse additions, by his successor, Henry de Bloys. Richard de Töclive, also bishop of Winchester, gave them the land called Duckenfeld, on both sides of the water of Waghingle; and Faramusius of Bologne sold them the lands of Waremberg; which sale was confirmed by Gaudfridas de Granville, earl of Essex, lord of the fee. King Richard the 1st, ratified all the grants made to this monastery; and the bull of Pope Eugenius III. dated at Paris anno 1147, confirmed all the donations made to them by King Stephen, Queen Adeliza, Alan de Vilers, Faramusius of Bologne, Richerias de Aquila, and others; and exempted them from paying tithes for any of the lands and cattle in their own hands, excommunicating all such as should presume to disturb, or unjustly take any thing from them.

THIS monastery was first peopled by an abbot and twelve monks, sent from a foreign house, called Elemosina; and about the time of the Dissolution it consisted of thirteen religious, when its income was estimated at 174l. 8s. 3d. ob. per ann. clear, and 196l. 13s. 11d. in the whole. It was dissolved 27th Hen. VIII.; and on the 20th of July, in the next year, the site, with all the estates thereunto belonging, were granted to Sir William Fitz-Williams, at that time treasurer of the household, and shortly after Earl of Southampton, who died 14 Oct. 1542; he having no issue, made a feoffment thereof to the use of himself and the Lady Mabil his wife, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to Sir Anthony Brown, his half brother in tail-male, with remainder over.

FROM Sir Anthony Brown aforesaid, it descended to Anthony his son, the first Lord Viscount Montacute, who died seised thereof, 19th October, 1592, leaving Anthony his grandson his next heir: this Anthony, the second Viscount, sold it to the family of Coldham, of which name we find John in possession in 1623, and several of his descendants afterwards.

FROM the family of Coldham, it went, by purchase, to those of Aislaby, Child of Guildford, Tho. Orby Hunter, 1747; and from his heirs, in 1771, to Sir Robert Rich, bart. the present proprietor.

A HANDSOME seat has been erected on part of the site of this monastery. The ruins which are now remaining serve to decorate the garden: they are very extensive, and seem to have been elegantly finished.

THE Annals of this house were published by Dr. Gale.

This view was drawn anno 1760.



April 6. 1776.

J. H. Esq.

Waverley

W A V E R L E Y A B B E Y, S U R R E Y.

(P L A T E I I.)

THIS plate presents as general a view of the ruins as could be taken in at one coup d'oeil. Indeed, they are so scattered, as to make it impossible to shew them all from any one station.

NAMES of some of the abbots, out of the *Annales Waverlenses*, published in Gale's *Hist. Angl. Script.* vol. 2.—John was the first abbot. He died the year of the foundation of this convent, viz. 1128, and was succeeded by——Gilbert. He was present at the translation of St. Erkenwald in St. Paul's church, 18 cal. Dec. 1148. His successor was——Henry; who dying ann. 1182, Henry de Cicestria, a monk of this house, was elected abbot. He resigned ann. 1187, and was succeeded by——Christopher, abbot of Bruerne, the same year; when there were in this convent 120 converts, and 70 monks. In his time, viz. 6. non. Oct. 1194, William Maldut was buried before the door of the chapter-house of this abbey. His successor was——John. He died at Merton, 16 cal. Oct. 1201, and had this epitaph bestowed on him:

Hoc scriptum simonis certum facit, ecce futuris
Qui fuit insignis abbatis vita Johannis;
Corpore castus erat, simplex, sermone modestus,
Mitis mente, pius, humilis, devotus, honestus,

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Compatiens miseris, jocundus corde, benignus,
Unde fuit tanti pastoris nomine dignus;
Omnibus in annis abbatis certa Johannis,
Virginis Eufemiæ mors memorata die.

His successor was another——John, cellerar of this abbey. In his time, viz. ann. 1203; the monks of this convent were forced to repair to other convents, for want of their due sustenance, occasioned by a famine in the land: in which year also William de Bradewatere begun the new foundation of St. Mary's church at Waverle, 14 cal. April. Ann. 1210, those of the Cistercian order were much persecuted, and this our abbot obliged to fly by night, and the religious were dispersed throughout all England, and this convent plundered and left desolate. He died the non. of Aug. 1216, and was succeeded by——Adam, the sub-prior, in the year 1218. He caused the great bell of this convent to be brought hither, before which time here was only one bell. He resigned ann. 1219, and was succeeded by Adam, abbot of Gerodon. In his time, viz. ann. 1222, died William, rector of Bradewater, founder of the new church of this convent, and was buried under the south wall on the outside of the said church. During his government great inundations happened, which much annoyed and damaged this house. He resigned ann. 1236, and was succeeded by——Walter, surnamed Giffard, abbot of Bittlesden, co. Bucks. He appointed, on the Nativity of our Lord, and All-saints day, candles to burn at each altar, from morning to night, and also at lauds and masses. In his time, viz. ann. 1238, the body of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, was buried at Winchester, and his heart in this church. And the year following, the great bell of this convent was purchased, and was knoll'd first on Easter-day. Round it were these lines,

Dicor nomine quo-tu virgo domestica Christi;
Sum Dominæ præco cujus tutela fuisti.

He died, ann. 1251, and was succeeded by——Ralph, abbot of Dunckwell, heretofore of Tintern. In his time, viz. ann. 1262, William, abbot of Ford, was buried in the chapter-house of this convent; and the following year one Maud was buried in the infirmary chapel of this convent, the 2d of the id. of Feb. She was a great benefactor to this house, in bequeathing all she had to the same. Growing infirm, he resigned ann. 1267, and was succeeded by——William de London, a monk of this convent; and he, as I conceive, by——William de Hungerford. He resigned ann. 1275, and was succeeded by——Hugh de Reubenorum, alias Leukenor, a monk of this house, on St. Edmund's day. (In his time, viz. ann. 1278, this conventual church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Nicholas de Eli, bishop of Winchester, on St. Matthew's day; near two years after which this bishop was interred in this church on the 14 cal. Mar. 1280; and within three days after, his heart was deposited at Winchester.) This abbot died 15 cal. April, 1285, and had for his successor——Philip de Bedwinde, who received the benediction in the cathedral church of Winchester, Easter-day following. (In his time, viz. 19 cal. April, 1290, the Lady Johanna Ferre died; and on the 17th of the said month, being Palm-Sunday, was buried in this conventual church, before the altar of the Virgin Mary.) When he died, I find not, neither who were his successors; unless that I meet with——Robert, abbot here, ann. 1335; and that——John occurs abbot, ann. 1533, a little before the dissolution.

This view was drawn anno 1776.



8th July 1772.

Godfrey Sc.

BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

THIS was a mitred abbey, founded by William the Conqueror, in consequence of a vow made before the famous battle, and decisive victory gained over King Harold, the fourteenth of October, 1066. The intent of this foundation was, that constant praise and thanks might be given to God for this victory; and continual prayers offered up for the souls of such as were here slain. In this battle King Harold and sixty thousand English were left dead on the field; and of the Normans there fell upwards of ten thousand men.

THE year after the battle William began the abbey, on that part of the field where the fight had most fiercely raged; the high-altar standing on the very spot where the dead body of King Harold was found: or, according to others, on that where his standard was taken up. He dedicated it to the honour of St. Martin, and filled it with Benedictine monks from the abbey of Marmontier, in Normandy; perhaps on account of the thought of its erection being first suggested by William Faber, a monk of that house, dedicated also to St. Martin. The King intended to have endowed it with lands sufficient for the maintenance of one hundred and forty monks, but was prevented by death.

HE, however, granted it diverse prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; such as the exclusive right of inquest on all murders committed within their lands; treasure-trove, or the property of all treasures found on their estates; free warren, and exemption for themselves and tenants, from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction: also this peculiar right of sanctuary, that if any person adjudged guilty of homicide, or any other crime, should fly to that church, no harm should be done him, and he should be dismissed entirely free. But above all, he gave to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief he should casually pass by or meet going to execution.

HE also bestowed on them all the land for a league round about their house: likewise the manor of Wye, in Kent: both free from all aids, impositions and services. As an account of these will serve to give an insight into the taxes or duties paid, and services to be performed, in those days, it may not be disagreeable to the reader to have them enumerated and explained.

THE grant runs thus: "I give to the church of St. Martin of Battle, the royal manor of Wi, with all its appurtenances, &c. free from all geld, scot, hidage, danegeld, labour on bridges, castles and park fences; service in the army; pleas, suits, shire or hundred tax; with saca, soka, and toll and theam, and infangentheof, and warpeni and lastage, and hamsocne, and forestall, and blodewite, and childwite, and larceny, if any should happen."

BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

GELD and scot are general names for taxes; hidage and danegeld, were aids levied on each hide of land; the latter was an imposition of two shillings, laid by King Etheldred, for clearing this kingdom of the Danes. Saca, is a privilege of taking cognizance of causes, criminal or civil, within their bounds. Soka, an authority to oblige persons, living within their liberties, to plead. Tol, a right of toll in the market; and Theam the prerogative of judging and restraining bondsmen, neifs and villains. Infangentheof, a power of trying any one for a theft committed within their liberties. Warpeny or wardpenny, money due to the sheriff, for watch and ward. Lastage, was a custom demanded on goods sold at fairs and markets by the laft: and hamftochen, forestall, blodewite, child-wite, and larceny, were amercements payable for the crimes of burglary, forestalling, shedding of blood, getting a bond-woman with child, and larceny: which last, by the annexed provision, does not seem to have been frequent amongst our ancestors.

HE likewise gave them his loyal customs in Wye, together with his right of wreck in Dengemarsh (a member thereof) as also that of any great or royal fish, called crasspies, which should be there driven ashore; except when it happened without certain limits; in which case, they were to have only two parts of the fish and the tongue; these being what the King usually had.

BESIDE these, he endowed them with the manors of Aldiston, in Suffex; Lymsheld, in Surry; How, in Essex; Craumere, in Oxfordshire; and Briswalderton, in Berkshire; with diverse other lands: together with the churches of Radings and Colunton, in Devonshire: also that of St. Olave's, afterwards the priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. Moreover, he confirmed to them all gifts of lands, bestowed by his subjects, to be held as free as those granted by himself. The abbey of Brecknock in Wales was also afterwards made a cell to this house.

AT the Dissolution, the estates of this house were valued, the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, according to Dugdale, at eight hundred and eighty pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence, per annum. Speed says, nine hundred and eighty-seven pounds and ten pence; when pensions were assigned to several of the monks. The site was granted by that King to one Gilmer, who first pulled down many of the buildings, and disposed of the materials, and afterwards sold the land to Sir Anthony Brown, whose descendants began to convert it into a mansion-house; but it long remained unfinished. It was afterwards, however, so completed, as to become habitable; Sir Thomas Webster long residing in it, as does at present his son Sir Whistler Webster.

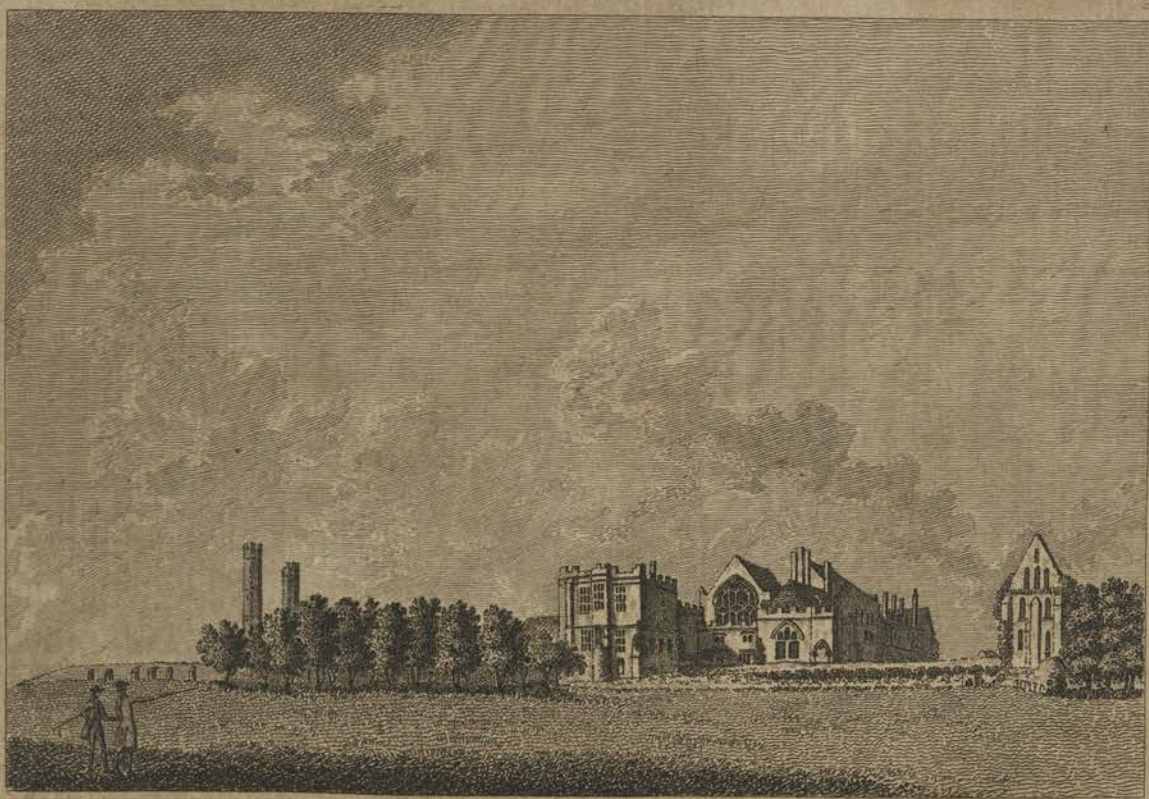
BROWN WILLIS, in his View of Mitred Abbeyes, gives the following description of it. "Though this abbey be demolished, yet the magnificence of it appears by the ruins of the cloysters, &c. and by the largeness of the hall, kitchen, and gate-house; of which the last is entirely preserved. It is a noble pile, and in it are held sessions and other meetings, for this peculiar jurisdiction, which hath still great privileges belonging to it. What the hall was, when in its glory, may be guessed by its dimensions; its length above fifty of my paces; part of it is now used as a hay-barn: it was leaded, part of the lead yet remains, and the rest is tiled. As to the kitchen, it was so large, as to contain five fire-places, and it was arched at top; but the extent of the whole abbey may be better measured by the compass of it; it being computed at no less than a mile about.

"**I**N this church the Conqueror offered up his sword and royal robe, which he wore on the day of his coronation. The monks kept these till the Suppression, and used to shew them as great curiosities, and worthy the sight of their best friends, and all persons of distinction that happened to come thither; nor were they less careful about preserving a table of the Norman gentry, which came into England with the Conqueror. This table also continued till the Dissolution, and was seen by our admirable antiquary, Mr. Leland, who hath given us the contents of it, in the first tome of his Collectanea."

THE authority, however, of this roll is not greatly to be depended upon. Sir William Dugdale, speaking of it in the first volume of his Baronage, says, "There are great errors, or rather falsifications, in most of the copies of it, by attributing the derivation of many from the French, who were not at all of such extraction, but merely English: for such hath been the subtilty of some monks of old, that finding it acceptable unto most, to be reputed descendants to those who were companions to Duke William, in his expedition; therefore, to gratify them, they inserted their names into the antient catalogue. Not far (continues Willis) from the abbey, stands the parochial church, which is one of the best in all this country. In this church there formerly hung up an old table, containing certain verses, the remains of which I shall here subjoin."

This place of war is Battle called, because in battle here
Quite conquered and overthrowen the English nation were.
This slaughter happened to them upon St. Ceelias Day
The year whereof ----- this number doth array.

This view, representing the front of the house, with part of the antient gate, was drawn in the year 1761.



BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

(PLATE II.)

THIS plate shews the view of that once rich and famous abbey, as it appears from the park. The building on the right hand is said to have been the church.

THE following account of the abbots of this house is given by Stevens, in which he agrees in general with Brown Willis.

KING William the Conqueror, upon founding this abbey, designed one Robert Blankard, a monk of Marmontier, in Normandy, whom he brought hither with other monks from that place, to be the first abbot of Battel; but he, going back again to Normandy, to settle some matters there before he entered upon this new honour, of which he had so good a prospect, was, upon his return to England, unfortunately drowned; and thereupon one

1. GAUSBERTUS, was, anno 1076, appointed the first abbot; he occurs in a charter, anno 1088, in Dr. Hick's Thesaurus. Soon after which, I presume, he died; for——2. Ralph occurs Abbot, anno 1089, whose successor was——3. Henry, made abbot anno 1096, who having governed six years and seven days, died on the 14 cal. July, anno 1102, and was buried in the chapter-house: After which, the abbey was taken care of, first by a certain clergyman, and then by one Vivian, the king's chaplain. After whom,——4. Gaufridas, monk of St. Carilephs, was constituted abbot, who dying after eight years government, (B. Willis says three years) the abbot of Thorney had the care of the abbey committed to him, until one——5. Ralph, monk of Caen, nearly related to the said abbot of Thorney, was confirmed abbot in the year 1107. He governed 17 years and 20 days, and died in the 84th year of his age, 60 years and 36 days of which he had lived a monk. On his death, the care of the abbey was lodged in commissioners for some small time before King Henry nominated——6. Warner, monk of Canterbury, abbot, anno 1124. He resigned anno 1138, and was succeeded by——7. Walter de Lucy, brother of the Lord Richard de Lucy, who was made abbot anno 1139, by King Stephen, then at Canterbury, soon after Christmas. He died 11 cal. July, anno 1171, after he had presided 33 years. During the time of his government, he had a long controversy with the bishop of Chichester, his diocesan; an account of which may be seen in Prynne's Collections, vol. 1st, p. 1207, &c. Upon his death, the care of the abbey was committed

BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

to his brother Richard de Lucy, aforesaid, for four years, till——8. Odo, prior of Canterbury, a learned man, after four years vacancy, was elected abbot, anno 1174. He died anno 1199, the annals of the church of Winchester say in March 1200, and was succeeded by——9. John de Duvra, monk of Canterbury, which happened 12 cal. July, 1213; here was a vacancy for some small time, and then one——10. Hugh was elected, who was made the third bishop of Carlisle, anno 1218. I do not know whether he held the abbotsip in commendam with his bishopric; but this is certain, that he died anno 1223, at an abbey in Burgundy, on his return from Rome, and that his successor in the abbey was——11. Richard, a monk of this place, who died, 3 cal. August, anno 1235, and was succeeded the same year by——12. By Ralph of Coventry. I do not find when he died, or resigned, but only that, anno 1261,——13. Reginald was appointed abbot, who was succeeded, anno 1281, by——14. Henry of Aylesford, who died anno 1297, and was succeeded the same year by——15. John de Tameto, who resigning after ten years government.——16. John of Watlington was constituted abbot, anno 1307. He died anno 1311, and was succeeded the same year by——17. John of Northburn; upon whose resignation, anno 1318,——18. John of Pevenese, became abbot. He died anno 1323, and was succeeded the same year by——19. John of Retling; Willis calls him Alan. When he died, I know not; but the next abbot I meet with, is——20. Richard de Bello, (B. Willis calls him Robert) who was elected anno 1350. I presume he was the immediate successor of Retling, because no other abbot occurs between them in the patent rolls. He died anno 1364, and was succeeded the same year by——21. Hamo of Offinton. I have not as yet discovered how long he continued abbot, or who immediately succeeded him; neither can I tell whether it was he that signalized himself in so valiant and courageous a manner in repulsing the French from Rye, upon their attacking it anno 1381; for the next that I meet with, is——22. John Lydbury, upon whose death, which happened anno 1404,——23. William Mersch was confirmed abbot, July 23, the same year. He governed about 12 years, and dying anno 1416-7, was succeeded by——24. Thomas Ludelow, who was confirmed abbot, May 20, 1417, and so continued upward of 17 years, when resigning, anno 1434, he was succeeded by——25. William Waller, who governed two years; and dying in the latter end of 1436, was succeeded the same year by——26. Richard Dertmouth; after whom, anno 1463,——27. John Newton was made abbot. He died anno 1490, and was succeeded by——28. Richard Tovy, who was confirmed on the 17th of February, in the said year 1490. He died August 20, 1503, and was succeeded by——29. William Westfield, prior of Brecknock, elected September 25, 1503. He was succeeded, anno 1508, by——30. Lawrence Campyon, or Champyon. How long he continued abbot, I am not altogether assured; but have good reason to conclude his immediate successor was——31. John Hammond, who occurs abbot anno 1533. Dr. Tanner conceives he was elected anno 1529, because on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Lawrence in that year, a proxy appeared from the prior of Brecknock in the Chapter-house of Battel, to elect a new abbot; at which time the convent probably chose the aforesaid John Hammond; who continuing abbot till the time of the Dissolution, and surrendering his convent the 27th of May, ann. 30 Hen. 8. with the rest of his monks, obtained an annual pension of 100 marks, by letters patent, dated the 6th of July, 1538; which said letters patent mention this abbot to have presided a good while before the Dissolution, and contain a clause to vacate his pension in case of the king's preferring him, which certainly would not have been thought of, or inserted, had this abbot been so scandalously wicked, as Doctor Burnet and some few of that stamp set forth.

THAT scandalous story the reader will find sufficiently taken notice of in the 2d volume of this work. And for the more evident disproving that shameful slander, the true names of the surrendering monks, with their pensions, are here subjoined, that recourse may be had to them upon reading the aforesaid account in volume II. The names are as follow from Mr. Brown Willis, as he delivers them taken from the augmentation office.

JOHANNES ARBAS de BELLO, ejus pensio, 66l. 13s. 4d. Richardus Saleherst Prior, ejus pensio, 10l. Clement Westfield, ejus pensio, 6l. 13s. 4d. Johannes Henfield, ejus pensio, 6l. 13l. 4d. Johannes Hastyngs, subprior, pensio. J. Hastyng, 6l. 13s. 4d. Tho. Levett, Vincent Dunston, John Benyng, Clement Gergory, their pensions 10 mark a-piece. Tho. Cutbert, ejus pensio, 6l. Wm Ambrose, Tho. Bede, their pensions 10 marks a-piece. John Jerome, ejus pensio, 6l. Edward Clement, pensio. E. Clements, 6l. Barth, Ciprian, ejus pensio, 6l. Johannes Newton, Pensio. J. Newton 6l. Richard Tony. I find no pension assigned this person, except he be the same with Richard Ladde, a novice, whose name is put separate in the Pension Book in a distinct place after the rest. His allowance was only 4 marks. If we suppose Richard Ladde and Tony, as aforesaid, to be the same person, then every individual monk specified in the surrender was provided for.

This view was taken 1762.



1. Oct 1772

Sparrow sc.

BOXGRAVE PRIORY, SUSSEX.

THIS priory is situated in the western part of the county, four miles east of Chichester, on the north side of the high road leading from that town to Arundel.

It was a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise, founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Robert de Haya; who made it subordinate to the abby de Exaquoio, or L'Effay, in Normandy. Here were at first only three monks; three more were added by Roger St. John; who married Cecily, daughter of the founder: their sons, Robert and William, encreased them to the number of fifteen; seven being added by William, and two by Robert. Tanner says, there were, at one time, sixteen monks; but that, not long before the Dissolution, they were reduced to nine; probably, in the sixteen, he includes the prior.

THE earl of Arundel, the earls of Suffex, John Harundell, and William and Robert St. John, were all either benefactors, or confirmed the donations of their ancestors: the two last, namely, William and Robert St. John, endowed this

B O X G R A V E P R I O R Y.

house with diverse parcels of land, subject only to the annual payment of three marks to the abby de Exaquo; the abbot whereof, by deed, consented, that the monks of Boxgrave might elect their own prior, who was to keep up their number to fifteen, on condition that, if he neglected, the deficiency should be supplied by the said abbot.

It appears from Maddox's History of the Exchequer, that the prior of this house, being distrained upon by the sheriff of the county, for the payment of an aid towards the marriage of the eldest daughter of King Edward the first, pleaded, that as his lands were held in frank almoign, they were not liable to such demand; which plea was allowed as good and valid; lands held by that tenure, being only subject to the *tripoda neceffitas* of repairing the highways, building castles, and repelling invasions.

KING EDWARD the Third, in the thirteenth year of his reign, naturalized this priory; discharging it from all rents and other disadvantages to which, as an alien monastery, it was subjected.

AT the Dissolution, the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, its yearly revenues were valued, clear, at £. 145. 10s. 2d. ob. but, in the gross at £. 185. 19s. 8d. The site was granted in exchange to Henry, earl of Arundel, 3 Eliz. since which it has been successively enjoyed by the Lawar, the Arundel and Lumley families.

SEVERAL parts of this house are still standing; some of them are converted into dwelling-houses. These remains, though they give no great idea of its former elegance, shew, however, that it was a very substantial building. The church is now used as such by the parish; the living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Chichester and deanery of Boxgrave, valued in the king's books at £. 9. 5s. 5d. its tenths, 8s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. The patron, Sir Thomas Ackland, owner of the priory, who inherited it from the Countess of Derby.

This view was taken anno 1761.



THE BLOCK-HOUSE AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE, SUSSEX.

THIS small castle, called the Block-house, was built by Henry the Eighth, about the same time he erected so many others for the defence of the coast, namely, about the year 1539, when it was first built, it stood some distance from the edge of the cliff; but the continual encroachments of the sea having, by degrees, swallowed up the intermediate land, at length undermined its foundations, inso-much that part of the inner tower tumbled down, and in 1761 was lying under the cliff, as shewn in the view, since which the remainder has also been removed, in order to make a more convenient way for carriages. There is a common tradition, that this Block-house once stood in the center of the town, but the least reflection will shew the absurdity of this supposition, since such a situation would have entirely defeated the end of the construction, which was to defend the shore.

It is also said here was formerly a street of houses standing below the cliff, which have been washed away by the sea, but that their foundations are still visible under water; this may formerly have been true; at present no traces of them are to be seen. The sea has gained, upon this shore, at least fifty-yards within the memory of several middle aged persons: the cliff here is of clay, and about twenty-five feet high.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE, SUSSEX.

FROM this Port, Charles the Second, after his escape from the battle of Worcester, was conveyed to France by one Nicholas Tatterfall, the memory of which is preserved in the following epitaph, engraved on his tomb, in the Church-yard of this place. It is said, for this service, besides a considerable present in money, an annuity of one hundred pounds per annum was settled on him and his heirs for ever.

P. M. S.

Capt. Nicholas Tatterfall through whose prudence
Valour and loyalty, Charles the Second king of
England, and after he had escaped the sword of
His merciless rebels and his forces received a
Totale overthrowe at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
Was faithfully preserved and conveyed into
France, departed this life the 26th day of July 1674.

Within this marble monument doth lye
Aproved feaith honor and loyalty
In this cold clay, he has now tane up his station
That once preserved the church the crowne and nation
When Charles the greate was nothing but a breath
This valiant soule stept between him and death
Usurpers threats nor tyrant rebels frowne
Could not affright his duty to the crowne
Which glorious act of his for church and state
Eight princes in one day did gratulate
Professing all to him in debt to bee
As all the world are to his memory
Since earth could not reward his worth have given
He now receives it from the king of heaven
In this same chest one jewel more you have
The partner of his virtuous bed and grave
Susanna his wife who deceased the 4th day of May 1672.
To whose pious memory and his own honor Nicholas
Theire only son and just inheritor of his father's
Virtue, hath pay'd his last duty in this monument.

1676.

Here also lyeth interred the body of Captain
Nicholas Tatterfall his son who departed this
Life, the fourth of the calends of October
1731 in the 57th year of his age.

This drawing was made anno 1761.



B R A M B E R C A S T L E, S U S S E X.

THIS was the Baronial Castle of the Honour of Brember, or Brembrey, which gives name to the Rape. It was at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, the property of William de Braose, or Breose; who then possessed, exclusive of this lordship, forty manors in the county of Suffex. He, according to the piety of those times, granted the church of St. Nicholas here to the Monks of St. Florence, at Salum in France. The family of the Breoses held this Lordship, and their other estates, for diverse generations by the service of ten knights fees, and obtained leave to build themselves a Castle here; but the exact time of its erection is not mentioned.

IN the year 1208, King John, suspecting divers of the Nobility, sent to demand hostages for their fidelity; among the rest, to William de Breose, of whom his messengers demanded his children. To which Matilda his wife (according to Mathew Paris) gave this answer: "That she would not trust her children with the King, who had so basely murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur, whom he was in honour bound to protect." This speech being reported to the King, he was greatly incensed thereat, and secretly sent foldiers to seize the whole family: but they receiving private information of his intent, fled to Ireland; where he, in the year 1210, making them prisoners, sent them over to England, and closely confining them in Windsor Castle, caused them to be starved to death. Stowe says, William escaped to France, where he shortly after died.

KING John having seized on the estates of the unfortunate William, gave this Castle and Manor, then, as appears by the Great Rolls, stiled an Honour, to Richard Earl of Cornwall, his second son; but relenting a little time before his death, he restored part of them

BRAMBER CASTLE, S U S S E X.

to Reginald son of William de Breose, who, on the succession of Henry III. procured from that Prince a restitution of the whole.

REGINALD shortly afterwards gave the Barony to his son William, whose heir, John, made it his place of residence, and died 16th of Henry III. at this Castle; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. His son being at that time a minor, Henry again put the Castle into the custody of his brother Richard, who held it during Breose's minority. On his becoming of age it was surrendered to him, and devolved to William de Breose his heir, and from him to another of the same name, who having obtained the marriage of John, the son and heir of Roger de Mowbray for his daughter Aliva, made a special settlement of this Castle and Honour upon them and their heirs; and in default of such heirs, upon Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs.

THIS William, in the 4th of Edward I. when a general proffer of knights services to the King was, according to Madox's Baronia, taken at Tweedmouth before Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, acknowledged and offered the service of two knights fees and a half for his lands in Suffex and Wales, to be performed by William de Helpston, John Testard, Thomas Quintin, Robert de Arundel, and John Ruffel, with five covered horses. And in the History of the Exchequer, by the same author, he was, 25th of the same reign, summoned as a Baron of Suffex to attend the King to the Scots wars; and in the 35th paid for the relief of his Castle at Bramber one hundred marks, which was the relief of a Barony; it having been found in the Book of Knights Fees, that Bramber was there charged as an Honour.

JOHN de Mowbray being in possession of this Castle and Barony, forfeited that and his head, by joining with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and other Nobles, against the Spencers, in the 14th of Edward II. His wife being imprisoned, was sorely oppressed, till she was obliged to give up her title to this and divers other estates in the county. But after the execution of the Spencers, and the accession of Edward III. that Prince being made sensible of the services rendered to the Crown by the family of the Mowbrays, restored the estates to John de Mowbray, his son, who attended the King in two expeditions to France; and when the French threatened to invade our coasts, he was directed to remain in his Castle; which was to serve as a strong hold, from whence he might sally forth and annoy the enemy.

IN his family it remained till the reign of Richard III. when John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, being slain at Bosworth-field, his estates escheated to the Crown; and this Castle and Manor, with several other of his Lordships in this County, were given to Thomas Lord de la Warr, and his heirs.

THIS Castle stands a small distance north of the road. It is elevated on a mount, seemingly formed by art.

ON considering the vast thickness of the remaining fragments of its walls, and the small effect time and weather have had upon it since the period when Hollar's drawing of it was taken (as may be seen by comparing That with the annexed View), there is reason to suppose it was demolished by gunpowder, or some other violent means, perhaps for the sake of its materials.

HISTORY, however, mentions nothing of any such means, and is indeed remarkably sterile on the subject of this Castle; of which nothing occurs in books, except where it is casually mentioned in the Records of the Exchequer, here cited.

This View was drawn Anno 1760.



BRAMBROUGH, OR, BRAMBER CHURCH, SUSSEX.

THIS Church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, as is apparent from the stile of its architecture : the date of its erection is, however, not known.

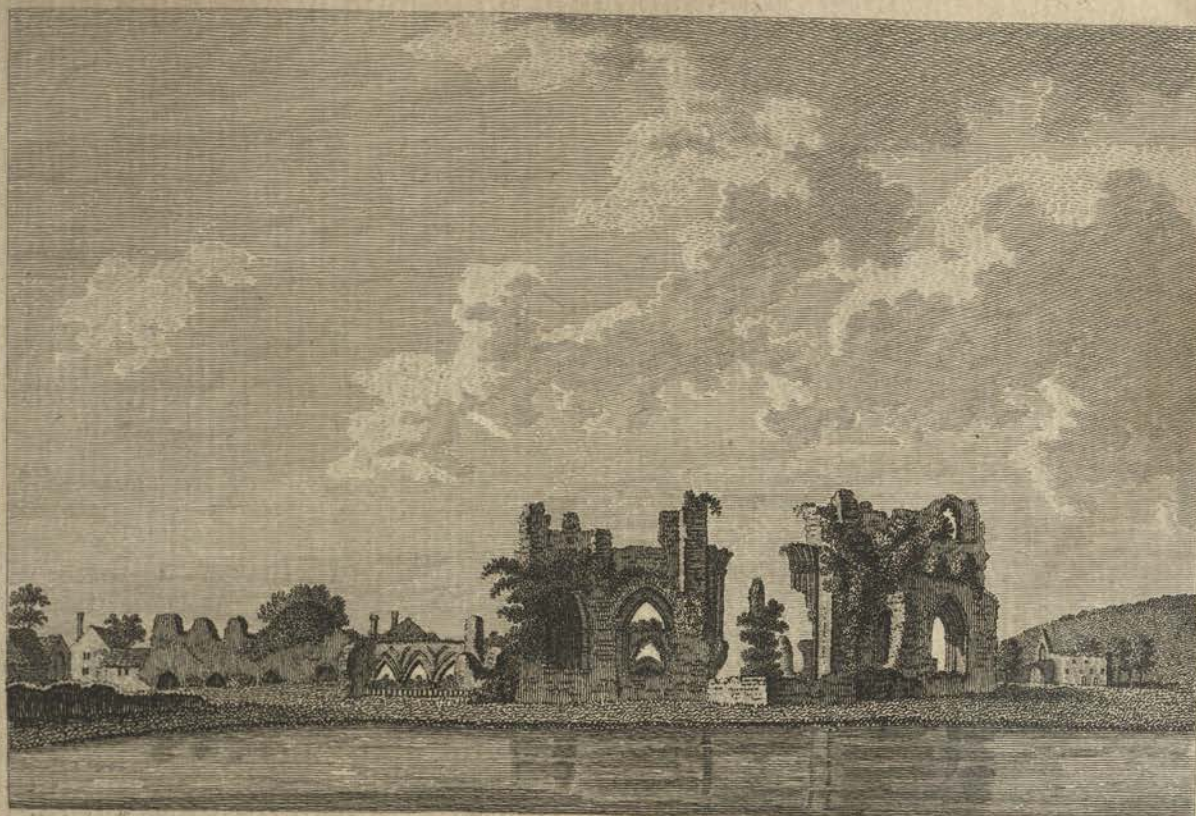
IT was standing as early as the Conquest, and soon after that event was given by William de Braose to the Monks of St. Florence, at Salmur, in France, which gift was confirmed by Henry II. as appears by his charter printed in the Monasticon. At present it is annexed to the Rectory of Botolph. The Patronage belongs to Magdalene College, Oxford, probably granted to them by King Henry V. at the seizure of the lands of the Alien Priories ; as, according to Tanner, most of the estates of those Priories were by that King applied to pious or public uses ; or else it might possibly be then restored to the Lord of the Manor, as representative of the original Donor, and by him, or some of his descendants, bestowed on the College. In Ecton's Thesaurus the living of Bramber occurs among those which are discharged : the clear yearly value is there estimated at 45l. 4s. 6d. the yearly tenths at 11. 0. 8d. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BRAMBROUGH, OR, BRAMBER CHURCH, SUSSEX.

THE Chancel has been long since ruined. The arch between it and the nave, and two in each wall of the Chancel, now filled up, have massive round pillars, and two or three mouldings, and large wedge-like stones, as in Newport Gate, Lincoln. The Nave, or present Church, is very mean : At the south-west end is an arch which never seems to have been open.

IN or near the town was an ancient Hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, called Bidlington Spital, valued, 26th of Henry VIII. but at 20s. per annum clear.

This View was drawn Anno 1761.



March 1774

Godfrey Sc.

BEGEHAM, OR BEYHAM ABBEY, SUSSEX.

THIS abbey, as appears by an inquisition, 19th of Henry VIII. is situated partly in Kent, and partly in Suffex.

ABOUT the year 1200, Robert de Turnham or Thornham, with the consent of his Lord, William de Clare, granted to the præmonstratensian canons of Brokeley, all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms for the purpose of building a new abbey to the honor of God, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, on a spot called Beaulieu, for which they were annually to pay him twelve-pence at Greenwich, in lieu of all services and dues whatsoever: He also granted them divers other lands, and confirmed the gift of Michael Thornham his uncle.

By another charter he agreed to the removal of the abbot and canons from Otteham hither, assigning for reason the great and intolerable poverty of that place. This removal for the same reasons was also authorised by the charter of Ela de Saukeville, the daughter of the founder Ralph de Dene, reserving to herself the same authority to which she and her heirs were entitled. The charters of K. John and Edward 2d. confirmed to them the donations of divers benefactions.

THE church and offices being erected, the canons from Brokeley soon removed themselves hither, as did those of Otteham shortly after; where they

BEGEHAM, OR BEYHAM ABBEY, SUSSEX.

continued till the 17th of Henry VIII. when Cardinal Wolsey obtained it among divers others, as one of the smaller monasteries for the endowment of his colleges; though its spiritualities were valued at £27. 6s. 8d. and its temporalities at £125. 2s. 8d. ob. and the whole at £152. 9s. 4d. ob.

IN the library of Thomas Aftle, Esq. is a MS. visitation of the præmonstratensian order, by Richard Redman, Bishop of St. Asaph, and commissary-general of that order from 1484 to 1503, wherein is the following entry respecting this abbey.

“ HUMPHRY SACKVILL is the founder of this præmonstratensian abbey.
 “ There is a father abbot. They have five churches. The canons are
 “ curates; some perpetual, and some secular. The above monastery was
 “ founded in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, at the feast of the annuncia-
 “ tion, A. D. 1200.

“ Dom. Robert Hertley, abbot	Brother William Thornewton
“ Brother Thomas Cotyngham, former abbot	Brother John Drakes Brother Thomas Wittes
“ Brother William Fawkeley	Brother Richard Grey, a novice not
“ Brother Robert Nefcher	professed.”
“ Brother Richard Bexley	

IN Browne Willis's history of abbies, there is the following list of the abbots of this house, which he places in Kent.

Robert Frendesbury, anno 1405.

John ——— anno 1413.

Thomas Cottingham occurs abbot, anno 1475, as does

Robert Hertley, anno 1478, and

Robert Naysh, anno 1488.

Richard Bexley, who occurs anno 1494.

THIS monastery is pleasantly situated on a point of land included between two branches of the river Tun. Its ruins decorate the garden of the proprietor — Pratt, Esq;. It is said, that when it was purchased by Lord Chief Justice Pratt, the roof was on the church; but some buildings or repairs being wanting on the estate, the then steward, or manager, took it all off, and made use of the timber and materials for that business, unknown to his Lordship, by which means the tombs of the abbots and other monuments in the choir, now lie open and exposed to the injuries of the weather. On the left hand, near the first gateway, stands a Pollard ash, several yards in girth, as old, if not older than the abbey itself, and supposed to be the largest tree of the kind any where extant.

This view was drawn anno 1760.



June 1772.

Canot Sc.

THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS, AT WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

VERY little relative to this house is to be found in books. Leland only says : "There were two colleges of Freres in Winchelse." Camden is totally silent ; neither is it mentioned in the Monasticon. Probably, it might be suppressed, amongst the lesser religious houses, before the general dissolution.

THIS monastery, it is said, was founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Its possessions were confirmed by King Edward the Third ; and, according to Tanner, it was a house of Grey Friars. In the Collect. Anglo-Minorit. P. II. page 12, it is said to be the third house in the custody of London, in the old catalogue of the Franciscan order. After the Dissolution, the site was granted, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to William Clifford and Michael Wildbore.

THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS, AT WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

THE building here represented was the church, as is plainly discernible by its form and structure. In the turret is a stair-case for ascending to the top, on which the custom-house officers have erected a stand, for the convenience of an extensive prospect over the sea-coast.

IN the year 1761, when this drawing was made, several fragments of the monastery, and pieces of walls, were remaining. To whom it then belonged, I could by no means learn.



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B. Godfrey Sc.

HASTINGS CASTLE, SUSSEX.

(PLATE I.)

HASTINGS is situated in a valley close to the Sea, near the easternmost part of the County ; it is one of the Cinque Ports, has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 43d year of King Edward III. and in the reign of King Athelstan, Anno 924, had a Mint. It is said to have taken its name from one Hastings, a Danish Pirate, who usually built small fortresses at the places where he landed for plunder. It appears by the Records of the Exchequer, that this place, with the assistance of its dependant members, was bound, on receiving a legal summons or notice of forty days, to provide twenty-one ships, properly rigged and equip'd for war, each ship mann'd with 21 able seamen ; and on the arrival of these ships, at the assigned place of rendezvous, they were to remain in the King's service, at their own expence, for fifteen days ; and if the duty required their longer continuance, they might be detained as long as was thought necessary, provided they were paid and maintained at the King's expence : the daily pay of the master of the ship was six-pence, and that of the rest of the mariners only three-pence each. In consequence of this obligation, Hastings had, and still enjoys, diverse privileges and immunities ; among them is this : Its Representatives in Parliament, with those of the other Cinque Ports, stiled Barons of the Cinque Ports, claim and exercise the right of supporting the canopy over the head of the King, on the day of his coronation. The Town at present is much reduced from its former importance ; it has, however, two weekly markets and fairs, and gives name to the whole Rape or Division.

HASTINGS CASTLE, SUSSEX.

THIS Castle stands on a rocky cliff, west of the Town. At what time the present building was erected, or who was the builder, does not appear from either Leland, Camden, or any other of those writers who have treated of the Antiquities of this County. From the situation of the spot, which seems extremely proper for the ancient mode of fortification, it is more than probable, here was some sort of fortress in very early times, long before the coming of the Normans. This conjecture receives some small confirmation from a passage in the Chronicles of Dover Monastery, printed in Leland's Collectanea, which says, "That when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, it is likely he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Hastings."

LITTLE more concerning this Castle occurs in history, except that it had within its walls, a free Royal Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, wherein were a Dean and several secular Canons or Prebendaries, to which Henry de Augo or Ewe, who lived temp. Henry I. was benefactor: It might, perhaps, says Tanner, be founded by him or his Father. It was said, 27th Edward I. that the gift of the Prebends had been in the Crown, ever since the Barony of Hastings came unto the King's hands; but before that, Conan Augi was Patron. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the Deanry was valued at 20l. per ann. and all the seven Prebends at 41l. 13s. 5d. per ann. only. The College and Deanry were granted, 38th Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Brown.

It appears by a Patent 5th of Edward III. that the Dean had licence to build himself a mansion within the walls of the Castle.

In the Monasticon, this Chapel is said to have been removed to Warbilton, 14th of Henry IV. where John Pelham gave them ground to build their Priory; but as the reason assigned for that step, was the damage sustain'd by inundations of the sea, certainly some other community was meant, as the elevated situation of the Castle rendered the access of the sea impossible; besides, in the Charter of Removal, it is styled the Priory of the Holy Trinity.

PRYKNE, in his History of Papal Usurpations, records the following circumstances relative to the Chapel here: he has likewise preserved the original Writs. In the 8th of King John, John Redmond, coming from Rome to lay claim to a Prebend of Hastings, sued to the King for licence and safe conduct to come into and to return from England; which was granted upon this condition, that on his arrival, he should give security that he came hither for no ill to the King, nor for any other business but that Prebendary.

In the first year of Edward III. that King issued a Commission for the visiting the free Chapel of Hastings, and placing a Dean therein; this Commission was directed to William of Feversham; and in the 27th of the same reign, a Writ was issued by the King, forbidding and restraining certain oppressions, by the Bishop of Chichester, of which two Canons, William de Lewes and Walter de Tothylle, then complained. Nevertheless, the same year, the Bishop pretending, that as this Chapel was under his jurisdiction, all the Prebendaries ought to be presented and admitted by him; the King thereupon issued his Writ to the Warden of the Cinque Ports, to enquire into the ancient usage, and to inform him thereof at the meeting of the next Parliament, to which he adjourned the dispute, and directed the Prebendaries to attend and defend their Privileges, and to make themselves masters of the state of this question, when Conan Augi was Patron. It seems, however, as if it was not then determined; for in the next year the Bishop renewed his claim, and the Prebendaries were again directed to search for precedents. The Archbishop of Canterbury, probably instigated by the Bishop of Chichester, now claimed, from his metropolitanical authority, a right of visitation; but the King issued his prohibition, forbidding him to do any act that might infringe the rights of that Chapel: this Writ was entered in the Clause Roll. The next year the King being informed, that notwithstanding his prohibition, the Archbishop persisted in his intent of visitation; he by a Writ to Stephen Sprot, then Constable of the Castle, directed him not to permit the Archbishop, or any from him, to come within the Castle, to visit or exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the free Chapel. In the 31st of the same reign, the Archbishop cited one of the Prebendaries for exercising that office, on the King's presentation, without being admitted by him or the Bishop of Chichester, during the suit and question in the King's Courts. The King issued his prohibition in defence of the rights of the Crown, whilst things thus remained unsettled. The Archdeacon of Lewes attempted also to visit this place, but was stopped by the King's order. In the 33d year of the same King, the Archbishop having excommunicated the Keeper of Hastings Castle, for his obedience to the Royal Order, in refusing him admittance to visit the Chapel, and during the absence of the Keeper causing his Commissioners to visit it, and place therein a Dean; the King thereupon issued a Writ to summon the Archbishop personally to appear before him at a day, to answer these high contempts to his Crown and dignity; and another Writ was sent to Robert de Burghersh, the Constable of Dover Castle, to go to Hastings, and to enquire into the truth of the premises, remove the new Dean there placed unduly, to appoint another in his room, and to certify him, the next Parliament, of all his proceedings therein. How this matter then terminated, does not appear; but in the reign of Henry VI. the Chapel, with its appendages, was put under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chichester and the Archdeacon.

This Drawing, which represents the Western View, as seen by the Sea-side, on the way from East-Bourne, was drawn Anno 1760.



HASTINGS CASTLE, SUSSEX.

(PLATE II.)

THE former Plate exhibited this Castle as it appears at a distance when viewed from the Sea-shore. This represents it as seen on the Land-side; it was taken from a station on the top of the Cliff, a little to the North-west of the Ruins.

FROM a Plan purposely drawn by an ingenious Friend the following dimensions are taken :

THE artificial parts of this Fortrefs are in shape nearest two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the point of the angle rounded off. The Base, or South side completing the Triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy Cliff, in length measuring about 400 feet, which seems to have had no wall or other fortification : indeed, such would have been entirely unnecessary, Nature having made it sufficiently inaccessible on that side, which is opposite the sea.

ITS East side is made by a plain Wall, without tower or other defence. This Wall measures nearly 300 feet.

ITS adjoining Side, which faces the North-west, is about the same length as the Rock, namely, 400 feet ; a perpendicular let fall upon the South side, or Rock, from the angle formed by the junction of the Walls, measures about 260 feet ; consequently, the Area included is nearly one acre and a fifth. It is to be observed that this calculation is not given as exact, the curvature of the figure being very irregular.

HASTINGS CASTLE, SUSSEX.

THE Walls, which are no where entire, are about eight feet thick. The Gateway was on the North side, near the northernmost Angle—It is now demolished. Near it, to the Westward, is the remains of a small Tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and on the same side, farther on to the West, is a Sally Port, and ruins of another Tower. At the distance of about 100 feet from the East side there ran a ditch encompassing it as far as the Gate: the breadth of this Ditch was 100 feet. Both the Ditch and the interval between it and the Wall seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the Gate, and to have terminated under it.

ON the North-west side there was a Ditch of the same breadth, commencing at the Cliff opposite the Westernmost Angle, and bearing away almost due North, leaving a plain space between it and the Wall, which, opposite the Sally Port, was 180 feet broad. This Ditch loses itself in the Country.

THE Castle, and Rape of Hastings, which always accompanied it, belonged to the Earls of Ewe, in Normandy, descendants from a natural son of Richard, first Duke of Normandy. Robert, the first Earl to whom it was given, was one of the Chief Counsellors to William the Conqueror; by whom many other large estates were settled on him. He left this Honour to his son William, whose son Henry, upon levying the aid for marrying the daughter of King Henry the II^d. certified that his Father in the preceding reign was enfeoffed with 65 Knights fees, of which he then had 56 in this Rape of Hastings, for which he paid 40l. He left only one daughter and heir: she marrying Ralph de Yessendon, had by him a son and heir, William, who, after his father's death, adhering to the King of France; and his Mother Alice having otherwise forfeited her estate to the Crown; Henry III^d. in the 29th year of his reign seized upon it, and gave it to Prince Edward his son. Peter de Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor, being then in great favour at Court; Henry, in the 31st year of his reign, committed the keeping of the Castle and Honour to him: after his decease, the King causing his son to resign it to him, exchanged it with John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, for certain lands belonging to the Honour of Richmond, which Peter de Savoy had passed to the King. In his posterity it for some time continued. Anno 1299, it was again in the Crown, and was by Edward the 1st granted to John of Britain; and in 1343, by Edward III^d. to John Duke of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, to hold to him and his heirs: he afterwards, anno 46 of the same King, surrendered it to the Crown. And Henry IVth, anno 1412, granted it to Sir John Pelham, after the death of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, to whom it had been granted for life: by him it was conveyed to Thomas Hoo, afterwards Lord Hoo; which conveyance was confirmed by Letters Patent of Henry the VIth, in the 33^d year of his reign.

ANNO 1461, Sir Thomas Hoo conveyed it to Sir William Hastings; and Edward the IVth, anno 1462, confirmed this grant by his Letters Patent. By this family it was enjoyed till the reign of Richard the III^d, when, by the attainder of the Lord Hastings, it was forfeited to the Crown; but was restored to his son by Henry VIIth in the year 1591, and confirmed to him by the Royal Patent of Henry VIII, in the 7th year of his reign.

It was conveyed by the Earl of Huntingdon, Edward and George Hastings, to Thomas Pelham of Laughton, Esq. with the Manor of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, in consideration of the sum of 2500l. and a reserved rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. per ann. which rent still continues to be paid. The perpetuity of it was granted and confirmed by James Ist, anno 1605. In this family it has remained ever since, and at present belongs to Thomas Lord Pelham, to whom it was bequeathed by the late Duke of Newcastle.

This Drawing was made Anno 1759.



SAINT JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LEWES, SUSSEX.

WHEN, or by whom, this hospital was founded, is not known. Tanner says, "Near the gate of the monastery (i. e. Lewes priory) was an hospital for thirteen "poor brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. James." Leland, in his *Collectanea*, calls it a cell to the priory of Lewes; but no notice is taken of it as such in the *Monasticon*: nor is there any account of it, either in the *Augmentation* or *First Fruits Office*; although, in a marginal note, Tanner refers to a manuscript record in the latter.

THAT this is part of the hospital mentioned by the Bishop, seems indubitable, not only from its name and situation, but also from the denomination of the lane leading to it, and of two old houses which stood there within these thirty years; these were always called the *Spital-Lane*, and *Spital-Houses*. The materials of

SAINT JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

the last which remained of these buildings, were, about that time, employed in converting the chancel of the chapel into a dwelling-house for a poor woman.

THE walls of this hospital have, from time to time, been pulled down and carried away, for the sake of the stones; every tenant destroying a little. Yet a clergyman who resides near the spot says, the foundations of the chapel were till lately visible: from them he judges it was a regular building, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel.

FROM a ground-plot of what remains, made by a gentleman of Lewes, it appears this building was pretty large, running back from the street, towards the west, one hundred and forty-four feet, the chancel included. On the north side of, and near, the chapel, there seems to have been the foundation of some large building; perhaps, the cells or apartments of the brothers and sisters. This was a right-angled parallelogram, eighteen feet broad from east to west, and sixty long: its east side stood thirty-four feet west of the eastern end of the chancel.

THE present tenant has taken up a great many foundations, but does not remember their situation; and it is now impossible to trace them out, the ground having been, since their removal, dug up: he, however, recollected one, which was a large buttress. This, from the spot he pointed out, seems to have been the north-west extremity of the building, and belonged, in all probability, to the north aisle of the chapel: it stood about one hundred and fifteen feet west of what is now the west end of the chancel. What was the value of the estates belonging to this hospital, or to whom they were granted at the Dissolution, I can no where find. The ruin, with its site, at present, belongs to the Earl of Thanet.

THIS view represents the chancel, being all that at present remains: its breadth is fifteen, and length thirty-four feet. It is now used for a granary and stable.

THIS drawing was taken in the year 1762.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SUB CASTRO, NEAR LEWES, SUSSEX.

THIS church is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Its architecture is apparently of the same date as that of the wall surrounding the area of the castle, having in some places the stones laid herring-bone, or zig-zag fashion, like some part of Guildford castle.

IT has, moreover, several marks of Saxon origin: its small lights, or windows, near the roof, at present stopped up: the descent into the west end by several steps: its circular door now covered by a porch; with many other corroborating circumstances.

THIS church was originally much larger than at present; and, as some conceive, was in the shape of a cross, with the tower in the center. The remains, however, of the chancel may be still traced out, and the marks of the former roof, which was higher than the present one, are visible on the tower. Near the center of the north wall, towards the ground, there are the remains of what seems to have been a door-way, or old window, now filled up. The spring stones of the arch are apparent in the wall.

CAMDEN describes this church as in a ruinous condition, and overgrown with brambles. It was, however, afterwards contracted and repaired; probably in the year 1635; as a small stone tablet, having that date, is fixed near the porch on the south wall; on it are thus rudely cut, and uncouthly spelt, the names of the persons who, perhaps, were church-wardens when it was done.

1635

EDWARD ° M
IDDLTON ° HEN
ARI ° SAMAN

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SUB CASTRO, NEAR LEWES, SUSSEX.

THE stile of the repairs, particularly on the north front, where the parts of the old wall which had fallen down, are patched up with alternate squares of stones and flints, agrees well with the above date.

THIS church is, however, more particularly famous for an ancient inscription, reported to have been originally placed over the arch leading into the chancel; but when the church was repaired, set in the outside of the south wall, where it now remains, and may be seen as in the view.

THIS ancient inscription, which is of the monumental kind, is semicircular, being cut on fifteen stones, of different sizes. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, are in modern characters, done, in all likelihood, when they were last set up, to replace others destroyed by time or accidents. The 12th stone is more modern than the remainder, which are very ancient, in a sort of Saxon character, rudely and deeply cut. The whole may be thus read:

Clauditur hic Miles, Danorum regia proles
Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei
Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum,
Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anachorita.

The purport of which is, "Here lies a knight, of the royal race of Denmark, named Mangnus, whose name is an index of his noble lineage; he nevertheless, laying aside his greatness, assumed an humble and lamb-like deportment, changing the active life of a foldier, for that of an humble anchorite."

IT seems singular, that though the sole conceit of this punning inscription turns on the word Mangnus, no such word is to be found in the whole epitaph, the name of the deceased being spelt Mangus, and that same unlucky *n* intervening between the *a* and *g* in every case.

THE diameter of this semicircle, taking in the two extreme ends of the stones, measures about seven feet nine inches. An ancient grave-stone, on which a handsome cross is engraved, has lately been set upright within the semicircle. This stone lay long in the Belfry.

THE tradition of the neighbourhood is, that Mangnus was a Danish general, and commanded a large party of his countrymen, who made an incursion into these parts, in which expedition he was wounded and taken prisoner, and all his men slain; that being kindly taken care of, he was converted to Christianity, or, at least, if before a Christian, he then became an Anchorite; but the story adds, his wounds soon brought him to the grave. The place where he was taken, is said to be in a field behind the castle, called Walling; perhaps a corruption of Wall-end, that is, the end of the wall, or works of the castle. As to the period when this event happened, both history and tradition are silent. Near this spot there is a square camp, supposed, from its figure, to be Roman, those of the Danes being generally round.

IN this church-yard, on an altar tomb, is the following inscription on one Thomas Blunt, a barber of Lewes, who gave to the town a cup, and several other benefactions. His will was dated 26 August, 1611, and was proved the 26 September in the same year.

IN obitum Thomæ Blunt Lewicensis ex societate Duodecim qui eidus Sep. placide in Domino

Obdormivit

Clauditur hoc tumulo corpus, requiescit in alto
Spiritus. Hic vivit moriens qui dona reliquit
Mechanicis miseris fociis ludique magistris
Craterem fociis statuit seu pignus amoris
Tresque minas miseris, totidem ludique magistris
Munere perpetuo repetendas quolibet anno:
Mechanicis quoque quinque quater donavit egenis
Grates præstandas sub pignore restituenda
Dona dedit, donisque datis datur ipse sepulchro
Dona dedit, dando cælestia dona recepit.

In memory whereof, Elizabeth, his wife hath erected this monument.



KNAP CASTLE, SUSSEX.

THIS castle stands, or rather stood, in the Rape of Bramber, and not far from the town of Grinstead.

At what time, or by whom it was built, as also its form and extent, are all particulars equally unknown. With respect to the two first, it is probable it was erected about the same period as most of our other ancient castles; that is, soon after the division of the lands made by the Conqueror among his Norman followers; and that its founder was some one of the family of Braose, to whom all the lands thereabouts then belonged. Respecting its form and extent, not even a reasonable conjecture can be made from its present remains; indeed they only serve to prove, what scarcely occurs elsewhere, namely, that here was once a castle.

THE manor of Knap, or Knep, was originally a member of the barony of Brambre, or Bramber, to which it long continued attached; so that the account of the successive owners of that barony, will include those of Knap castle.

At the Conqueror's survey, this lordship was in the possession of Wm de Braose, or Breose, whose son dying in his life-time, he was succeeded by his grandson, Philip de Braose. From him I know not to whom it descended; but in the reign of Richard the 1st, Wm de Braose was seized, as also 2d, 6th, and 8th of King John; but whether the possessor in Rich. 1st's reign and 8 John's were one and the same, or a different person, does not appear: however, for some offence King John seized on the estate of Wm de Braose, and granted it to his 2d son, Richard Earl of Cornwall, who continued seized thereof most part of his father's reign; but a little before that king's death, he restored to Reginald de Braose, son of the last mentioned William, great part of his father's estate, on his doing fealty. But in this restitution, the lordship of Brembre was not comprised, but remained either in Richard Earl of Cornwall, or in the Crown, till the reign of Hen. 3d, who on Reginald's promise to be an obedient subject, gave him back the castle and honour of Bambre. Also, from Reginald, this lordship of Knep descended to his son Wm de Braose, and after his demise to his son John de Braose, who died 16 Hen. 3d, by a fall from his horse, leaving one son, John de Braose, a minor; who left a son, Wm de Braose, who married Eve, daughter of Richard, Earl of Strigul, and had Wm de Braose living, 30 Ed. 1st.—35 Ed. 1, Wm de Braose, son and heir of Wm de Braose, was attached to answer to the king for his relief. This Wm de Braose, having obtained the marriage of John, son and heir of Roger de Mowbray, for his daughter Alewa, made a special settlement of the castle and barony of Brembre, (of which this lordship of Knep was a member) upon them, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten; and in default thereof, upon Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs.—John de Mowbray, above-mentioned, came into the possession of the castle and barony of Brembre; but joining in the insurrection against the Spencers, with Tho. E. of Lancaster, and other nobles, was beheaded at

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York, 15 Ed. 2d, and his wife Alewa imprisoned, till she was obliged to give up her title to this honour of Brembre; as also the manors of Knappe, Shorham, Horsham, and Beaubuffon, to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester. On the deposing of Edw. 2, his son Edw. 3, sensible of the good services of the family of Mowbray, 1 Edw. 3, accepted the fealty of John de Mowbray the son, and gave him livery of his father's lands, (Alewa, his mother, had married, 2dly, Sir Richard Peshale). He attended that king in two expeditions into Scotland; and when the French hovered on the coast, 12 Edw. 3, he was appointed to remain at his castle of Brembre to defend the coasts. He married Joan, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, and died of the pestilence at York, 4 Oct. 35 Ed. 3, leaving John de Mowbray his son and heir; who, I suppose, left Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died, seized of this lordship, at Venice, 1 Hen. 4, leaving Thomas de Mowbray, Earl Marshall, his son and heir; who dying without issue, the estate passed to his brother John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who had one daughter, Anne, married to Richard, D. of York, 2d son of Edw. 4. She died without issue, and her husband was made away with in the Tower by Richard the 3d; by which means the inheritance of this great house devolved on the families of Berkley and Howard; Isabel and Margaret, the two daughters of Thomas Mowbray, the first Duke of Norfolk, marrying into those families; upon the division of which, as I conceive, the honour, castle, and barony of Brembre, with its members, fell to the share of the Howard family.

SIR Robert Howard married Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk, and had one son, Sir John Howard, created 10 Edw. 4, 1st Lord Howard, and 1 Richard 3, Duke of Norfolk. He married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of William Lord Molines, and had Sir Thomas Howard. Being killed at Bosworth field, 1485, and attainted the 7th of November following, by Hen. 7th, his castle, barony, honour, lordship, town, and borough of Brembre, with other lordships and manors, was granted, 1 Hen. 7, to Thomas West, Lord Delaware, *at the king's will*, under a rent of 50l.; and by ancient service, 17 Hen. 7, on a process in the Exchequer, at the suit of Thomas Earl of Surry, against the said Thomas Lord Delaware, pleading, that notwithstanding his being attainted at the same time with his father, that attainder was afterwards reversed, and he restored in blood, judgment of recovery passed to the said Earl. The aforesaid Thomas was created Duke of Norfolk, 2 Hen. 8. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Frederick Tilney, and had Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, attainted 38 Hen. 8, and imprisoned in the Tower till 1 Mary, when his attainder was reversed. He had by his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, two sons and one daughter. He died 25 August, 1554, 2 Mary. His eldest son, Henry, was beheaded 38 Hen. 8, having married Frances, daughter of John Earl of Oxford, and left two sons and three daughters. Thomas, his eldest son, was restored in blood 1 Mary, succeeded his grandfather as Duke of Norfolk, and was attainted and beheaded 15 Eliz.

I OBSERVE that 1 Edw. 6. Sir Tho. Seymour, Knt. had a grant of the honour of Brembe, with its members and appurtenances, among which was the manor of Knap, in fee-farm; this grant was probably made in consequence of the attainder of Thomas duke of Norfolk, 38 Henry 8.; which reverting to the Crown on the death of the said Sir Thomas Seymour, who was beheaded 3 Edw. 6, Queen Mary restored to Thomas duke of Norfolk, whose attainder caused this estate to revert again to the Crown, 15 Eliz.; after which I apprehend it never returned into that family; for by an *Inquisitio post Mortem*, amongst the Bodleian MSS. at Oxford, I find 15 Feb. 18 Eliz. Richard Nye died seized, and that it descended to Henry Nye, his son and heir. How it passed from this family, I know not; but by another *Inquisitio*, in the same Collection of MSS. 12 Jan. 7. Jac. Sir Edward Carrell died seized, leaving Sir Thomas Carrell his son and heir; who died seized 13 January, 14 Jac. leaving his daughters, Maria and Philippa, his coheirs. Philippa probably obtained this manor on a partition of the estate with her sister; for 29 April, 1641, Henry lord Morley and Monteagle was seized of this lordship, in right of his wife, the said Philippa; who outliving her said husband, a Court-baron was held for this manor, in the name of Philippa, Baroness Morley and Monteagle, and Baroness Rye, 9 Oct. 1655. Soon after which, she probably married Gyles Travers, Esq; in whose name courts were held, 29 Sept. and 23 December, 1657; but whether this manor came to Mr. Travers by marriage or purchase, he did not continue long in possession of it; for 27 October, 1658, John Caryll, Esq; was the proprietor, and continued so to 28 September, 1680. inclusive: he died before 12 June, 1682; when Richard Caryll, Esq; third son of John Caryll, Esq; of Harting in Sussex, held a court, which continued to be held in his name to 13 Dec. 1693, when his last court bears date, May 5, 1701.—he died 17 July, 1704, John Caryll, Esq; was seized; his last court was 24 April, 1728.—3 April, 1738, Elizabeth Caryll, widow, was owner, and continued so to 29 April, 1752. — Caryll, Esq; sold this manor to William Belchier, Esq; banker in London, who soon after alienated it to John Wreker, Esq; of Horsham, who obtained an act of parliament for settling this manor in lieu of other lands; he married — daughter of James Colebrook, Esq; banker in London; by whom he had one daughter and sole heir, Mary, who married Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. the present proprietor, in right of his wife.

NEAR Knap Castle was found, a few years ago, an ancient gold ring, on which is rudely engraved, a doe lying under a tree, and on the inside in Saxon characters, "Joye Sans Fyn."

This View was drawn anno 1775.



1 May 1773.

Sparrow Sc.

LEWES PRIORY, SUSSEX.

PLATE I.

THIS was the first, and chief house of the Cluniac order in England, founded in the old church of St. Pancrace, A. D. 1078, by earl William de Warrena, and the lady Gundreda, his wife; the history of its foundation is, in substance, thus related in the charter.

THE earl Warren and his lady being on a pilgrimage to Rome, visited several religious houses in France, in order to offer up their oraisons; and coming into Burgundy, there learned, that they could not with safety prosecute their journey, on account of a war then subsisting between the pope and the emperor. Wherefore turning aside, they went to the monastery of Cluni, highly in repute for its extraordinary sanctity, where they were witnesses to such devotion, humility, and charity in the monks, and found such an honourable and kind reception for themselves, that they began to entertain a love and veneration for the order in general, and that house in particular; and having before been determined, by the persuasion of archbishop Lanfrank, to found a religious house, they applied to Hugh, the abbot, to grant them three or four of his monks for their intended monastery; promising to endow it with a sufficiency in land and cattle to support twelve monks, and also to bestow on them the church of St. Pancrace, under the castle of Lewes, which church the earl found constructed only of timber, but had rebuilt with stone.

THE abbot at first did not lend a favourable ear to this proposal, objecting to the great distance, and the dangers of the sea; but at length yielding to the entreaties of the earl, agreed, that on condition he would by deed make over the promised estates, and also procure the king's licence and confirmation, he would comply, but till this was done, he would not suffer any of his monks to set out.

THESE preliminaries being accomplished, Lanzo, with three others of that convent, departed for England, and were not long established, before they began to have a view to independency, by remonstrating to earl Warren, that in consideration of the dangers he was daily exposed to, from the commotions in the kingdom, owing to the accession of William Rufus, it would be right to give to the prior of St. Pancrace new grants and charters for their lands, the former deeds being lodged abroad in the abby of Cluni; this he accordingly did, and procured to them the confirmation of the king.

BY these and the former grants made for the benefit of the souls of himself and Gundred his wife, the soul of William the Conqueror, who brought him into England, by whose licence these monks were permitted to come over, and who confirmed his first grant; and also for the good of the soul of queen Matilda, his wife's mother, and that of king William their son, who created him earl of Surry, and for the souls of his own heirs, and all the faithful in Christ, living or dead, he endowed them with the church of St. Pancrace, a mansion called Fal-

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mel, with its appendages, another called Carleton, and five hides and a half of land in Swamberg, also all the lands called the Island near the Priory, those on which it is situated with two water-mills, an estate called Starforder, the tythes of his lands, particularly those held by Richard the Presbyter; also the mansion of Walton, with all its appurtenances, privileges, and rights; reserving to himself for all service the right of being entertained twice every year, once going to, and once returning from Everwicfare; and if he or his heirs were oftener entertained, the expence was to be repaid at the end of the year at the peril of their souls, least this intended charity should be rapaciously frustrated.

He also gave them the church of Acre, in Norfolk, with two carrucates of land, whereon he says in his deed, he intended, whilst living, to found a religious house subordinate to, and filled with monks from Lewes; and recommends it to his heirs to fulfil this his intention, in case he should not live to perform it himself; and likewise directs his body to be buried near that of Gundred his wife.

By another charter granted after the death of Gundred, he gave his mansion in Norfolk, called Heckam, with diverse other lands, as free as he himself held it, and for which he engages, for himself and heirs, to pay all taxes whatsoever; and in case any dispute should happen between the men of the prior of St. Pancrace, and him or his, whereby forfeitures may arise, he grants to the prior all such forfeitures, not being willing to vex or hurt holy men. He also directs, that in proportion as the revenues of the house increased, so should the number of monks be augmented.

He moreover gave them the following churches and chapels in Yorkshire, Cuningeburh, Hertill and Fislack, Hatfield, with the chapel of Torne; Little Sandall, with the chapel of Harnoldesthorpe; Wakefield, with the chapel of Herbere; Halifax and Dewsbury, with the chapel of Hertefheved; Burton, and Great Sandall.

BUT in the body, and at the conclusion of the charter, he imprecates divine vengeance against any of his heirs infringing or diminishing these donations, loading them, as he expresses it, with every curse a father can denounce against wicked children; and to those who preserve and defend it, every blessing a parent can bestow on his dutiful and virtuous offspring.

By an agreement made between the abbot of Cluni, and earl Warren, the prior of this house was not to be displaced except for very sufficient and evident cause. On particular occasions the prior of Lewes claimed the privilege of being high-chamberlain to the abbot of Cluni, and was often his vicar-general in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

KING Edward the Third, in the forty-seventh year of his reign, in consideration of the advowsons of the churches of Fislak and Great Sandall, in the diocese of York, Riston in that of Norwich, and Waddon and Coxton in the diocese of Ely, given to him and his heirs; made this an indigenous or native priory, and discharged it from all impositions to which, as an alien, it was liable; and at the request of Richard, earl of Arundel, extended this naturalization to the several dependent cells, namely, the priories of Castle Acre, Prittlewell, Farleigh, Horton and Stanegate; on condition, that the stipends they were bound to contribute to foreign religious houses should, for the future, be paid to the king.

The revenues of this house were valued at £920. 4s. 6d. Dugdale; £1091. 9s. 6d. Speed. It was surrendered anno 1529, by Robert Crokham, S. T. B. who was constituted prior, anno 1526, and collated by the title of prior, April 11th, 1537, to the prebendship of Longford, in the church of Lincoln. The site was granted the twenty-ninth of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas lord Cromwell; and the second of Elizabeth, to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville.

The buildings were, in all probability, not demolished at the dissolution, for the priory was some time inhabited by the earls of Dorset, from whence it obtained its present appellation of the lord's place. It was at length destroyed by fire, but at what particular time is difficult to ascertain. The portrait of an earl of Dorset, always said to be him in whose time that accident happened, has been preserved in the family of William Newton, Esq; on one side whereof is an earl's coronet with the Dorset arms; and on the other, the date when the picture was drawn, i. e. the year 1608.

AN ancestor of Mr. Newton's, who died, anno 1648, was steward to the earls of Dorset, and is said to have erected the family mansion-house in Southover, with Caen-stone, taken from Lewes Priory after the fire.

THE estates of this priory came into the possession of the Thanet family by the marriage of John Tufton, earl of Thanet, with Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset. And anno 1709, the manor, burrough, or lordship of Southover, and site of the said manor, also the dissolved priory or monastery of St. Pancrace, was sold by Thomas, earl of Thanet, to Nathaniel Trayton, of Lewis, Esq; whose son bequeathed it to Samuel Durrant, Esq; of Lewis, the present proprietor.

BROWNE WILLIS mentions the following persons as priors of this house.

“ LANRO, a Cluniac monk, was first prior.

“ WILLIAM was preferred hither, An. 1258; after him John de Curtenay; a monk of Tavistock was nominated to this office by the pope, An. 1330. However, Peter, heir to John de Warrena, earl of Surry, the patron, having been preferred before him, he was set aside.

“ HUGH occurs, Prior 5 Cal Nov. 1361, as does John Danyell, An. 1460, and John Ashdowne, An. 1506, after him I meet with Robert Croham, &c.”

THIS view, which was drawn anno 1761, represents the ruins as seen from the south, also shews the old castle and part of the town.



LEWES PRIORY, SUSSEX.

PLATE II.

THIS view represents the western aspect of the ruins of this priory ; on the left is seen a large elliptical oven, its longest diameter measuring seventeen feet ; it is constructed with large tiles, placed perpendicularly, each tile being eleven inches in length, six and a half in breadth, and one in thickness.

NOT far from the oven, and on the same side, viz. the north, is what is called a subterraneous passage, which, it is pretended, communicated with the town of Lewes, near the house of Sir Ferdinando Poole ; it is now choaked up with rubbish. Its width, at the opening, measures three feet ; in all likelihood this was formerly one of the great drains.

EAST north-east of the ruins is a large mount, reported to have been thrown up by one of the earls of Dorset, between whom, and a brother living at Lewes, a difference arose, each fearing to be overlooked by the other ; the top of this mount, which has much the appearance of an ancient tumulus, is seen near the center of the view, just over a part of the ruin, in which is an arched door.

NEAR the east end of the building is a spacious vault, supported by columns, it is sixty-eight feet long, nineteen feet six inches wide, and ten feet high ; the entrance into it is seen a little to the right of the center of the plate.

To the right, or south of all, is what some take to have been the church, or chapel of the monastery, though from what is preserved relative thereto by Browne Willis, it seems that building was pulled down at the dissolution. This, however, appears to have been separate from the other parts of the priory, stands east and west, and had large church-like windows ; close under its south-side runs a small rill of water.

SOUTH-WEST of the ruins is a large brick pigeon house, in the form of a cross, built probably when the priory was inhabited by the earl of Dorset ; in it are 3228 holes for pigeons.

THE whole monastery containing an area of thirty-nine acres, two roods and eleven perches was enclosed by four walls, whose sides nearly corresponded with the four cardinal points of the compass. Those on the west, north, and east are still pretty entire, though in some places they appear to have been rebuilt. The present south wall reaches but half way the length of the side, is low, thin and manifestly modern,

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but the traces of the old wall running in a continued ridge, here and there covered with turf, are very discernable, and a piece of it is yet standing at the east end, making a right angle with that which runs from north to south. In several of the main walls of these ruins are square spiracles, continued from one end to the other; these are deemed by the vulgar contrivances for playing off some juggling tricks, or miracles, but really were intended to facilitate the drying of the walls, a very necessary consideration, especially in those of such extraordinary thickness as were commonly made for religious houses, which were besides usually inhabited as soon as finished. The founders being impatient to see a completion of their pious intentions, as well as in haste to receive the benefit of those masses always offered up for them.

THIS monastery has suffered so much, that not a single piece of ornamental carving, nor scarce a piece of squared stone is left; though from the following account of it, given in Brown Willis's History of Abbeys, it appears to have been once very magnificent; his words are,

“THE dimensions of this most magnificent church, returned by the commissioners, is, as I conceive, a great curiosity, and it is pity that those of the rest of our monasteries, at least as many as have been taken in like manner, were not thoroughly searched out in our offices and published.

“THESE dimensions, with a letter wrote to Cromwell, I shall subjoin, as I took them from a book in the Cottonian Library,

“SUSSEX, March 24, 1538, My Lord, I humbly commend to your Lordship. The last I wrote to your Lordship was the 20th day of this present month, by the hands of Mr. Williamson; by the which I advertised your lordship of the length and greatness of this church, and said, we had begun to pull the whole down to the ground, and what manner and fashion they used in pulling it down. I told your Lordship of a vault on the right side of the high altar, that was borne with four pillars, having about it five chapels, which be compassed in with the walls, seventy steppys of length, that is, feet 210. All this is downe, Thursday and Friday last. Now we are plucking down an higher vaulte, borne up by four thick and gross pillars, fourteen foot from side to side, about in circumference forty-five feet. This shall down for our second work. As it goeth forward I will advise your Lordship, from time to time, and that your Lordship may know with how many men we have done this. We brought from London seventeen persons, three carpenters, two smiths, two plumbers, and one that keepeth the furnace; every one of these attendeth to his own office; ten of them heweth the walls about, among the which they are three carpenters. These made props to undersett where the other cut away. The other break and cut the walls. These are men exercised much better than other men that we find here in the country. Wherefore we must both have more men, and other things also, that we have need of. All the which I shall within these two or three days shewe your Lordship, by mouth; a Tuesday they begun to cast the lead, and it shall be done such diligence and saving as may be: so that our trust is, that your Lordship shall be much satisfied with what we do. Unto whom I most humbly commend myself; much desiring God to maintain your health, your honour, your heart's ease. At Lewes, March 24, 1537.

Your Lordship's servant,

J O H N P O R T M A R U S,

UNDERNEATH here your Lordship shall see a just measure of the whole abbey.

“LENGTH of the church 150; height 63 foot; the circumference about it 1558 foot; the wall of the fore-front thick 10 foot.—The thickness of the stepil wall 10 foot.—The thickness of the vaults intorn 4 foot.—There be in the church 32 pillars standing equally from the walls.—An high roof made for the bells, 8 pillars very high, thick 13 foot, about 45 foot.—Th'other 24 are, for the most part, 10 foot thick, and 25 about.—The height of the greater sort is 42 foot.—Of th'other 18 foot.—The height of the roof before the high altar is 93 foot.—In the middle of the church where the bells did hang 105 foot.—The height of the steeple at the fronte is 90 foot.”

In Browne Willis's principal of religious houses, printed at the end of Tanner's Notitia Monastica, there is the following list of the priors of this house.

OSBERT 1180; Hugh 1186; Stephen 1219; Hugh 1226; Albert 1239; Guygardus 1245; William de Nevil 1255; Milo 1273; John de Tirenges 1275 and 1280; John Avinion 1289; Stephen de Roan 1292; Alberic 1309; John de Mountmartin 1319; Adam de Winton 1327 and 1336; John Gaincaria 1343; Hugh de Chintriac 1361; John de Cariloco 1364 and 1377; John de Tring 1412; Thomas Nelond 1429; James Honeywood 1433; Robert Auncell 1433 and 1444; John Daniel 1460; Thomas Awell, or Atwell. 1486.

This view was drawn anno 1761.



LEWES CASTLE, SUSSEX.

MANY Antiquarians have been led by the appearance of the earthen works about this Castle, to pronounce it originally a Roman Fortrefs, and that the two earthen mounts, which are evidently artificial, had on them specula or watch towers. Two mounts in one castle is indeed a peculiarity nowhere else occurring; they are in ancient writings filed the Bray Mounts. The westernmost is the highest; on it now stands the remains of the keep of the castle.

A CASTLE is mentioned here in the Saxon times, anno 887, or 928, so that at the Conquest, William de Warren, to whom the building of this edifice is attributed by Camden and others, is by some supposed rather to have repaired the old fortrefs, than constructed an entire new one; this supposition however has little more foundation than the bare probability.

THE figure of this Castle was somewhat of an irregular oval, or shape of a lady's shuttle for knotting; the longest diameter running nearly north-east and south-west, having at the extremities of this diameter the two circular mounts above-mentioned, three-fourths of which were without the walls, which running up them, enclosed only the segments next the tower and keep. Within this area were contained all the wards, offices, and lodgings, consisting chiefly, as is supposed, of timber buildings.

ON the south side, and nearest the keep, was the great gate or grand entrance, which was somewhat advanced before the walls of the Castle. It was defended by two towers on its south front, and had also machicollations, and on the side next the Castle two portcullises, and a tower in which is a stair-case. The arch of this gate next the town is pointed, but that on the north side is circular, and of ruder workmanship.

LEWES CASTLE, SUSSEX.

AT the Conquest, the town and rape of Lewes was given to William de Warrene as a barony, and he afterwards divided it into 62 knights fees, many of which he bestowed on his Norman friends and followers; reserving the Town and Castle to himself; and in his family it continued for divers successions: but in the reign of Henry III. John earl of Warren forfeiting his estates for some misdemeanor, this manor and some other lordships were given by that king to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle; but it was again restored to the family of the Warrens by the adherence of another John, his successor, to that king's interests; and he dying without issue, Alice his sister became his heir, and by marriage to Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, carried it into his family: his son Richard forfeited it to king Richard II. who gave it to Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, whom he made duke of Norfolk.

9 EDWARD II. John earl Warren being excommunicated for adultery, by the bishop of Chester, he went to that prelate with a party of armed men, four of whom threatened him, on which his servants fell on them, and seizing the earl and his soldiers, imprisoned them.

THE same year John de Warren, by special grant, dated at Westminster, Thursday the morrow after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, gave the inheritance of all his lands, &c. to the king, and his heirs; among them was the Town and Castle of Lewes, which with some other possessions he obtained back again the next year.

IN the 19 of Edward II. this Castle and Town were granted to John de Warren.

22d RICHARD II. this Castle and Town was granted to John duke of Exeter, to hold to his heirs-male in capite as parcel of the possessions of Thomas duke of Norfolk, to whom it had been granted on the forfeiture of Richard Fitz-Alan above-mentioned.

21st EDWARD III. in a MS. belonging to Mr. Sutcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, it is said the last earl Warren died 21st Edward III. having no issue-male then living, by Maud de Norfolk; that she survived him, and held the manor of Sowerby till about the 31st Edward III.

4th HENRY VI. Edward Nevil, fourth son of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, son and heir of William Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, about 4th Henry VI. and in her right was tenant by curtesy of England, of one third of the Castle and Barony or Manor. He died the 18th of October, 16th of Edward IV. and was succeeded in this and many other manors by his second son Sir George Nevil, his eldest son dying before him.

THE 7th of Henry VII. William marquis Berkley, died, seized of one fourth of the moiety of this Borough and Barony, and left it to the king, from whom his brother and heir Maurice recovered it, 19th Henry VII. but did not die seized thereof, having made partition of it, with Thomas, duke of Norfolk, about 15th Henry VII.

IN the 8th of queen Elizabeth, 21st of April, 1566, one fourth of this Castle and Barony was conveyed to Sir Richard Sackville; and in the 9th of king James, a grant was made from that king to Richard earl of Dorset, his heirs and assigns for ever, of one fourth of this Castle, Town and Barony, &c. in consideration of 469 l. 6 s. 9 d. halfpenny, paid by him into the Exchequer.

By a MS. Inquisit. Post Mortem, in the Bod. Lib. Oxon. 17th October, 28th Elizabeth, Sir Philip Sidney appears to have died seized of one fourth of these premises, leaving his daughter Elizabeth, countess of Rutland, his heir. And by another, Sir Edward Bellingham, knight, died seized of one eighth; 31st March, in the 3d of king James. Also, that Richard earl of Dorset was seized of one fourth; in 1612.

6th of king JAMES I. the whole Barony was granted to Thomas earl of Suffolk, and lord William Howard, younger son to the late duke of Norfolk; and, in the 8th of the same reign, half this Castle and Barony was granted by the king to Edward Nevil, lord Abergavenny, and his heirs, in consideration of 1000 marks; and the next year a grant was made to Richard earl of Dorset, and his heirs, of one fourth part of this Castle, &c. to him and his heirs for ever.

IN the 14th of his present majesty George III. the property of Lewes Castle, &c. was thus divided; one fourth to the Duke of Norfolk, one fourth to the Duke of Dorset, and the remaining half to Lord Abergavenny; the site and ruins were leased to Mr. Thomas Friend, for 99 years; he dying, devised it by will to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Kempe, who dying without issue, his interest is vested in Mr. John Kempe, of Pangdean.

THE remains of the keep were converted into a summer-house by Mr. Friend, from whence there is a delightful and most extensive prospect.

This view was drawn anno 1762.



PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

PLATE I.

PEVENSEY, tho' now a small village, was once a town of great eminence, and a sea-port. It is reckoned among those ravaged by the Earl Godwin in the time of Edward the Confessor, and gives its name to the rape or division in which it is situated.

THE Castle is, undoubtedly, of great antiquity; built, as is evident from the number of Roman bricks employed in it, out of some Roman fortrefs. Somner is of opinion Pevensey was the ancient Andarida.

THE name of the builder and date of its erection are equally unknown. Some Persons, from the regularity of the strata of Roman bricks, have been induced to think it of Roman construction; but this is by no means a criterion. In Colchester Castle, Essex, an universally acknowledged Norman edifice, the strata of Roman brick are to the full as regular, and in as great a quantity.

HERE William the Conqueror landed, when he came to assert his right to the Crown of England against Harold. The decisive battle of Hastings was fought about eight miles from this place.

WILLIAM, being settled on the Throne, gave this Town and Castle to Robert Earl of Morton, in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, and created him Earl of Cornwall, which he enjoyed with diverse other honours during the reign of that King; but in the succeeding one of William Rufus, Robert took part with his brother Odo, Earl of Kent, in an insurrection in favour of Robert Courthose, and held out this Castle against the King; but on arrival of the Royal army, he surrendered and made his peace. He was a very devout person, according to the standard of piety of those days, namely, Benefactions to Monasteries; for, besides what he did for other religious houses, he gave to the Abbey of Greistain in Normandy, the house of one Engeler in this town, and granted to them in his forest of Pevenfel paunage and herbage, with timber for repair of their churches and houses, and fuel for fire. When he died is not known.

HE was succeeded in his possessions by William Earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the Earldom of Kent by Henry I. joined with Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, in a rebellion; whereupon the King seized on all his possessions, razed most of his castles to the ground, and banished him the realm.

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KING Henry being thus possessed of this Town and Castle, gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the lands thereunto belonging, which were, in allusion to the name of its owner, stiled the Honour of the Eagle.

HE was succeeded in this Honour by his son Ricker, or Richard, who engaging in an attempt to restore William, the son of Robert Courthose, to his father's honours; his estates were forfeited, and this Castle and Town reverted to the Crown: but his uncle Rotro procuring his pardon from the King, his estates were restored to him; notwithstanding which, he again engaged in the same rebellion, and the King having again seized his lands and castles, settled them upon Henry, afterwards King by the name of Henry II. who assigned this Town and Castle of Pevensey to William, son of King Stephen, who held them till Henry's accession to the Crown; and, in the fourth year of his reign, surrendered them to him upon condition that he the said William should have and enjoy, by hereditary right, all the lands that belonged to his father, King Stephen, before he became King of England. This Honour being thus put into the King's hands, he returned them to Richard de Aquila, whose posterity some time enjoyed them quietly. In the fifth of this reign, the Knights of Pevensey paid to that King five marks for what was then stiled a Donum, as appears by Madox's History of the Exchequer.

IN the sixth of King John, according to the same authority, Pevensey, among other trading Towns, paid a quinzime or tax for its merchandise; and in the ninth of the same reign, the Barons of Pevensey fined forty marks for licence to build a Town upon a spot between Pevensey and Langley; the same to enjoy the like privileges as the Cinque Ports, and that they might have one annual fair to last seven days, commencing on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, also a market every Sunday.

IN the reign of King Henry III Gilbert de Aquila, the third of that name, held this Honour, who by many disorders made himself obnoxious to the King; and passing over to Normandy without the Royal licence, Henry took that opportunity of seizing upon all his effects, lands, and castles. Among them was this Honour, which, in the nineteenth year of his reign, he granted to Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; probably, during pleasure: For the same King, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, bestowed it on Peter de Savoy, uncle to his Queen, in all likelihood on the same terms; and afterwards, viz. thirtieth of his reign, he granted him the inheritance thereof, with the Castle, and its appurtenances. How it came afterwards to the Crown, does not appear; but King Henry again, in the thirtieth of his reign, gave this whole Honour to Prince Edward and his heirs, Kings of England; so that it should never be severed from the Crown.

IN the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward II. Robert de Sapy was entrusted with this Castle, as appears by the King's writ, recorded in Madox, directing him to provide it with victuals and munition. Whether he was at that time Sheriff or Constable of the Castle, does not appear.

NOTWITHSTANDING the proviso made by Henry III. to prevent its being separated from the Crown, yet, when John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of King Edward III. married Constance, the sole heir of Don Pedro, King of Castile, in whose right he assumed the title of King of Castile; he, upon surrendering the Earldom of Richmond, and all the castles and lands thereunto belonging, had a grant in general tail of the Castle and Iucate of Pevensey; as also of the free Chapel within the said Castle; which, upon his death, returned to the Crown by the accession of his son and heir Henry IV. who succeeded King Richard II. soon after his father's death. Some part of this Honour of the Eagle, says Camden, "King Henry IV. gave to the family of the Pelhams for their loyalty and valour," which they still enjoy.

BEFORE the reign of James I. this Castle was a parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster; for that King, in the twenty-second year of his reign, did by his letters patent, under the seal of that Duchy dated 18th of June, grant to Edward, Earl of Dorset, the offices of Steward of the Honour of the Eagle, of the forest of Ashdown, Castle of Pevensey, and Portreave of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

FOR many years this Castle has been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the Duchy of Lancaster, for a term of years; till about forty years ago, when his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late Earl of Wilmington (Spencer Compton) on his being created Baron Pevensey; and on the death of the late Earl of Northampton it came to Lady Elizabeth Compton, his daughter, yet a minor, to whom it at present belongs.

This View was drawn Anno 1760.



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B. Godfrey Sc.

PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

(PLATE II.)

THIS Plate gives a distant and more general view of this ancient Castle. In which is likewise shewn the churches of Westham and Bexhill; the first on the left, and nearest; the latter in the distance, on the right. Bexhill was much frequented by St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, who there ended his days.

This view was drawn 1760.



WINCHELSEA CASTLE, SUSSEX.

WINCHELSEA, or CAMBER CASTLE, stands in the marshes, on a peninsula, about two miles north-east of the town, and half a mile west of the sea.

It was built by King Henry the Eighth, either in the year 1539, or, 1540. Hall, in his Chronicle, anno 1539, says, “ The Kynges hyghnes, whiche never
 “ ceased to stody and take payne both for the avauncement of the common wealth
 “ of this his realme of England, of whiche he was the only supreme governour
 “ and hēd, and also for the defence of al the same, was lately enfourmed by his
 “ trustie and faithfull frendes, that the cankerd and cruel serpent, the Byshope of
 “ Rome, by that archetrailor Reginald Poole, enemy to Godes word, and his
 “ natural contrey, had moved and stirred dyverse great princes and potentates of
 “ Christendome to invade the realme of England, and utterlie to destroy the
 “ whole nation of the same; wherefore his Majestie in his owne persone, without
 “ any deley, toke very laborious and paynefull journeyes towards the sea-coastes,
 “ also he sent dyverse of his nobles and counsaylours to view, and search all the

WINCHELSEA CASTLE, SUSSEX.

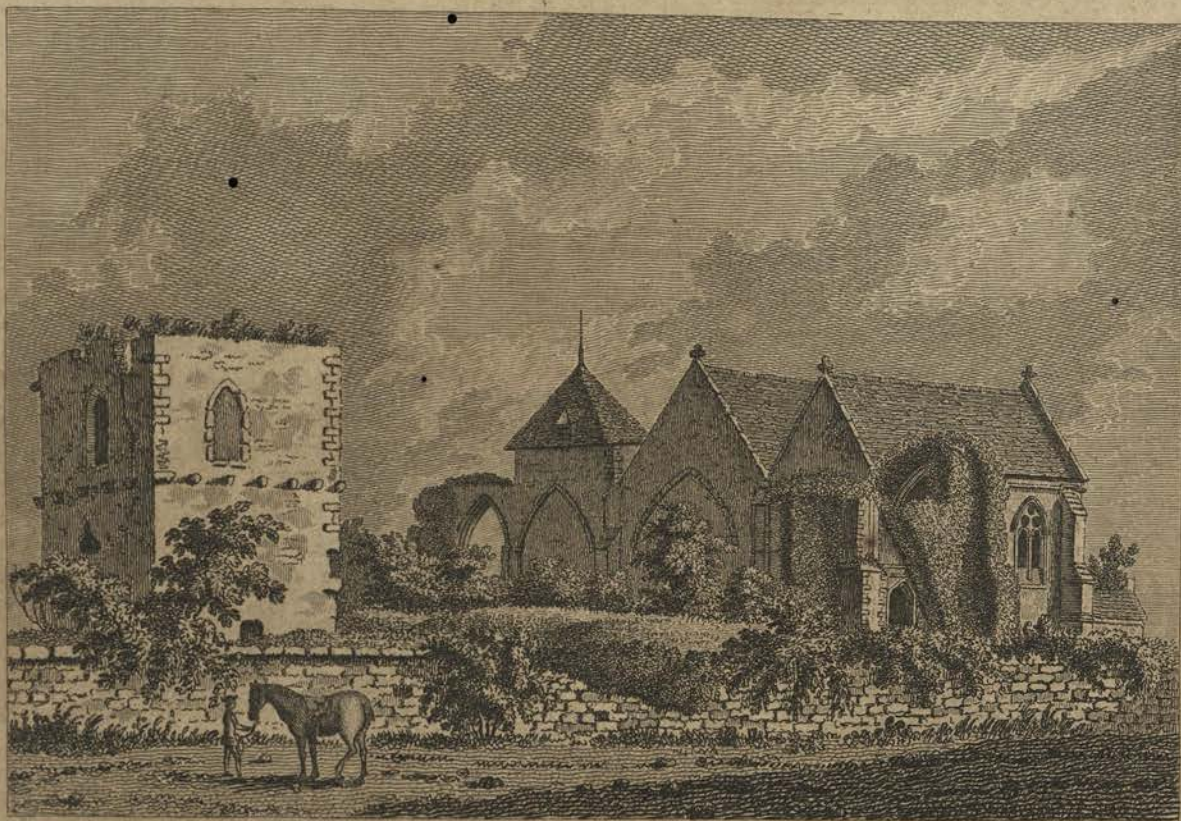
“ ports and daungers on the coastes where any meete or convenient landyng place might be supposd, as well on the borders of England as also of Wales, and in all soche doubtfull places his hyghnes caused dyverse and many Bulwarkes and fortifications to be made.” This is likewise mentioned by Grafton, Holinghead and Stowe. The last, in his Annals, under the year 1540, mentions, “ That in a parliament which began the eighteenth of April, was granted to the king a subsidie of two shillings in the pound land, and twelve-pence goods, and four fifteenths towards the king’s great charges in building block-houses.”

THIS grant passed with much difficulty, contrary to the customs of parliaments in that reign, it being objected, that if in time of profound peace the king spent such immense sums in one twelvemonth, the produce of the whole lands of England would suffice but for the expence of a few years. This alluded to what he had just raised by the Dissolution of the religious houses. His ministers answered, that he had laid out vast sums of money in securing the coasts, and that the safe keeping of his subjects in peace, cost him more than the most burthensome war.

THIS castle is thought by some to have been built on or with the ruins of a more ancient fabrick, and is said to have cost twenty-three thousand pounds: its outer walls are pretty entire; part of it was faced with squared stones. Its plan is similar to several others erected by this king about the same time; that is, one large round tower, serving for the keep; surrounded by an assemblage of small ones of the same figure, connected by short curtains. These buildings clearly evince the low state of military architecture in this kingdom, at that time: round towers being of all others the least capable of mutual defence. Its first appearance on entering the gate (which view is here represented) strikes one with the idea of something Roman, and is not very unlike the Mausoleum of Metella, called Capo di Bove.

IN the year 1541, this and all the other castles, block-houses and bulwarks in Kent and Suffex, were, by an act of parliament then made, put under the care and command of the constable of Dover castle; which office, together with that of lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, was, at that time occupied by Sir Thomas Cheyney. At length the trade of the once flourishing town of Winchelsea being totally lost, owing to the sea having receded from its harbour, and the superiority of our navy securing our coasts from insult, this castle has been suffered to fall to its present ruinous state.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.



WINCHELSEA CHURCH, SUSSEX.

WINCHELSEA Church, like the other buildings of that town, bears evident marks of its decay. It seems to have been once a very large and handsome structure.

THE following account of this Town is given by Leland in his Itinerary :

“ THE olde Toune of *Winchelessey* of a vi. or 7. yeres together felle to a very soore and manifest ruine, be reason of olde rages of the se, and totally in the tyme of the aforesayde vi. or 7. yeres.

“ IN the space of these aforesayde yeres the people of *Winchelessey* made sute to Kyng Edward the first for remedy and a new plot to set them a town on.

“ WHEREUPON the King sent thither John Kirkeby bishop of Ely and Treasurer of England, and vewid a plot to make the new Toune of *Winchelessey* on, the wich was at that tyme a ground wher Conies parteley did resorte. Syr John Tregose a Knight was the chief owner of it, and one Maurice and Bataille Abbay. The King compoundid with them : and so was there vii score and tenne acres limited to the new Toune, whereof part is in the King mede withoute the Toune, and part in hanging of the hille.

“ THEN in the tyme of the yere aforesayde the King set to his help in beginning and wauling *New Winchelessey* : and the inhabitantes of *Olde Winchelessey* tooke by a litle and a litle and buildid at the New Toune ; so that withyn the vi or vii yere afore exprefsid the New Toune was metely welle furnisid, and dayly after for a few yeres encreasid.

“ BUT or XX. yeres were expired from the beginning of the building of *New Winchelessey*, it was twice enterid by enemies ; first by Frenchmen, that did much hurt in the Toune, and secundarily by the Spaniards, that enterid by night at Fareley aboute the middle way betwixt *Winchelessey* and Hastings. At this invasion the Toune of *Winchelessey* was sore spoyled, and scant syns cam ynto the pristine state of welth. For the commune voyce is, that at that tyme wer XX Aldremen yn the Toune marchauntes of good substance.

WINCHELSEA CHURCH, SUSSEX.

"IN the 'Toune as withyn the walles be 2 Paroche Chirches, and there were 2 Colleges of Freres.

"THERE is a litle without the Toune a Paroche Chirch: but that longith to the libertie of 'Hastings."

THUS far Leland: but a more accurate and extensive history of this place is given in the *Magna Britannia*, published in 6 Vol. 4to. in the year 1730, which is here transcribed.

"WINCHELSEA, in Saxon Wincels-ea, which signifies a waterish place, seated in a corner; which interpretation answers exactly the situation of the Town, lying at the corner of Kent and Sussex. It was built in the time of King Edward the first, when a more ancient Town of the same name was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest anno 1250, at which time the surface of the earth both here and in the Kentish shore was much altered. It was then encompassed with a rampart, and afterward with a strong wall; but no sooner it began to flourish, but it was sacked by the French and Spaniards, and by retirement of the sea, fell to decay all on a sudden. The New Town was endowed with the same privileges as the old, namely, those of the Cinque Ports, to which it belongs, as one of the ancient Towns; but the sea, which had swallowed up the Old Town, left the New before it was quite finished. It still retains the privilege of sending burgesses to parliament, though the electors are but few; but hath lost that of a market, together with all its trade, inasmuch that for lack of business the grass grows in the very streets (though they are paved) to that degree, that the herbage is lett some years for four pounds. It was certainly at first a very fair Town, though now little more remains than the skeleton of it. The streets standing all at right angles, are divided into 32 squares or quarters, as they now call them. The stone work of the three gates is yet standing, and in many places of the Town are fine stone arched vaults for merchants goods, and many ruinous materials of ancient structures. Upon the level relinquished by the sea, appears a Castle built by King Henry VIIIth, now quite gone to decay. Near the Town are large marshes, but the inhabitants are forced at great charges to defend them with great earthen banks and walls from the encroachments of the sea, which otherwise would daily overflow them.

"IN this Town were formerly three Parish Churches, dedicated to St. Leonard, St. Giles, and St. Thomas, but the latter of them is used alone for the service of God. In it are certain monuments of three Knights Templars, as is conjectured by their pourtraitures in armour cross-legged; and one of them appears by his arms to have been of the family of Oxenbridge, which was anciently of great note in these parts. In the Church of St. Leonard was set up a picture of that Saint, as the patron of the Town, with a fan or van as a scepter in his hand; which being moveable at pleasure, such persons as desired a fair wind to bring their father, husband, or friend home, were allowed, upon making some valuable offering to the idol, to set it as they pleased, and most answerable to their desire; and such was the superstitious credulity of those times, that they believed they should have a wind speedy and prosperous according to their wishes.

"UPON the coasts of this Town anno 1349, King Edward III. being advertised of a fleet of Spaniards returning out of Flanders laden with cloaths and other riches, met them with a convenient force, and attacked them. The Spaniards resolutely defended themselves, and maintained the fight so long, that they were all either slain or drowned, while they endeavoured to escape. Their ships, which were 26 in number, were all taken, and in them were found great store of wares and riches. This King Edward did by way of reprisal; because certain Spaniards the last year had sailed up the River Garons, which runs up to the Town of Bourdeaux, and there finding many English ships freighted with wines, slew all the Englishmen they found on board, and took away the ships with them; which King Edward revenged by this exploit.

THE description of the desolate appearance of the Town here given, exactly agreed with its state in 1760, when this View was drawn. An attempt has been made to establish a Cambric Manufactory here, but it did not answer.

• ACCORDING to Edon, this Church is a Rectory; the living is discharged. It is valued in the King's Books at 28l. the yearly tithes 16 shillings. It is dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, and Mr. Belchier is patron.



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